

# Historical Abstracts

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## 1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 783, 834, 927, 971, 1014, 1479, 1509, 1740, 1760

657. Bishko, Charles Julian (Univ. of Virginia). THE IBERIAN BACKGROUND OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY: RECENT PROGRESS AND CONTINUING PROBLEMS. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(1): 50-80. Significant progress has been made recently in the study of the Iberian background to Latin American history. The author cites recent publications in various phases of Iberian history such as general studies, geography, ethnic-religious minorities, social and economic history, church history and municipal institutions. R. B. McCornack

658. Börger, Paul. LITERATURBERICHT: NEUERE KIRCHENGESCHICHTE [Review article: Modern Church history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(2): 119-125. A review article on such varied religious figures as Luther, Zwingli, and Wesley and on other topics such as the diplomatic relations between Prussia and the papacy and the recent history of the Evangelical Church. F. B. M. Hollyday

659. Brunschwig, Henri. BULLETIN HISTORIQUE, HISTOIRE DE LA COLONISATION [Historical Bulletin: history of Colonization]. *Revue Historique* 1955 214(1): 1-105. Discusses more than forty books, most of them dealing with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, on Oceania and Africa. The books on Oceania appeared from 1948 to 1953, and stress especially missionary influence as a political factor. The books on Africa are treated by section: North Africa, French Black Africa, Belgian Congo and Angola, and British Africa. At first the French tried to assimilate North African natives. Two new series are the Senegalese and Mauritanian studies. In general, Belgian documents are only those favorable to the king. Article to be continued. R. B. Holtman

660. Chojnacki, Władysław. NIEMIECKIE I POLSKIE BIBLIOGRAFIE B. PRUS WSCHODNICH I POMORZA GDAŃSKIEGO [German and Polish bibliographies on former East Prussia and region of Danzig]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(4): 744-750. A critical review of regional bibliographies in German and Polish covering East Prussia and Danzig. The article cites the projects on continuing the bibliographies and discusses the need for further efforts. E. Boba

661. Dudden, Arthur P. (Bryn Mawr College). THE NEW AMERICAN NATION SERIES. *Historian* 1956 18(1): 83-104. Examines the grand design of the New American Nation series and concludes that it suggests "timidity, unimaginativeness, and sterility" since the plan is essentially that of the old American Nation except for new topical volumes inserted at random into the old plan and volumes which deal with recent history. However, the author is rather enthusiastic about the new volumes of the new series already in print. E. C. Johnson

662. Fernis, H. G. LITERATURBERICHT: SCHWEIZER GESCHICHTE [Review article: Swiss history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(2): 127-128. Reviews four numbers of the series "Quellenhefte zur Schweizergeschichte," [Sources on Swiss history] which touch

various aspects of Swiss history from 1220 to 1945.

F. B. M. Hollyday

663. Humphreys, R. A. (Univ. of London). THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(1): 81-93. Cites and lists the works concerning the independence movement in Latin America which have been published in the last three decades. The author states that the political, military, constitutional and diplomatic phases have been well covered. He asks if a shift to the social and economic aspects is taking place, and hopes for a general synthesis. R. B. McCornack

664. Jiménez Canossa, Salvador (Director of the Library of the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica). PRESENCIA DE ALFONSO REYES EN REPERTORIO AMERICANO [Writings of Alfonso Reyes published in Repertorio Americano]. *Repertorio Americano* 1955 49(7): 98-99. A bibliography of 82 articles published in *Repertorio Americano* by the Mexican writer, diplomat, and teacher Alfonso Reyes on various subjects from 1919 to 1954. This issue of *Repertorio Americano* also contains seven short articles about Reyes. H. Kantor

665. Klocke, Helmut ("Assistant," Ungar. Institut der Univ. Berlin). NATIONALBEWUSSTSEIN IN OSTEUROPA. REMERKUNGEN ZUM WANDEL DER GESCHICHTSAUFFASSUNG [National consciousness in Eastern Europe. Remarks on changes in historical interpretation]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(1): 29-36. Eastern Europe was for years under the domination of the four imperial states: Turkey, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Prussia-Germany. With the establishment of national democratic states in 1918, a school of national historians arose that neglected contributions of older states. Yet there were many interpretations. Today under Communist domination there is only one interpretation, which may change from time to time. An analysis of several texts is made to show how Magyar historians now treat various periods of Hungarian history. E. C. Helmreich

666. Molina Argüello, Carlos (Academia de Geografía e Historia de Nicaragua). BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORIOGRAFICA DE NICARAGUA [Historical bibliography of Nicaragua]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1955 19(7-12): 353-368. A critical essay rather than an exhaustive listing. Historical scholarship has been neglected in Nicaragua, although there are now signs of improvement in both quantity and quality. Much of the best material is contained in the works of foreign observers not interested in Nicaraguan history as such but in the international complications that have resulted chiefly from Nicaragua's position as a transcontinental highway. Reprinted from *Inter-American Review of Bibliography* 1954 4(1/2): 9-22. D. Bushnell

667. Muth, Heinrich (Fredeburg/Westf.). LITERATURBERICHT: VERFASSUNGSGESCHICHTE [Review article: constitutional history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(2): 113-119. Reviews a number of general works and monographs, which are primarily concerned



with German constitutional history, including treatment of such problems as federalism, political parties, the powers of the executive, and civil rights. F. B. M. Hollyday

668. Neumann, Wilhelm. VERZEICHNIS DER ARBEITEN VON HAROLD STEINACKER [Bibliography of works by Harold Steinacker]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 259-267. Lists titles of all of Steinacker's publications and periodical articles, from 1901 to 1954, principally on the Habsburg Empire, Germany, and Eastern Europe. H A Staff

669. Sarton, George (Harvard Univ.). "HISTORIANS AND PHILOSOPHERS" OF SCIENCE: BIOGRAPHIES AVAILABLE IN *ISIS* (1-45) AND *OSIRIS* (1-11) *Isis* 1955 46 (4): 360-366. The biographies of more historians of science would be very valuable to the study of the history of science. A list of biographies in *Isis* and *Osiris* is given. N. Kurland

670. Schieder, Theodor (Köln-Marienburg). POLITISCHE IDEENGESCHICHTE UND HISTORIOGRAPHIE [The history of political ideas and historiography]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1955 6(11): 700-709. Reviews eighteen recent books or reprints treating general political theory, corporative theory, political theory of the nineteenth century, Rousseau, philosophic predecessors of Nazism, Karl Marx and socialism, and historiography. F. B. M. Hollyday

671. Schlenger, Herbert. LITERATURBERICHT: SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER OSTDEUTSCHLAND [Bibliographical article: writings on East Germany]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(3): 187-194. Critical review of books and articles published in 1954 to 1955. F. B. M. Hollyday

672. Sonne, Niels H. (General Theological Seminary). BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS ON THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. *Religion in Life* 1956 25(3): 442-451. A bibliographical essay listing and discussing bibliographical tools, including periodicals, for the study of the history of the

Protestant Episcopal Church. Doctoral dissertations, year books, official publications, and repositories of papers are also discussed. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

673. Stahl, Friedrich-Christian (Bonn). LITERATURBERICHT: GESCHICHTE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [Review article: History of the Second World War]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(2): 125-127. Reviews general military works dealing with land and sea warfare, as well as a number of generals' memoirs. F. B. M. Hollyday

674. Treue, Wilhelm. WIRTSCHAFTS- UND SOZIALGESCHICHTE [Economic and social history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(4): 247-255. Reviews recent (1953 to 1956) books on the Army, the Reichstag, economic, and social questions. F. B. M. Hollyday

675. Unsigned. BROSHIURY O S'EZDAKH I KONFERENTSIYAKH KPSS [Pamphlets about the congresses and conferences of the CPSU]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 124-129. Critical review of the major pamphlets describing and discussing the party congresses published in 1953 and 1955. M. Raeff

676. Unsigned. TRUDY VYSSHIKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENII I NAUCHNYKH UCHREZHDENII, VYSHEDSHIY V 1954 GODU [Works of higher institutions of learning and of scholarly institutes published in 1954]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 196-201. A bibliography with table of contents. M. Raeff

677. Willing, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld. CATHOLIC SERIALS IN THE 19TH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY AND A UNION LIST. *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1955 66(4): 222-238. A continuation of previous bibliographies by the same authors, including in this article Catholic periodicals of the 19th century in Vermont and Colorado. C. G. Hamilton

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 812, 813, 837, 865, 964, 1018, 1023, 1496, 1776, 1791, 1803

678. Balázs, Béla. A SZEMÉLYES VISSZAEMLEKEZÉSEK FELHASZNÁLÁSA NEPI DEMOKRÁCIÁNK TÖRTÉNETÉNEK FELDOLGOZÁSAIBAN [Use of personal recollections in depicting the history of our people's democracy]. *Századok* 1955 89(6): 882-896. Analyzes some amateur historical writings on Hungary from 1919 to the present. The author is of the opinion that personal recollections of one-time public figures are of great importance and should be used by professional historians. F. Wagner

679. Barraclough, Geoffrey (Univ. of Liverpool). THE LARGER VIEW OF HISTORY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": ii. Comments on the changes of the last fifty years with regard to historical study. The author expresses his doubts as to the practical value of intense specialization. He discusses new techniques "to bridge the gap between the particular and the general," emphasizing the necessity of providing "historical light on the nature and destiny of man," and of suggesting a clue to the understanding of the modern world. P. H. Hardacre

680. Bartel, Walter (Karl Marx Univ., Leipzig). ÜBER DIE ZEITGESCHICHTLICHE LEHRE [On teaching contemporary history]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1956 (113): 8992-8997. Contemporary history must be communicated in a manner which permits main trends to be woven into specific patterns. This requires that history be taught with scientific thoroughness, and that it be nationally coordinated and centrally guided. Only then will history fulfill its proper mission of providing the Socialist student with social and political adjustment. R. Mueller

681. Bornet, Vaughn Davis (Commonwealth Club of California). THE NEW LABOR HISTORY: A CHALLENGE FOR AMERICAN HISTORIANS. *Historian* 1956 18(1): 1-24.

Examines 20th-century trade union histories and concludes that they are usually lacking in manuscript research. The author calls for the rewriting of recent labor history with the use of manuscripts, especially those of the American Federation of Labor. E. C. Johnson

682. Cassese, Leopoldo. DEL METODO STORICO IN ARCHIVISTICA [On historical method in archival science]. *Società* 1955 11(5): 878-885. Historical method has tended to become almost anti-historical in recent years. A needed corrective is a methodology based on the careful use of primary archival data. There is an excellent precedence for this approach stemming all the way from the study of illuminated manuscripts of the late Middle Ages to the examination of telegrams between the heads of modern states. A romantic interpretation of history dating from the liberating, but sometimes unfortunate, historiographical influence of the French Revolution has tended to take historical study too far away from its basic sources. This is a plea for return to the archival method and for a revival of the position of archivist from one of subsidiary status to a real place of importance in the study of history. A. F. Rolle

683. Cobban, Alfred (Univ. of London). THE VOCABULARY OF SOCIAL HISTORY. *Political Science Quarterly* 1956 71(1): 1-17. Examines the shortcomings of social history analysis, using the terminology of class, feudalism, bourgeoisie, and proletariat. The adoption of Marxist terminology has led to confusion, and more meaningful distinctions have been overlooked. Distinctions of social status actually are more important and basic than those of economic function. The vocabulary derived from Marx overlooks the importance of officials. The significance of the holding of public office for economic and political rise is exemplified by Trevor Roper's researches on the rise of the



English gentry in the 17th century and the author's own researches on the social structure of France on the eve of the French Revolution. G. Stourzh

84. Dahl, Ottar. NOEN TEORETISKE PROBLEMER I SIALHISTORIEN [Some theoretical problems in social history]. [Norwegian] *Historisk Tidsskrift* 1955 37(6): 185-.

Problems in historical research in which sociological concepts of class, caste, social stratification, social grouping and society are applied. Variations are noted, especially those found in recent Norwegian historical works such as those of Dagfinn Mansåker, Ingrid Semmingsen, Knut Ekland, and others. The author's conclusion is that historians do not use either terms or concepts in the biological sense. R. E. Lindgren

85. Garraty, John A. HOW TO WRITE A BIOGRAPHY. *Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(1): 73-86. Describes methods used by famous biographical writers in compiling information for and writing biographies. Decides that there is no fully acceptable pattern for the writing of biography, but various methods work for various writers. H. Kantor

86. Gieysztor, Aleksander. W SPRAWIE HISTORII KULTURY MATERIALNEJ [On the subject of the history of material culture]. *Nauka Polska* 1956 4(1): 37-46. Describes the scope and divisions of this branch of learning in Poland. A. F. Dygnas

87. Hall, A. R. (Christ's College, Cambridge). TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": l-xxiii. Traces the growth of the evolutionary concept of technology. The author discusses the light shed by archaeology on the history of technology, technology in relation to the history of science, and the importance of technical developments in the study of economic and social history. P. H. Hardacre

88. Harms, Klaus (Ph. D. cand., Kiel). ZEITGESCHICHTE IM RUNDFUNK [Broadcasting contemporary history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(3): 140-149. Analyzes the methods and techniques used in a program presenting German cultural, political, and economic history from 1918 to 1955 on the North German Network (Hamburg) from 25 December 1955 through 31 January 1956. F. B. M. Hollyday

89. Henriques, Ursula R. Q. (Oxford Univ.). SOME REFLECTIONS ON TEACHING HISTORY IN A GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *History* 1955 40(138/139): 99-110. Discusses conflicting demands of teaching and scholarship. W. M. Simon

90. Hicks, John D. WHAT'S RIGHT WITH THE HISTORY PROFESSION. *Pacific Historical Review* 1956 25(2): 111-124. Emphasizes that the article was written to balance criticism made of the profession. The author discusses the growing qualities of the American historian: the deep sense of mission, the development of the study of the recent past as an important bridge to the present; the new awareness of the full scope of history, including not only political and economic history, but social, literary, art and other history; the high standards of craftsmanship maintained by the profession and a new consciousness of the importance of literary form to the writing of historical works. The author thoroughly discusses the importance of the major professor and his loyalty to the fledgling Ph. D. Ruth Hyman

91. Klee, Karl (German Ministry of Defense, Bonn). EIGE ANREGUNGEN FÜR DIE ANFERTIGUNG KRIEGSGESCHICHTLICHER ARBEITEN [Some suggestions for the production of works on the history of war]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(2): 66-77. Sets forth the fundamental, practical techniques of historical method in research and writing, applied specifically to research in the history of World War II, and for the instruction especially of officers and other non-professional historians unacquainted with these techniques. The article includes valuable bibliographical information. H. M. Adams

92. Maczak, Antoni. BUSINESS HISTORY. *Kwartalnik historyczny* 1956 63(1): 269-283. Sketches the develop-

ment of the business history school, giving the characteristics of its founder, N. S. B. Gras, and of entrepreneurship history and its founder, Arthur H. Cole. The article discusses the aims and methods of the school, sampling the articles on medieval business history published in *The Journal of Economic History* during the last 13 years. The analogous studies in Europe, while possessing no formal school, are of a higher order, and European scholars at the Rome Historical Congress were not impressed by the American performance. A. F. Dygnas

693. Mattausch, Rudolph. DIE OSTKUNDE IM UNTERRICHT DER MITTELSTUFE DER HÖHEREN SCHULE [Teaching Eastern studies in high school]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(1): 24-41. Notes that studies of Eastern Europe in German colleges first arose as a result of the two World Wars. Emphasis is placed on studying the history of Eastern Europe as a background for understanding the present plight of East Germany. The author calls for the study of the background of the East Germans and the formation of a general objective view of the history of all Germans, the depiction of historical change and continuity in German relations with Eastern Europe, an emphasis on the necessity of German re-unification, increased knowledge of Eastern European culture, and a detailed examination of Marxism. F. B. M. Hollyday

694. Meyer, Hermann. NEUE WEGE IM GESCHICHTS-UNTERRICHT DER OBERSTUFE [New approaches to teaching history in the upper grades]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(2): 99-103. Defends the selection of basic themes from each historical epoch and concentration on them as the best means of instruction. Illustrations are taken from 19th-century history. F. B. M. Hollyday

695. Moltmann, Günther. ZEITGESCHICHTLICHER UNTERRICHT: BILDUNGSWERTE UND METHODISCHE PROBLEME [The teaching of contemporary history: educational values and problems of methodology]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(3): 158-177. Considers the problems of teaching contemporary history in German secondary schools. F. B. M. Hollyday

696. Parry, J. H. THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN THE AMERICAS. *Caribbean Quarterly* 1955 4(2): 87-98. The place of national and continental history in the curriculum of school and university. The author discusses why history should be studied, and what is now the content of historical teaching in various American countries. He makes proposals for possible methods of teaching history. Includes bibliography. H. Kantor

697. Plumb, J. H. (Christ's College, Cambridge). THE INTERACTION OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xxi. Asserts that academic historians are timid to undertake full scale biographies because of their reluctance to employ modern psychological techniques. The biographical method of studying periods or questions through numerous individual lives is discussed. P. H. Hardacre

698. Postan, M. (Cambridge Univ.). ECONOMIC SOCIAL HISTORY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": vi. Surveys the rise of economic history in England from Cunningham and Ashley. The author discusses the stimulus from modern economics, but he thinks it unlikely that the pure economist can contribute much to "the historical study of economic growth." The absence of any sociological framework within which to fit the facts of economic history is considered. The gap between conventional narrative history and economic history is widening. The author welcomes the increased interest in social history by political and constitutional historians. P. H. Hardacre

699. Powicke, Sir Maurice. ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xxvi-xxvii. Treats the interplay of scholarly and practical intentions in the study of institutions, with examples from the writings of T. F. Tout, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, and George Unwin. P. H. Hardacre

700. Romein, Jan (Amsterdam Univ.). HET ALGEMEEN MENSELIJK PATROON: ONTSTAAN, BELANG, EN DRAAGKRACHT VAN HISTORISCHE THEORIEËN [The



General Human Pattern: The coming into being, the importance and the scope of historical theories]. Nieuwe Stem 1956 11(3): 133-148. Having discussed the oversimplified belief in historical laws of 19th-century historians and the opposite extreme--the belief in the uniqueness of all historical events--the author vindicates the "ideal model" as conceived by Max Weber as an instrument of historical research. The ideal model--an intellectual construction that cannot claim to be history as it actually was--describes the essence of historical phenomena, freed from local and temporary diversification. The "General Human Pattern," an ideal model of his own, shows in its true light the history of western civilization since the Middle Ages. It is an exception to the rule. He wants to demonstrate that the "G. H. P." is a useful tool for describing both medieval and Asiatic societies. D. van Arkel  
See also: 813

701. Romein, Jan (Amsterdam Univ.). HET PROBLEEM DER WAARHEID IN DE BIOGRAFIE [The Problem of Truth in Biography]. Nieuwe Stem 1956 11(1): 16-32. Some inherent features of biography-writing are a serious impediment to its truthfulness. Though an educational element does not have such a disturbing influence nowadays as it had in the case of 16th-century biographers, such as Vasari and Machiavelli, there is still the psychological subject-author relationship. An ambivalent attitude toward the person described is the best guarantee of truthfulness. D. van Arkel

702. Schapiro, Meyer (Columbia Univ.). LEONARDO AND FREUD: AN ART-HISTORICAL STUDY. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(2): 147-178. Freud's reconstruction of Leonardo's personality from paintings, writings, and extrapolation of psychoanalytical theory is ingenious, but is based on misreadings or mistranslations of the notebooks, and on too few accurate historical and social data to be in essence acceptable. Alternative, equally or more tenable, and quite contrary interpretations are possible from the few known incidents of Leonardo's life and from study of the paintings which Freud ignored. Freud's false conclusions do not invalidate, for the study of works of art, a psychoanalytical method based on solid scholarship. W. H. Coates

703. Schramm, Percy Ernst (Univ. of Göttingen). PROBLEME DER NEUEREN UND NEUESTEN GESCHICHTE: ÜBER DIE NOTWENDIGKEIT ERWEITERTER FORSCHUNGSMETHODEN [Problems of modern and contemporary history: on the need for a broadening of research methods]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1956 11(11): 6-8. With the beginning of World War I traditional historical terminology became obsolete. Required for the writing of contemporary history are: team work of historians, sociologists, and economists; the most critical analysis of official documents; "documents humans" and inspired secondary sources. H. Hirsch

704. Skwarczyńska, Stefania. W SPRAWIE UNIWERSYTECKIEGO NAUCZANIA MATERIALIZMU DIALEKTYCZNEGO I HISTORYCZNEGO [On the question of the university teaching of dialectical and historical materialism]. Myśl Filozoficzna 1955 2(16): 109-117. The struggle against making life and Marxism an abstraction at the university must be combatted by showing the student how to deal with distor-

tions and criticisms of Marxism, by changing the teaching process and by revising the Marxist syllabus in universities. Thus the attempt to vulgarize Marxism and use it as a formula of intellectual dishonesty can be overcome. H A Staff

705. Stenton, Sir Frank (Chairman of the Editorial Board of the forthcoming History of Parliament). THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT. Times Literary Supplement 1956 (2810) Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xii. Traces the modern approach to parliamentary history from Frederic W. Maitland, discussing medieval and early modern parliamentary history with comments on Sir Lewis Namier's influence and the biographical approach to the study of parliament. The author describes the present plan of the British Government to sponsor a full parliamentary history. P. H. Hardacre

706. St. G. NAUKA HISTORYCZNA W NIEMIECKIEJ REPUBLICIE DEMOKRATYCZNEJ [Historical science in the German Democratic Republic]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(1): 265-269. Quotes from the resolution of the German Communist Party on the need for improvement of historical research and teaching. The article underlines these shortcomings from the Marxist point of view and suggests ways of improvement. A. F. Dygnas

707. Taylor, A. J. P. (Magdalen College, Oxford). THE RISE AND FALL OF "PURE" DIPLOMATIC HISTORY. Times Literary Supplement 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xx. Explains that the writing of diplomatic history exclusively from foreign office archives was stimulated by interest in the origins of World War I. The author describes the influence of the publication of documents. Although the validity of the economic interpretation of diplomatic history is doubtful, studies of public opinion and of the archives of the military services would prove revealing. Interest in the diplomacy of war years has lagged because of the inaccessibility of archives and the feeling that it is barren. P. H. Hardacre

708. Toynbee, Arnold (London School of Economics). THE LIMITATIONS OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE. Times Literary Supplement 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": iv. Examines the dilemma of the historian in the face of increasing quantities of source materials and the enlargement of the subject matter of history. The author also points out the difficulty in discovering the psychological facts about events, without which his account will be little more than a myth. P. H. Hardacre

709. Weniger, Erich (Göttingen). LITERATURBERICHT: DIDAKTIK [Review article: Didactics]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(1): 48-52. Reports on recent books concerned with problems of history teaching in Germany including the difficulties in East Germany and in the approach to political subjects. F. B. M. Hollyday

710. Wilmanns, Ernst. FRAGEN ZUM "EXEMPLARISCHEN GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT" [Questions on "exemplary historical instruction"]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(4): 223-232. Lists the major problems of history teaching in Germany and suggests measures for their solution. F. B. M. Hollyday

### 3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 670, 679, 705, 707, 821, 851, 926, 959, 967, 974, 985, 992, 1076, 1080, 1152, 1327, 1433, 1519

711. Bahne, Siegfried. DER MARXISTISCH-LENINISTISCHE HISTORISMUS [Marxist-Leninist Historicism]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(4): 195-207. Traces the views of history of the Russian Marxist school and its criticism of traditional German historiography. F. B. M. Hollyday

712. Bogusławski, Antoni. "ENCYKLOPEDIA WIADOMOŚCI NIEPOTRZEBNYCH" [Encyclopedia of useless information]. Wiadomości 1956 11(24): 2. Obituary of Stanisław Loża, authority on the history of orders and decorations, also interested in heraldry and genealogy and the author of the Dictionary of Polish Architects. A. F. Dygnas

713. Bokes, Fr(antišek). KAROL GOLÁŘ ŠESTDESIA-

TRŮČNÝ [Karol Golář at sixty]. Historický Časopis 1955 3(3): 482-483. Furnishes some important biographic data on Karol Golář, noted Slovak Marxist historian of Czech origin, and reviews his literary contribution to the Marxist re-evaluation of the recent phase of Slovak history. F. Wagner

714. Borzsák, István. GYÓNI MÁTYÁS [Mátyás Gyóni]. Századok 1955 89(6): 964-965. An obituary of Mátyás Gyóni, a noted Hungarian linguist and historian of Byzantine studies. F. Wagner

715. Kaczmarczyk, Zdzisław. ZYGMUNT WOJCIECHOWSKI 28.4.1900 - 14.10.1955. Zycie Szkoły Wyższej 1956 4(2): 104-106. An obituary of the professor of legal



story of the Poznań University. His works, mostly on constitutional history, are enumerated; also, his pedagogical activities and his work in the Instytut Zachodni [Western Institute] are mentioned. A. F. Dygnas  
e also: 732, 734

716. Klingberg, Frank J. (Univ. of California). CARTER GODWIN WOODSON, HISTORIAN, AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Journal of Negro History* 1956 41(1): 66-68. Woodson supplied the scholarly ammunition for a re-evaluation of the role of the Negro in American life. Founder of the *Journal of Negro History* and the *Negro History Bulletin*, he was a leader in finding facts and in presenting them in books and monographs. His work then and now has been based on his pioneering. W. E. Wight

717. Kohn, Hans (College of the City of New York). ZUM DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTSVERSTÄNDNIS. ÜBER EINIGE PROBLEME DEUTSCHER GESCHICHTSREVISION [German understanding of history. Some problems of German historical revision]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(5): 494-499. Discusses the necessity for correctly judging the basic causes of German history of the catastrophes of 1918 and 1945, particularly by re-examining the Bismarckian, Wilhelmian periods. Post-war German historiography has already made important contributions towards such revision. Some of these are surveyed in the article. L. Hertzman

718. Kościalkowski, Stanisław. HISTORIA REFORMACJI I POWODU STULECIA ZGONU WALERIANA KRASIŃSKIEGO [History of reformation: On the centenary of the death of Walerian Krasiński]. *Kultura* 1956 10(3): 107-113. This fragment of the author's work on Krasiński gives a short biographical note and an analysis of the contents of his chief work *Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress and Decline of the Reformation in Poland* (2 vols., London, 1838 to 1840). A. F. Dygnas

719. Manakorda, Gastone. OSNOVNYE TECHENIIA VREMENNOI ISTORIOGRAFI NA X KONGRESSE ISTORICHESKIKH NAUK [Main trends of contemporary historiography at the Xth Congress of Historical Sciences]. *Prosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 214-219. Abbreviated translation of G. Monacorda's article in *Rinascita* (No. 9, September 1955) describing the main phases of contemporary historical writing as they became apparent at the Rome Congress. M. Raeff

720. Meier-Welcker, Hans (German Ministry of Defense, Bonn). ENTWICKLUNG UND STAND DER KRIEGSGESCHICHTE ALS WISSENSCHAFT [Development and status of the history of war as science]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(1): 1-10. Describes the significant steps in this development from Scharnhorst, through the scientific contributions of Moltke, and after World War I, those of Haefen in the Reichsarchiv, to the present. The article points out the problems of writing war history, the requisites, the dangers, and the scientific objectives. H. M. Adams

721. Mustelin, Olof. J. V. SNELLMAN SOM RECENSENT AV HISTORISK LITTERATUR [J. V. Snellman as a reviewer of historical writing]. *Historisk Tidskrift för Finland* 1955 (4): 177-192. An analysis of the reviews of historical works published from 1844 to ca. 1860 by Snellman and to be found in his published *Samlade arbeten* [Collected Works]. Snellman the most important thing was the creation and formulation of a Finnish national consciousness, and he reviewed works in the light of the extent to which they contributed to this end. He disliked and mistrusted the apparatus of careful historical scholarship and was a defender of popular history. His nationalistic interpretation of Finnish history expressed in his reviews had influence on wide circles in Finland. E. Ekman

722. Nadolski, Bronisław. LUDWIK KOLANKOWSKI (1882 - 19.III.1956). *Życie Szkoły Wyzszej* 1956 5(5): 128-129. An obituary of a librarian of the Jagiellonian Library. He was professor of Lvów University and in 1945 organized the university in Toruń. He was also a noted historian of the Jagiellonian Commonwealth. A. F. Dygnas

723. Pahlmann, Franz (Weidelbach über Melsungen). EIN EDIGTENTWURF LEOPOLD VON RANKES: VERÖFFENTLICHUNG UND INTERPRETATION [A draft-sermon by Leopold

von Ranke: publication and interpretation]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1955 180(3): 489-505. Presents a critically annotated, undated draft of a sermon composed by Ranke, revealing Ranke's deep love of truth and religious fervor. The author conjectures that Ranke composed the sermon in his youth in an attempt to clarify his own spiritual conceptions, and he believes that it was never delivered. J. L. Snell

724. Petrovich, Michael B. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE RISE OF MODERN SERBIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 16(1): 1-24. Modern Serbian historiography began in the first decade of the 18th century. When the Serbs began to write their history, after three centuries of cultural stagnation, they knew almost nothing about the few surviving chronicles, annals, and hagiographies of their medieval predecessors. Imbued with a rationalist bias, they had contempt for the epic poetry which had kept alive memories of their past. In the 18th century Serbian historians turned largely to their Croatian, Italian, German, Hungarian, and Greek neighbors for information about their own past; not until the 19th century did Serbian historians become acquainted with their medieval historical literature. Cultural contacts with the Russians were also important. Among the numerous writers discussed are Count Djordje Branković, Vasilije Petrović, Pavce Julinac, Zaharija Orfelin, and Jovan Rajić, "the real father of modern Serbian historiography" and the "greatest Serbian historian up to the middle of the nineteenth century." C. F. Delzell

725. Reychman, Jan. OLGIERD GÓRKA 12.12.1887 - 26.11.1955. *Życie Szkoły Wyzszej* 1956 4(3): 115-116. An obituary of a professor of Warsaw University, stressing the importance of his works on Rumanian history, and mentioning the controversy over the historical sources of Sienkiewicz's novel *Ogniem i Mieczem*, and enumerating his political appointments. A. F. Dygnas

726. Rotondò, Antonio. LO STORICISMO ASSOLUTO E LA TRADIZIONE VICHIANA [Absolutist historicism and the tradition of Vico]. *Società* 1955 11(6): 1011-1047. An extended discussion, from an obvious Marxist point of view, of the influence of Vico upon Croce, Gentile, Cuoco, Gioberti, and other philosophically-oriented historians. A. F. Rolle

727. Sorenson, Lloyd R. (Univ. of Oregon). CHARLES A. BEARD AND GERMAN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1955 42(2): 274-287. Beard's unusual sensitivity to the intellectual cross-currents of the modern world reflected the restless searching of his mind. His view of historiography underwent a remarkable change. He felt himself indebted to Karl Heussi, and turned from American empiricism with its criterion of consensus to German idealism. But Beard's "reconnaissance in the field of German historiography" was quite limited, and his examination of the works of Friedrich Meinecke was utterly biased and confused. This was unfortunate, for Meinecke was uniquely able to reveal German historiography to a person like Beard. G. L. A. Reilly

728. Steinmüller, Eva (Karl Marx Univ., Leipzig). ZEHN JAHRE NEUE UNGARISCHE GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [Ten years of new Hungarian historiography]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(2): 369-376. Contains titles of the most important Hungarian publications on Hungarian history. The great revolutionary changes in Hungary since 1945 liberated Hungarian historical research from its dependence on semi-feudal and clerical ideology. The Marxist historians played the largest part in the revival of Hungarian historical research. The most important new subjects are the different Hungarian peasant movements, the development of capitalism in Hungary, the revolution of 1848 to 1849 and the history of the Hungarian working-class movement. Journal (H. Bülter)

729. Trinterud, L. J. (McCormick Theological Seminary). THE TASK OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH HISTORIAN. *Church History* 1956 25(1): 3-15. Presidential address read to the American Society of Church History. Because of American religious conditions, American writers tend to stress sociological factors and to produce denominational histories. But the church historian must assume that the Catholic Church is the body of those whom God in Christ has redeemed. His task is not to judge the accuracy of a confession of redemption, but to study the historical nature of redemption and to show its meaning in the past and its signifi-



cance for the future, in whatever branch of the church catholic it has been claimed. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

730. Unsigned. KONFERENTSIIA CHITATELEI ZHURNALA "VOPROSY ISTORII" [Conference of the readers of the journal *Voprosy Istorii*]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 199-213. Full account of a discussion-meeting which brought out the shortcomings of the journal and indicated the direction of future editorial policies. Represents an important statement of the current historiographical situation in the Soviet Union.

M. Raeff

731. Unsigned. OB IZUCHENII ISTORII ISTORICHESKOI NAUKI [On the study of the history of historical science]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 3-12. Criticizing recent Soviet accomplishments in the history of historiography and listing some of the valuable works published in the West, the article stresses the importance of the subject and demands that greater efforts be made to further this neglected field.

M. Raeff

732. Unsigned. POGRZEB I POZEGNANIE ZMARŁEGO DYREKTORA INSTYTUTU ZACHODNIEGO PROF. DRA ZYGMUNTA WOJCIECHOWSKIEGO [Funeral celebrations of late director of Instytut Zachodni Prof. Dr. Zygmunt Wojciechowski]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 381-404. Professor Zygmunt Wojciechowski, director of Instytut Zachodni [Western Institute], Poznań, died in Poznań on 14 Oct., 1955. The obituary article contains all speeches delivered during the funeral celebrations. Wojciechowski's life and work is described in detail. E. Boba  
See also: 715, 734

733. Unsigned. SZEKŰ GYULA [Gyula Szekfü]. *Századok* 1955 89(6): 966-963. An obituary of Gyula Szekfü, one of the greatest Hungarian historians of our time. Also, his lifework is evaluated from a Marxist point of view.

F. Wagner

734. Unsigned. ZGON ZYGMUNTA WOJCIECHOWSKIEGO [The death of Zygmunt Wojciechowski]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(2): 255-256. Obituary of a professor of Poznań University and the Director of the Instytut Zachodni [Western Institute], enumerating his more important works.  
See also: 715, 732

A. F. Dygnas

735. Unsigned. ZU FRAGEN DER GEGENWARTSGESCHICHTE [Concerning issues of recent history]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1956 (113): 8980-8993. Ideological struggle and historical science are inseparable and mutually beneficial. For this reason Soviet historiography has attached great significance to the great October revolution and in fact has designated the year 1917 as the watershed between modern and recent ("contemporary") history. The author praises present-day historical writing in the East German Republic, and assails current West German historical and memoir-writing as neo-Fascist and militaristic.

R. Mueller

736. Unsigned. XX S'EZD KPSS I ZADACHI ISSLEDOVANIIA ISTORII PARTII [The 20th Congress of the CPSU and the tasks of studying the history of the party]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (3): 3-12. Draws the lessons for historical science of the decisions of the 20th party Congress. On the basis of these decisions, the shortcomings of recent historical literature are criticized and the essential new tasks facing Soviet historians are pointed out.

M. Raeff

737. Vainshtein, C. L. NOVEISHAIA BURZHUAZNAIA LITERATURA PO ISTORII ISTORICHESKIKH NAUK [Most recent bourgeois literature on the history of historical sciences]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (3): 146-157. Critical examination of recent Western works on the history of his-

toriography. The author draws the conclusion that Western bourgeois historiography is at loose ends, in great ideological confusion, though a few signs point to a growing awareness of this crisis in the West itself.

M. Raeff

738. Valiani, Leo (Italian republican and socialist historian). ADOLFO OMODEO NEL PASSAGGIO DAL RISORGIMENTO ALLA LIBERAZIONE [Adolpho Omodeo during his transition from the Risorgimento to the Liberation]. *Ponte* 1955 11(10): 1613-1618. Commemorates the 10th anniversary of the death of the eminent historian of the Risorgimento who became one of the active leaders in the anti-Fascist Liberation from 1943 to 1945. Discusses especially two posthumously published books containing articles of Omodeo, *Il Senso della Storia* and *Difesa del Risorgimento* (Turin: Einaudi, 1948 and 1951).

C. F. Delzell

739. Venturi, Franco (Univ. of Genoa). DOPO IL CONGRESSO DI MOSCA: PROBLEMI DI STORIA [After the Moscow Congress: Historical problems]. *Ponte* 1956 12(4): 549-555. Discusses the rehabilitation since the 20th Congress of the Russian Communist Party of various Russian intellectuals. The worst thing about the 1934 to 1939 purge was not the destruction of politicians but rather the destruction of intellectuals. Thus far the rehabilitation process has touched almost no one who was prominent after 1934, but only those prior thereto. On the basis of recent articles in the Soviet historical review, *Voprosy Istorii*, the author discusses the reappearance of S. M. Dubrovskii [See abstract 1: 3275] and he cites V. Nevskii. Elimination of the "cult of the personality" results in putting more emphasis upon the work of middle-rank party members. Soviet writers are now talking of the need for new histories of the "progressive" aspects in American and German history, of the Russian Populist movement, etc. While there may be some Machiavellian tactical shifts involved in the present shake-up, what is most important is the general trend of this revisionism--viz., "the desire of the Russian intelligentsia to recreate elementary guarantees of freedom which they had tragically lost and without which no work is possible."

C. F. Delzell

740. Wedgwood, C. V. HISTORY AS LITERATURE. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xi. Asserts that the English tradition of history as literature has successfully met the threat of specialization and the concept of history as a science. The author discusses the role of imaginative insight, the services of Lytton Strachey in exploding conventional biography, and the flourishing of the art of the writer among present-day British historians.

P. H. Hardacre

741. Wells, G. A. (London). THE CRITICS OF BUCKLE Past and Present 1956 (9): 75-89. A study of the reputation of Buckle, the famed 19th-century English historian. Lord Acton attacked him because of his so-called positive philosophy which, as Acton commented, was the faith of "under-educated and half-educated men." Since Acton's day many critics have had their try at Buckle, including Herbert Spencer, Dilthey, Croce, and Collingwood. The author ends with a warning as to the unreliability of many of the secondary accounts of Buckle; he insists that critics should return to the source: Buckle's own works; then only can a sober re-evaluation of his reputation be undertaken.

J. C. Rule

742. Zubok, L. I. UIL'IAM Z. FOSTER KAK ISTORIK [William Z. Foster as historian]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 129-135. Summary and analysis of William Z. Foster's writings on the history of the United States and the American and international labor movements.

M. Raeff



## 4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 1172

743. Becker, Carl L. WHAT ARE HISTORICAL FACTS? *Western Political Quarterly* 1955 8(3): 327-340. "What a historical fact? Where is a historical fact? When is the historical fact?" These questions are answered by the author, who writes that "the world of history is an intangible world, created imaginatively, and present in our own minds. The present influences our ideas of the past, and our idea of the past influences the present." In contrast to scientific research, historical research has had negligible influence upon social science. H. Kantor

744. Borkenau, Franz. TOYNBEE AND THE CULTURE CYCLE. *Commentary* 1956 21(3): 239-249. After a comparison of the theories of Toynbee and Spengler on the cycle of cultures, Toynbee is criticized for failing to answer the most important questions about the nature of civilizations and for failing to recognize the moral ambiguities in human existence. Toynbee fails to see that periods of disintegration are as creative as periods of integration. Differences between civilizations must be taken more seriously. These differences can be accounted for by considering the roles of barbarians and geographical areas in the emergence and later history of the higher civilizations. Peculiarities of Middle Eastern civilizations are used as a test of Toynbee's system. N. Kurland

745. Butterfield, Herbert (Cambridge Univ.). THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN HISTORY. *History* 1955 40(138/9): 1-17. Further elaboration of the author's previously stated view that "It is men who make history." Because "personalities are irreducible entities," history should be told as a story whose outcome is unknown, and "the genuine historical and always hankers after concreteness and particularity." While rejecting absolute determinism, Butterfield concedes "a considerable area of human life to the sphere of law and necessity," and scientific or positivist historiography should be given its due. Yet "in the richest kind of historical writing" narrative and scientific history will be combined; moreover, men can indeed, as the scientific historians intend, learn from history, and in this way they show themselves to be, after all, superior to it. Therefore humanistic should preside over scientific history. W. M. Simon

746. Catalano, Franco. LE INFLUENZE DEL SETTECENTO SUL CATTANEO E IL PROBLEMA DELLA LIBERTÀ [The influence of the eighteenth century on Cattaneo and the problem of freedom]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 235-242. Cattaneo was aware of the limits of the romantic thought of the nineteenth century. Being influenced by the Enlightenment he formulated the problem of history as entering on human freedom. Following the ideas of the Italian economists of the eighteenth century, Cattaneo again sets up a consideration of the conditions of the peasantry, but points out a relationship to the function of capital. He also points to the fourth estate, which had been neglected during the previous century. A. Monticone

747. Cielēns, Feliks. VĒSTŪRES TRADICIJU NOZĪME [Significance of the traditions of history]. *Ceļa Zīmes* 1956 9(1): 37-43. The author rules out language as the strong-tie between members of a certain nation, but emphasizes historical traditions as the most powerful force binding the members of a nation together in a spiritual community. As examples he gives Norwegians, Irish and Jews, who had almost forgotten their native languages, but still considered themselves members of certain nations. The Americans revolted against the British notwithstanding the fact that they spoke the same language. The French Canadians did not seek separation from the British-speaking Canadians. Sixteen Latin American republics are not united, but they have a common language. The author feels that nations with a common language, but no colorful and rich history, are condemned to extinction. E. Andersons

748. Clarkson, Jesse D. (Brooklyn College). TOYNBEE AND SLAVIC AND RUSSIAN HISTORY. *Russian Review* 1956 3(3): 165-172. A critical analysis of Toynbee's treatment and interpretation of Russian and Slavic history in *Study of History*. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

749. Colletti, Lucio. IL MATERIALISMO STORICO E LA SCIENZA [Historical materialism and science]. *Società* 1955 11(5): 785-824. An article, written from a Marxist bias, and based upon a wide variety of Communist historical-philosophical writings, about the relationship of historical materialism to various so-called "scientific theories" on the nature of man and society. A. F. Rolle

750. Conrad, Egon. DIE MASSEN AVANCIEREN. EINE PROGNOSE VON GERVINUS [The masses advance. A prediction of Georg Gottfried Gervinus]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(3): 253-257. Recalls publication in 1853 of *Einleitung in die Geschichte des 19. Jahrhunderts* [Introduction to the history of the nineteenth century] by the Heidelberg historian Georg Gottfried Gervinus. For predicting the inevitable victory of democracy, Gervinus was accused by the Baden public prosecutor of high treason and subversion of public order. The government had to drop its complaint in view of the academic nature of the work, a history of thought and ideas attempting to characterize the trend of the times. Gervinus was a legitimate precursor of Benedetto Croce in that history for both of them represented thought and deed. The people, Gervinus felt, possessed all the qualities needed to make an invincible historical movement: conviction, power of thought and decision, clarity of purpose. The future was theirs. L. Hertzman

751. Cvekl, Jiří. FILOSOFICKÁ PRÁCE O OBJEKTIVNÍCH ZÁKONECH DĚJIN [A philosophical study about the objective laws of history]. *Nová Mysl* 1956 3(2): 197-202. Based on a Marxian study of a Polish philosopher, Adam Schaff, *Objektywny charakter praw historii* (Warsaw, 1955; pp. 412). The works of "bourgeois thinkers," Dilthey, Windelband, Rickert, Simmel, Croce, Meyer, Toynbee, Breysig, etc. are reviewed in order to support the basic Marxian tenets: 1) that "every concept and every category in the field of social sciences are formulated and used in agreement with a definite class-interest," and 2) that no objective historical laws have been uncovered by the "bourgeois ideology." A distinction is made between historical materialism and historical science. The former is identified with "Marxian sociology" which applies the logical method to the study of evolutionary laws; the latter examines the historical process and its laws in its concrete form and applies empirical historical method. The author signals a deep crisis in the social sciences in all people's democracies. I. Gadourek

752. de Weerd, Hans. THE WESTERN HABIT OF THINKING IN STATE TERMS. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1955 (11): 340-345. Consideration of history merely in terms of the state cannot be defended logically. This type of thinking has caused much confusion in the Western European mind, considering the historic claim of the East European nationalities. As such, this outlook is a main obstacle to clear political thinking. H. A. Staff

753. Gabriel, Leo (Vienna). SEIN UND GESCHICHTE [Existence and history]. *Wissenschaft und Weltbild* 1956 9(1): 25-32. On the basis of Martin Heidegger's experiment in historical ontology (*Geschichtsontologie*) the author argues that ontology, when applied to history, is the recognition of individual consciousness as the basic motivating force in all historical processes. Consequently, the significance of the individual always supersedes and transcends the existence of society. R. Mueller

754. Hilferding, Rudolf. DAS HISTORISCHE PROBLEM [The historical problem]. *Zukunft* 1956 (3): 79-86. Historical problems deal with deterministic elements and groups in societies, which unite on common aims and desires, and which are motivated by class interest and class consciousness. Government systems change only when class interests are vigorously promoted. Class consciousness alone, however, does not give rise to class interests and generally remains a politically dormant force. R. Mueller

755. Kohn, Hans (College of the City of New York). TOYNBEE UND RUSSLAND [Toynbee and Russia]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(3): 261-267. Summarizes Toynbee's account of the founding of Orthodox Christian civilization in



Russia and the late westernization of the country. The author criticizes Toynbee's identification of western culture mainly with science and technology. Europeanization has failed where the technical achievements have been adopted without their concomitant ethical basis, such as respect for personal freedom and tolerance. But Toynbee apparently considers liberalism, fascism, and communism to be latter-day substitutes for Christianity with little distinction. Today Russian communism has taken up the anti-western campaign begun in Germany and Japan. Yet Toynbee fails to recognize that world leadership in resistance has been forced on the U.S.A. While he admits certain weaknesses of the Soviet system, he underestimates centrifugal tendencies within the U.S.S.R. In comparing present international tensions with 19th century situations Toynbee insufficiently outlines the broad world-enveloping dimensions of the rivalry. His analogies with ancient history are even less appropriate. Toynbee, nevertheless, has much suggestive comment to make concerning Russian character.

L. Hertzman

756. Loubère, Leo A. (Univ. of Tennessee). LOUIS BLANC'S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1956 17(1): 70-88. Based chiefly on *Histoire de la Révolution française*. For Louis Blanc history was the study of man's progress towards the goal of equal opportunity. Though he lacked the rigorous analytical powers of Marx, Blanc saw the historical process as dialectic; it proceeded from authority, through individualism, to fraternity, with the conflicts not of classes but of ideas. Slighting economic and social factors, Blanc's determinism, while basically down-to-earth, was that of God's will operating through great men as His agents, whereas the masses of humanity were at once free and the beneficiaries of the determinism. W. H. Coates

757. Rattray, R. F. THE RACIAL CLUE IN HISTORY. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(607): 119-127. Defines race in terms of the physical and mental habits which a large group of beings acquire through common experience and common action, so that the habits become inveterate, the results ingrained and inherent. As such, these traits are not altered when beings move to different environments, though they may be mixed and mingled with other traits. The foundation of Western Civilization is due to the response to hardship and the development of a race, originating in North Africa and moving into Europe after the last great retreat of the ice.

Ch. LeGuin

758. Romein, Jan (Amsterdam Univ.) TOYNBEE: KRITIEK EN WAARDERING [Toynbee, criticism and appreciation]. *Nieuwe Stem* 1955 10(3): 138-143. The author disagrees with Toynbee's views on religion. He does not believe that a revival of religion will act as a salvation and he criticizes Toynbee for not believing in the scientific and rationalistic tradition of our society. D. van Arkel

759. Ronconi, Enzo. UN DIALOGO CHE CONTINUA (A PROPOSITO DELLE TERZE PAGINE SPARSE DI BENEDETTO CROCE) [A dialogue that continues (à propos Benedetto Croce, *Terze pagine sparse*)]. *Ponte* 1956 12(2): 216-227. Discusses various articles in the two-volume collection of

selected essays of the late Benedetto Croce, *Terze pagine sparse* (Bari: Laterza, 1955). Noted in particular are those in which Croce deprecated positivism and insisted upon the necessity of seeking some kind of religion or "orientation on the conception and value of life and of all reality"; those containing his criticisms of Karl Marx and of Antonio Labriola; those on Giovanni Papini; and those essays in which Croce discusses his own philosophical development. The author is generally sympathetic to Croce, but he expresses some surprise that Croce even in his latter years remained so inflexibly hostile to certain 19th-century currents of thought, condemning them in many cases too summarily.

C. F. Delze

760. Saunders, R. M. SOME THOUGHTS ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY. *Canadian Historical Review* 1956 37(2): 10-118. Considerations on the uses to which the study of history has been put previously and is being put today, with emphasis upon the probable and unpredictable in history. The chief use of history has been to give students a vision of man as he has always been. This subject, thereby, serves as on road to human wisdom. Author

761. Savelle, Max (Univ. of Washington). THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE GENERAL: TOYNBEE VERSUS THE NATURALISTS. *Pacific Historical Review* 1956 25(1): 55-67. A critique of Toynbee's religious conclusions on his as evident from his *A Study of History* (10 vols., London: Oxford Univ. Press). Briefly reviews Toynbee's monumental work pointing out the poetic, religious and mystical aspects of his philosophic history of civilization. Toynbee saw a pattern of history in the disintegration of a once creative society, to form a still higher society which led finally toward the ultimate aim of man, "fellowship with the one true God." This is rejected by the author, not for its excellent empirical basis, but for its religious aim based on faith which *ipso facto* cannot be an historical conclusion. Ruth S. Hyman

762. Schultze, B. IL SENSO DELLA STORIA NEL PENSIERO RUSSO [The meaning of history in Russian thought]. *Civiltà Cattolica* 1955 106(16): 384-395. Examines the contribution of Belinskii, Dostoyevsky, Soloviev and others to Russian philosophy of history. In the Russian view, Christ is at the center of all history and the life of society can be divided into two great periods: that of preparation for His coming, and the subsequent period characterized by the struggle between His followers and His opponents. P. Pastorelli

763. Scoleri, Domenico. TRE MANIERE DI VEDERE LA STORIA [Three ways of viewing history]. *Historica* 1956 8(2): 49-55 and (3): 99-109. Discusses the interpretation to be given to historical development by reviewing three of the most remarkable conceptions expressed in philosophy: St. Augustine's transcendental theology, Hegel's immanent theology and humanism. The author distinguishes between Croce's idealist humanism and positivist humanism. The author adheres to the last conception. He explains that men are "moving" history for the sake of their human impulse to better their existence. P. Pastorelli

## 5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 820, 904, 932, 933, 941, 958, 1136, 1140, 1195, 1280, 1320, 1321, 1324, 1475, 1476, 1478, 1489, 1494, 1513, 1615, 1691, 1724

764. Akmentinš, Osvalds. JEKABA SIEBERGA MUZEJS BOSTONA [Jacob Sieberg Museum at Boston]. *Ceja Zīmes* 1956 (29): 79-80. The author describes the facilities of the Jacob Sieberg Museum, (64 Sigourney Street, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, USA), named in honor of the first organizer of Latvians in the USA. It houses the documents, publications and other materials on the history of American Latvians. E. Andersons

765. Bolsover, G. H., and G. H. N. Seton-Watson (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London). OSTEUROPA-STUDIUM IN GROSSBRITANNIEN [East European studies in Great Britain]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(2): 85-94. In 1914 there were at British universities one professorship and five other teaching positions for Russian, as contrasted with 26 professorships and 77 teaching posts for French and German. This article traces the increase since this time in Slavonic and

East European studies, notes the handicaps to further expansion, and makes a plea for more instruction in the Russian language at secondary schools. E. C. Helmreich

766. Cappon, Lester J. (Institute of Early American History and Culture). HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS AS ARCHIVES: SOME DEFINITIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION. *American Archivist* 1956 19(2): 101-110. Discusses the relationship between historical manuscripts and archives and attempts to define the terms used with emphasis on their application to the connection between historical manuscripts and archives. The close kinship between the archivist and the collector of manuscripts and the complementary nature of the materials of both is stressed. The wide range in the content of archives and historical manuscripts, including printed records, is an important factor often neglected.

P. R. Rugen



767. Cieślak, Tadeusz Stanisław. AUSTRIACKA AKADEMIA NAUK [Austrian Academy of Sciences]. *Nauka Polska* 1956 1(1): 151-160. Outline of the history and description of the organization of the Austrian Academy of Sciences

A. F. Dygnas

768. Davis, William L. (Gonzaga Univ., Spokane). SOME NEGLECTED ARCHIVES OF EUROPE. *Mid-America* 1956 1(1): 15-37. Suggests that much remains to be done in the exploration and use of European private archives for writing the history of North America. In the area of religious archives, there is much interesting material to be found in the archives of the *Oeuvre Apostolique pour la Propagation de la Foi* and the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* as well as in the archives of many religious orders. The archives of the Hudson's Bay Company also offer many opportunities for research.

R. F. Campbell

769. Finch, George A. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace). THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1906-1956. *American Journal of International Law* 1956 50(2): 293-312. An account of the founding of fifty years of work of the American Society of International Law. The author holds that internationalism, in some respects, is a menace to peace, and international law is still of the most value in regulating the relations among sovereign states.

G. L. Lycan

770. Gąsiorowska, Natalia. DELEGACJA PAN W BIELORUSKIEJ REPUBLICIE RADZIECKIEJ [Delegation of the Polish Academy in the Byelorussian Soviet Republic]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(2): 240-243. Describes a session of the Byelorussian Academy on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the 1905 Revolution. Also gives some data regarding the Historical Institute of the Byelorussian Academy and archives in Minsk and Grodno.

A. F. Dygnas

771. Hadžibegić, Hamid. TURSKI DOKUMENTI U DRŽAVNOM MUZEJU NA CETINJU [Turkish documents in the State Museum in Cetinje]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 5-130. Lists a number of documents dating from the nineteenth century (e.g. communications from officials in neighboring Turkish-controlled areas, letters from Sultan Abdul Hamid accrediting envoys to the Montenegrin Court, etc.).

S. Gavrilović

772. Haggard, John V. EL ARCHIVO DE BEXAR [The Archive of Bexar]. *Historia Mexicana* 1956 5(3): 431-432. Describes the Archive of Bexar, a collection of official documents brought together at San Antonio de Bexar in Colonial and Mexican times and deposited in the library of the Univ. of Texas in 1899. The documents cover the period 1717-1836.

R. B. McCornack

773. H. B. I KONGRES HISTORYKÓW FLRJ [The 1st Congress of Yugoslavian historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(1): 254-259. Report from the Congress held in Belgrade in May 1954, enumerating the papers read and mentioning the creation of the Federation of Historical Associations of Yugoslavia, which will coordinate the country's historical activities.

A. F. Dygnas

774. Heydenkorn, B. SLAVISTICA W HARVARDZIE [Slavistics in Harvard]. *Kultura* 1956 10(2): 116-121. Describes the Slavonic Department of Harvard University. The author gives a sketch of Professor Michael Karpovich, enumerating his works and quoting his own description of his family's origin.

A. F. Dygnas

775. K. D. NARADA W SPRAWIE KOORDYNACJI I PLANJ BADAŃ NAD OKRESEM OKUPACJI I DZIESIECIOLECIA [Conference on coordination and plan of research on the period of German occupation and 10 post-war years in Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(1): 244-247. Report from the conference, organized by the Department of History and held in Warsaw on 3 November 1955. The report contains the resumé of a paper read and the discussion which followed. The conference created a special coordinating committee.

A. F. Dygnas

776. Klein-Bruckschwaiger, Franz (Graz). ERGEBNISSE EINER ARCHIVREISE IN DER SLOWAKEI [Results of an archival journey in Slovakia]. *Südostforschungen* 1954 13: 9-258. Report on a journey undertaken in 1944 to 1945

to study sources for the history of Germanic Law in Eastern Europe in the archives of Leibitz (Lubica), Puclein (Podolínec), Kniesen (Gnazd), Alt-Lublau (Stará Lubovná), Hopgarten (Hobgart), Eperies (Preschau, Prešov), Bartfeld (Bardejov) and Hainburg (Hamborek). Contains: 1) a report on the condition of the various archives and a description of the relevant texts in each; 2) a comparison of texts found with descriptions in earlier inventories; 3) an evaluation of the importance of these sources for the history of Germanic Law; and 4) a report on the contents of the archives in Eperies and Bartfeld from secondary sources (because both were stored away during the war).

H. A. Staff

777. Kormanowa, Zanna. SESJA NAUKOWA POŚWIĘCONA REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 W MOSKWI [Moscow session devoted to the revolution of 1905-1907]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(2): 237-240. Report from the session organized in Moscow by various Institutes of the Soviet Academy in October 1955, and attended by scholars from Russia as well as those from European and Asian countries of "Peoples' Democracies."

A. F. Dygnas

778. Kováč, Ján. O NOVEJ REORGANIZÁCII NAŠHO ARCHÍVNICTVA [The reorganization of our archives]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(1): 117-121. All requirements for the unification of the organizational problems of archives are met in Czechoslovakia today. Efforts to reorganize archives are based on government decree No. 29/1954 Zb., according to which Czechoslovak archives should serve political, scholarly and people's enlightenment objectives in building up socialism. The article gives information on the present system of archives.

F. Wagner

779. Kropilák, Miroslav. KONFERENCIA K 10. VÝROČIU OSLOBODENIA ČESKOSLOVENSKA [Conference on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(3): 483-488. A conference of Czechoslovak historians, economists, philosophers, and jurists was held by the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Liblice (Bohemia) from 28 to 30 April 1955. Guests came from the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and the German Democratic Republic. The origin and development of the Czechoslovak and other people's democracies were discussed; the period, they argued, should be regarded as the culminating point in their economic, social, and cultural history. An assault was made on the bourgeois trend of Western historical science and the Marxist concept of history was urged as the only successful way to overcome the difficulties involved in the evaluation of contemporary historical events. Some remarks on the methods and philosophy of the history of people's democracies were made.

F. Wagner

780. Kuzmik, Jozef. PREHL'AD VÝVOJA KNIŽNÍC NA ÚZEMÍ SLOVENSKA [Survey of the development of libraries in Slovakia]. *Historický Časopis* 1954 2(4): 561-578. Historical account of various types of libraries in Slovakia. After referring to the libraries established in the Middle Ages, the survey deals extensively with those of the last three centuries, indicating the number of volumes in each.

F. Wagner

781. Lampen, Willebrord, O. F. M. DE VATICANSE BIBLIOTHEEK [The Vatican Library]. *Streven* 1956 9(7): 656-660. History and description of the contents of the Vatican Library.

D. van Arkel

782. Land, Robert H. (Library of Congress). DEFENSE OF ARCHIVES AGAINST HUMAN FOES. *American Archivist* 1956 19(2): 121-138. A discussion of some of the dangers involved in the protection of archives from human foes, including both curators and users of the materials, with a brief account of some of the experience and practices of the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. Several suggestions for the protection of the holdings of a repository and a list of twelve rules for the servicing of manuscripts as followed by the Library of Congress are included. The discussion is followed by comments on the subject by Lucile Kane of the Minnesota Historical Society and Richard Dunston Higgins of the Archives of Massachusetts.

P. R. Rugen

783. Lepšy, Kazimierz. PRACE ZAŁADU DOKUMENTACJI INSTYTUTU HISTORII PAN [Activities of the Department of Documentation of the Historical Institute of the Polish



Academy]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(1): 226-238. The chief of the Department describes its present tasks and works. Special stress is laid on the bibliography of Polish history with its four different undertakings. Also, the state of biographic material collected for the Polish Biographic Dictionary is described. The publication of the dictionary is now suspended, but the material is used for research, and biographical enquiries are answered. A. F. Dygnas

784. Löser, Hans. 10 JAHRE DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE [Ten years German Institute of Recent History]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1956 113: 8996-9003. The author extols important contributions to German history by this institute and specifically discusses some monographs on German problems which it published during recent years. R. Mueller

785. Manevich, S. M. KOLLEKTSIIA IZDANII PERIODA PARIZHSKOI KOMMUNY [Collection of publications from the period of the Paris Commune]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 199-202. Descriptive account of the materials available at the Leningrad Public Library published during the Commune of Paris, 1870-1871. M. Raeff

786. Matula, Vladimír. O PRÁCI KATEDRIE HISTORIE FILOZOFICKEJ FAKULTY UNIVERZITY KOMENSKÉHO [Work of the chairs of history of the faculty of philosophy of Komenský University]. Historický časopis 1955 3(1): 104-117. A brief survey of the activity of various chairs of history at the faculty of philosophy of Komenský University in post-war Czechoslovakia. The article includes a list of dissertations from 1951 to 1955. F. Wagner

787. Medlicott, W. N. (Univ. College of the South-West, Exeter). THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Times Literary Supplement 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xvii. Surveys the first fifty years of The Historical Association, founded to further the teaching of history, describing the great expansion after the First World War. The article outlines its principal activities, local branches, and publications. P. H. Hardacre

788. Mirambel, André. L'ORIENTALISME ET L'ECOLE DES LANGUES ORIENTALES DE PARIS [Orientalism and the School of Oriental Languages of Paris]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1956 10(1): 17-32. Portrays the role played by the School of Oriental Languages in French history. Beginning modestly in 1796, with offerings in three languages: Arab, Turkish, and Persian, it now includes a complete staff with offerings in 42 languages. The school has served both the cause of learning as well as to aid in staffing the French Foreign Service with well-trained personnel. The school has operated throughout its history in the true spirit of humanism. S. L. Speronis

789. Monicat, Jacques (Conservateur, Archives Nationales, Paris). LES ARCHIVES NOTARIALES [The notarial archives]. Revue Historique 1955 214(1): 1-8. A law of March 1928 permitted Paris notaries to deposit minutes over 125 years old in the Archives Nationales. Provincial minutes were deposited elsewhere. Over 80 million documents, from the end of the 12th century to 1830, have been deposited. The article tells what kind of documents have been deposited. The type of greatest informational value is the "Inventory after Death." The documents are classified by notary and chronologically, but the archivists are beginning to make analytical notices including the names of the parties, a brief analysis, the date, and the name of the notary. R. B. Holtman

790. Nikitin, S. A. SLAVISTIKA NA MOSKEVSKÉ UNIVERZITĚ [Slav studies at Moscow Univ.]. Slovanský přehled 1956 42(5): 155-156. A brief account of the Czech aspects of the Slav curriculum at Moscow University; much attention is paid to 19th century Czech history, to the evolution of the political movements in 1848, and to the development of a working class movement in the latter part of the 19th century. Literary and linguistic syllabuses are also mentioned. H. A. Staff

791. Nowell, James. THE CARE OF ARCHIVES. Quarterly Review 1956 294(607): 66-67. Defines the nature and purpose of English archives and the task of the archivist. Tribute is paid to the Historical Manuscripts

Commission, the main body for private archives in England. The largest collections of archives of local government are in the Public Records Office, where they are systematically housed and preserved. Underlying all work on archives are two vital necessities: 1) to ensure an adequate supply of trained archive workers; 2) to arouse public interest in archive preservation. Ch. LeGuin

792. Pietrzak-Pawłowska, Irena. W SPRAWIE ZADAŃ POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO [On the tasks of the Polish Historical Society]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(2): 207-214. In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Society, the author describes its participation in the development of historical sciences through lecture conferences and publications. She also analyzes the works of the Society in popularizing history and mentions possibilities of widening the scope of its activities. The editors of Kwartalnik Historyczny ask for discussion of problems thus raised. A. F. Dygnas

793. Pollak, Michał. INSTYTUT ZACHODNI, POWSTANIE I ROZWÓJ ORGANIZACYJNY W CIĄGU DZIESIĘCIOLECIA [The Instytut Zachodni, its formation and organizational development in the past ten years]. Przegląd Zachodni 1957 11(3/4): 469-486. Detailed information on the organization and activities of Instytut Zachodni (Western Institute, Poznań). The Institute, organized shortly after World War II by several university professors under Z. Wojciechowski, devoted its activities mainly to the study of Polish-German relations, to the study of pre-history and the history of Poland's Western territories. Przegląd Zachodni (Western Review) is the periodical publication of the Institute. E. Boba

794. Poulos, Jean. TEXTES ET DOCUMENTS. LA GRECE D'OTHON VUE EN 1841 PAR L'HOMME D'ETAT ET DIPLOMATE FRANÇAIS PISCATORY [Texts and documents of the Greece of Otto as viewed by the man of state and French diplomat Piscatory]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(6): 408-448. John Poulos, editor of the Historical Dictionary of the Athenian Academy, continues and completes his archival article on Greece through the year 1841. S. L. Speronis

795. Prusek, Jaroslav. DESET LET NAŠÍ ORIENTÁLISTIKY [Ten years of our oriental studies]. Archiv Orientalní 1955 23(3): 321-330. Outlines the circumstances in which the Oriental Institute in Prague was founded in 1945 and discusses the type of work undertaken, enumerating the scholars of the Institute. J. Bradley

796. Puchner, Otto (State Archives, Nuremberg). DER BESTAND "NÜRNBERGER PROZESSE" IM STAATSARCHIV NÜRNBERG [The existing records of the Nuremberg trials in the State archives at Nuremberg]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(2): 93-97. Description of the organization, condition, content, and availability of the above record for the use of qualified researchers. H. M. Adams

797. Robison, Dan M. (Tennessee State Library and Archives). PLANNING THE TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES BUILDING. American Archivist 1956 19(2): 139-150. A sketch of the development of the Tennessee State Library and Archives introducing a description of the construction of a building to house the State Library, the Archives, the Tennessee Historical Society, and the Tennessee Historical Commission. The long and careful operations and problems involved in the designing and erection of this multi-purpose building are discussed. P. R. Rugen

798. Šćukanec, Dragutin (Director, Museum of the People's Revolution, Zagreb). MUZEJI I RAD NA HISTORIJI NARODNE REVOLUCIJE U HRVATSKOJ [The museums and the work on the history of the people's revolution in Croatia]. Historijski Zbornik 1954 7(1-4): 205-214. A description of the state of the archives containing the material on the War of Liberation of 1941-45 of the People's Republic of Croatia. S. Gavrilović

799. Schiff, Robert A. (National Records Management Council). THE ARCHIVIST'S ROLE IN RECORDS MANAGEMENT. American Archivist 1956 19(2): 111-120. In a paper read before the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists on 10 October 1955 at Nashville, Tennessee,



the president of the National Records Management Council presents a new evaluation of the relationship between archivists and records managers. The importance of business history and the magnitude of the material and work involved in handling business records is discussed. The progress already achieved in establishing business archives and the techniques being developed for integrating control over the historically valuable records with the business management's records control program are examined. P. R. Ruger

800. Stanislav, Ján. VÝVOJ SLAVISTICKÝCH NAUK V BRATISLAVE [The development of Slav studies in the University of Bratislava]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(6): 215-216. An account of the development of Slav studies in the University of Bratislava since 1919, when the department was very small. Much of the work was on Slovak language and literary history, but the later achievements are also mentioned. H A Staff

801. Unsigned. A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNELMI TÁRSULAT ÖZGYŰLESE [The General Assembly of the Hungarian Historical Association]. *Századok* 1955 89(6): 965-976. Gives detailed account of the course of the annual meeting including the names of the newly elected officers and the editorial board of *Századok*. The general meeting passed a by-law which made the association the top organization for all scientific and amateur workers and "history lovers" having any connection or interest in historical studies. F. Wagner

## A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

### GENERAL HISTORY

#### Political, Social and Economic History

805. Arnold, J. C. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF COMPANY DIRECTORS. *Quarterly Review* 1955 293(605): 32-345. Examines the historic joint-stock company and notes changes in the status and position of its directors in approximately the last thirty years. These developments are discerned in certain leading cases, which illustrate the rights and obligations of the men who direct the destinies of England's companies. Ch. LeGuin

806. Borsa, Giorgio (Univ. of Milan). A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE FOR WESTERN POLICY IN ASIA. *Confluence* 1955 4(4): 407-420. A historical analysis of a series of major shifts in Eastern Asia that have altered Western policy there. The nationalist and anti-colonial movements in the Orient have de-throned Kipling's white man as the center of the historical universe created by Caucasians. The author argues that the Western Powers must re-adapt their policies to this reality; otherwise, Communism will continue to identify itself surreptitiously with the Asian revolution, to the detriment of the European powers and of the United States. A. F. Rolle

807. Brezzi, Paolo (Univ. of Naples). DISSOLUZIONE POLITICA E COSCIENZA CIVILE DELL'EUROPA NEI SECOLI XV-XVIII [Political dissolution and civic consciousness in Europe in the 15th to 18th centuries]. *Civitas* 1955 (8/9): 30-43. Traces the growing sense of Europe's ethical, cultural, and historical unity which accompanied her declining political unity during the 15th to 18th centuries. R. J. Mayne

808. Brouwer, Anton M. WERELDCULTUUR EN EUROPESE CULTUUR [World-wide culture and European culture]. *Internationale Spectator* 1956 10(3): 83-100. A speculation about the possibility of the amalgamation of all cultures into a single one. There is no reason to assume that one culture is superior to another; all one can say is that the history of mankind shows a great deal of variation and differentiation. Spengler, Toynbee, and others built their systems of history-writing more or less on the assumption that culture is subject to the laws of birth and death. The author says that this holds true only for different types of culture in geographically limited areas, and he contends that no element of culture has ever been lost since the days of primordial man. There is reason, therefore, to assume that accumulation of

802. Unsigned. GREAT BRITISH LIBRARIES - VI. THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2820): 172. Traces the rise, since the founding under Elizabeth I, of the Trinity College library, and its transformation into a great research institution. Principal collections are described, including the Fagel collection which is strong in Dutch state papers. The library, which has enjoyed the copyright privilege since 1801, now contains about 800,000 printed books, and 3,000 manuscripts. Earlier articles in this series have dealt with the National Library of Wales, National Library of Scotland, Cambridge University Library, Bodleian Library, and the British Museum. P. H. Hardacre

803. Unsigned. K 50-LETIŬ PERVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the first Russian Revolution]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (3): 194-199. Brief accounts of conferences, publications of documents, and exhibitions organized in commemoration of the Revolution. M. Raef

804. Złotorzycka, Maria. FRAGMENTY KORESPONDENCJI RAPPERSWILSKIEJ [Fragments of the Rapperswil correspondence]. *Pamiętnik Literacki* 1956 47(1): 189-198. Prints six letters of novelist Stefan Żeromski and seven relating to him covering the period 1892 to 1896, from the Rapperswil Collection which was destroyed during the war. Żeromski was, at that time, librarian at Rapperswil and the published material throws light on the organizational problems of the library and the museum there. A. F. Dygnas

human discovery and thought may lead to one world-wide culture. D. van Arkel

809. Bruckberger, Raymond Léopold. STIRET EUROPA? [Is Europe dying?]. *Neues Abendland* 1955 10(12): 707-722. Review-criticism of the ideas of Albert Camus and Georges Bernanos, as presented in their books, *L'Homme Révolté* and *Liberté pour quoi faire?* The author finds the Camus arguments unsatisfying, and concludes that Bernanos has the "better-founded concept, because he is a Christian." J. L. Snell

810. Coleman, D. C. INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS. *Economics* 1956 23(89): 1-22. A discussion, based partly on the history of the English paper industry, of the various meanings of the term "industrial revolution." The purely economic and statistical approach seems to produce smooth growth curves, but by extending the term to include social and other changes it is shown that the late 18th and early 19th centuries may legitimately be retained as the industrial revolution proper. H. Pollins.

811. Dehlinger, Armand. DAS ENDE EINER LEGENDE: KARL MARX IM LICHT DER NEUESTEN FORSCHUNG [The end of a legend: Karl Marx in the light of the most recent research]. *Neues Abendland* 1955 10(12): 733-740. A negative appraisal of Marx, presented through a favorable review of Leopold Schwarzschild's biography of Marx, *Der rote Preusse*. J. L. Snell

812. Dijksterhuis, E. J. (Leyden and Utrecht Univs.). WISKUNDE, NATUURWETENSCHAP, EN TECHNIEK ALS CULTUUR ELEMENTEN [Mathematics, science and technique as elements of culture]. *Gids* 1955 118(2): 89-109. Deals with the arbitrary distinction between arts and sciences and vindicates mathematics, science and technique as important elements of culture. The author criticizes historians for neglecting the history of science. D. van Arkel

813. Dillen, J. G. van. EUROPA EN AZIE IN DE WERELDGESCHIEDENIS [Europe and Asia in world history]. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1955 68(2): 169-180. A series of critical remarks on Jan Romein's idea of the "General Human Pattern" [See abstract 700] as established in Jan en Annie Romein-Verschoor's *Area van Europa*. *De Europese Geschiedenis als afwijking van het algemeen menselijk patroon* [Area of Europe. European history as a deviation of the General Human Pattern] (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1954), and Jan Romein's *De ban van Prambanan*. Indonesische voor-



drachten en indrukken [The fascination of Prambanan. Indonesian lectures and impressions] (Amsterdam: 1954).

D. van Arkel

814. Dominedò, Francesco Maria. LO SPIRITO EUROPEO ATTRAVERSO I SECOLI [The European spirit over the centuries]. *Civitas* 1955 6(8/9): 14-29. Traces the cultural reasons for European unity, and the various moves toward it, from Greco-Roman times to the present. Christianity welded the barbarian and Greco-Roman traditions into a spiritual union which the Reformation and Counter-Reformation disrupted. Since then, there have been renewed signs of union between German and Latin strains in European culture. R. J. Mayne

815. Gaeta, Giuliano. GIORNALISMO E RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO [Journalism and the Italian Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 269-280. Journalism was one of the decisive factors of European national awakening: in Italy the literary reviews of the 18th century promoted national feeling via the idea of liberty. Nineteenth century European media of information show that the various national ideas were based in Italy on the historical-cultural traditions, in Germany on racial and linguistic elements, in Yugoslavia on racial and folkloristic reminiscences.

A. Monticone

816. Gronowicz, Antoni BELA SCHICK. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(1): 49-56. A biography of the famous physician and scientist, Bela Schick, discoverer of the Schick test for diphtheria. H. Kantor

817. Haerder, Robert. REFLEXIONS SUR L'EMPRISE DE L'ETAT [Reflections on the ascendancy of the state]. *Documents* 1956 11(2/3): 160-165. Discusses the dilemma of liberty in totalitarianism in its historical setting, and points out that the ideals of the French Revolution were not realized in the liberal 19th century, while they are in danger of complete submersion in the statism of the 20th century. The author points out that Rousseau's "general will" leads to totalitarianism, while the only hope of free men is to defend Montesquieu's theory of the separation of powers. J. L. B. Atkinson

818. Hamilton, Robert. THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(607): 55-65. Assumes that the Scientific Revolution, by rapidly increasing confidence and knowledge and by liberating new ideas and techniques, was the "Great Divide" in the history of European man. Observation and experiment played a decisive part in scientific thought, which was fundamentally mathematical. The essential aspect of the scientific revolution is the change made by science in man's way of thinking about the world. On religion the effect has been to lead toward atheism or religious atrophy. Science has created a tremendous paradox: having created civilization, it has given the means of destroying civilization. Ch. LeGuin

819. Henze, Paul. POLITICS AND ALPHABETS IN INNER ASIA. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1956 43(1): 29-51. A study of the problems of linguistic transformation in Central Asia over, mainly, the last fifty years. The author discusses the Latinization of the Turkish areas, the coming of the second "Alphabetic Revolution" in the Soviet Union in 1939 to 1940 (the pace of Russification slowing after Stalin's death), and Chinese experiments along similar lines. In Central Asia, alphabets and languages are as much under Soviet influence as the political institutions. E. Wright

820. Hofman, Alois. SOUČASNÝ STAV NĚMECKÉ SLAVISTIKY [The present position of German Slav studies]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(4): 131-134. Slav studies of the German People's Republic are founded upon a recognition of the catastrophic nature of pre-war Slav policies, and the attitudes toward the Slav peoples. Berlin is a leading center for Slav studies; great attention is given to Czech studies, both historical and literary. The same policy is followed at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig. The author also mentions the Vienna institutes, and West German programs. H A Staff

821. J. T. KONFERENCIA SLOVENSKÝCH HISTORIKOV O TÉZACH SLOVENSKÝCH DEJÍN [Conference of Slovak historians about the theses of Slovak history]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(2): 299-303. The 60-member group met 31 January to 1 February, 1955, with Czech colleagues participating. The main objective was to study Marxist principles as factors in Slovak development, in order to apply them in

future historical writings. It was emphasized that, above all, the history of Slovaks is the history of factors of production. Furthermore, they stressed the importance of Czech-Slovak relationship and statehood, as well as reciprocity among Slav nations, including Russia and Yugoslavia. The labor movement also had a prominent part in Slovakia's history. F. Wagner

822. Katann, Oskar. ZUR GESCHICHTE DES SCHLAGWORTES "POSITIVES CHRISTENTUM" [On the history of the slogan "Positive Christianity"]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(2): 103-110. Traces the various meanings of the term "Positive Christianity" and its use by philosophers, statesmen, and historians from the first mention by Hegel, about 1800, to 1939. F. B. M. Hollyday

823. Kazin, Alfred (Amherst College). SIGMUND FREUD 1856-1956. *Partisan Review* 1956 23(2): 188-197. Using Ernest Jones' recently published Freud biography as a basis, the author extols Freud for selflessly striving for the truth in his struggle against accepted views of his day and especially against contemporary authorities on psychology and psychoanalysis. R. Mueller

824. Kazin, Alfred. THE FREUDIAN REVOLUTION ANALYZED. *New York Times Magazine* 1956 6 May: 22, 37, 39-40. Discusses the "extraordinary achievement" of Sigmund Freud and how deeply his ideas have influenced our culture. Suggests that one reason for Freud's popularity in America is his emphasis upon individual fulfillment, satisfaction and happiness. R. F. Campbell

825. Kharitonov, Iu. T. IZ ISTORII RAZRABOTKI MARKSISTSKOI EKONOMICHESKOI TEORII [On the history of the development of Marxist economic theory]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 41-52. By careful and detailed description of the editing work done by Engels on the manuscripts of the second and third volumes of *Das Kapital*, the author brings out the following major points: 1) the creative role of Engels in the formulation of Marxist economic theory; 2) the better understanding of Marxist economic doctrine that can be derived from a close examination of the drafts, various readings, etc. in Marx's manuscripts. M. Raeff

826. Kishkovsky, A. MARXISM AND RELIGION. *Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1956 3(4): 21-29. Marxism, like other systems of dialectical materialism, regards atheism as an integral part of its philosophy. Religion was for Marx and Lenin one of the forces that obstructed the supremacy of the proletariat. Marxism and the Bolshevik systems today fear Christianity mainly because of its revolutionary nature. Like all religious consciousness Christianity requires of the individual revolutionary acts and thoughts whereas the Marxist system requires obedience and subordination. R. Mueller

827. Kraft, Julius. DIE SELBSTENTFREMUNG DES MENSCHEN [The self-alienation of man]. *Geist und Tat* 1956 11(3): 71-82. In this lecture to be published in a volume of collected papers the author treats "alienation" as an "epoch-making slogan" which came into being with the exiles of the French Revolution and which was coined by Hegel. His concept is absurd since the world cannot be but an imperfect projection of the *Weltgeist*. Marx's "alienation" was influenced by Hegel's term as well as by Feuerbach's animalistic notion and modified by the socio-economic interpretation. Actually, human alienation with its expected reversal is both utopian and dangerous as it leads to ambiguous attitudes. H. Hirsch

828. Kresta, Josef. PRVNÍ MÁJ [The First of May]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(4/5): 163-164. A brief historical background to the history of the First of May as a working-class demonstration, and the efforts which the Czech Communists made to honor it as such. H A Staff

829. Levi, Albert William (Washington Univ., St. Louis). THE IDEA OF SOCRATES: THE PHILOSOPHIC HERO IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1956 17(1): 89-108. Because the strictly historical Socrates is irrecoverable, the search for the meaning of that indelibly fascinating mind has been essentially a philosophical problem. The seekers have revealed themselves more than they do Socrates, as exemplified by four 19th century figures. For John Stuart Mill, Socrates "is the hero of the civil liberties



the authentic voice of science. For Nietzsche, he is the son of rationalism and the destroyer of art and instinct. Hegel, he is the tragic individualist and the eternal enemy of the political universal. For Kierkegaard, he is the existential hero and the sceptical intelligence saved through his actual commitment." W. H. Coates

30. Lieber, Hans-Joachim (Freie Univ., Berlin). CHRISTENTUM UND DIALEKTISCHES MATERIALISMUS [The Christian awareness of a mission: the claim for salvation of dialectical materialism]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1956 2(2): 10-13. Defines what constitutes a totalitarian order; what role philosophy has in such an order; and what significance the theory of revolution had in Karl Marx's philosophy of history, whose scientific nature is both the basis of Bolshevism and a contradiction to its dogmatism. Article to be continued. H. Hirsch

31. Louys, Edouard (Lycée de Belfort, France). PROUDHON. Information Historique 1955 17(5): 195-196. Summary of theses presented in the Sorbonne by the author. The main one is "Proudhon and the idea of social progress"; the second "Proudhon and J. J. Rousseau." The central idea of Proudhon's thought is the idea of social progress, the basis of his struggle against injustice and misery. Proudhon was not a revolutionist: he often used the word "revolution" but as a synonym for social progress. He did not take part in the revolutions of February and June 1848 nor in the resistance against Napoleon III's coup d'état in 1851. Progress towards universal democracy must be slow and methodical. The author's main criticism of Rousseau is directed against the contract social, responsible for the "great deviation of 1793." H. Monteagle

32. Luporini, Cesare. LA CONSAPEVOLEZZA STORICA DEL MARXISMO [The historical consciousness of Marxism]. Lettera 1955 11(4): 647-664. A continuation of the detailed account of the ideology of Marxism begun in the previous number of this journal [See abstract 1: 2602]. A. F. Rolle

33. Manuel, Frank E. (Brandeis Univ.). FROM EQUALITY TO ORGANICISM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(1): 54-69. Although there was a wide range of opinion in the 18th century, from Voltaire's defense of many existing inequalities to Babeuf's extreme egalitarianism, the French philosophes generally accepted Locke's assumption of equality at birth and his environmental explanation of distinctions. Apart from the reaction of the traditionalists like Bonald, and of the whole romantic emphasis on human uniqueness and heterogeneity, there arose within the French revolutionary movement itself a new interpretation of accumulated physiological and psychological knowledge which emphasized men's diversities. This view was congenial not only to conservatives, but was also incorporated by Saint-Simon into his special brand of organicism. W. H. Coates

34. Merker, Nicolai. PUBBLICAZIONE TEDESCHE SUL MARXISMO [German publications on Marxism]. Società 1955 1(1): 895-910. An examination of various German theoretical interpretations of Marxism, the influence of Nazi pressure upon these interpretations, and the varied reception of Marxist interpretation of history in the two Germanies. A. F. Rolle

35. Montanari, Fausto. PER UNA NUOVA CIVILTÀ VERSO UNA NUOVA CIVILIZZAZIONE. Civitas 1955 6(1/2): 3-12. Discusses the materialistic basis of bourgeois society from the 19th century until the present, likening it to Marxist assumptions and pleading for spiritual values. R. J. Mayne

36. Orsini, Paolo d'Agostino. SUEZ E PANAMA NEI TRAFICHI MARITTIMI MONDIALI [Suez and Panama in the world's sea traffic]. Civitas 1956 7(1/2): 66-75. Discusses the development of world sea traffic from the early 19th century to the present, showing the roles of the Suez and Panama Canals. The article includes totals of recent tonnage passing through the two canals, together with percentage breakdowns by country. While Panama is chiefly of interest to the Americas, Suez traffic is reaching record figures. R. J. Mayne

837. Parker, William N. GROWTH AND STAGNATION IN EUROPEAN ECONOMY. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1955 3(2): 239-255. A summary and criticism of Ingvar Svennilson's Growth and Stagnation of the European Economy (Geneva: E. C. E., 1954), followed (on pp. 256-260) by Svennilson's comments. The discussion is largely concerned with problems of methodology. H. Pollins

838. Patai, Raphael (Dropsie College, Philadelphia). THE DYNAMICS OF WESTERNIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST. The Middle East Journal 1955 9(1): 1-16. Although manifestations of Westernization in the Middle East abound, the study of their dynamics has been neglected. The author discusses three examples. 1) The affinity of Western and Islamic cultures, resulting from age-long contact, made his cultural lag all the more apparent to the Muslim when contact revived in the 19th century; 2) Western technology, and 3) Western prestige together opened a cleavage in Muslim society by assimilating the elite, while simply frustrating the lower classes. Westernization of commerce, industry and government produced a new bourgeoisie, a rootless, dissatisfied proletariat, and dislocated value judgments in religion and kinship. But these dynamics are not exclusively destructive. There is evidence that they are creating a new moral order. J. P. Halstead

839. Phillips, Norman R. THE CONSERVATIVE IMPLICATIONS OF SKEPTICISM. Journal of Politics 1956 18(1): 28-38. Skepticism has significant political implications, and through an examination of skeptical philosophies of the past, these consequences may be learned. Believing that skepticism will lead to a revival of traditional conservatism, the author disputes conservative writers who see skepticism as the arch-foe of conservatism. The connection between conservatism and skepticism derives from several jointly held sources: 1) the doctrine of the irrational character of human thought; 2) the emphasis on authority and tradition; 3) the sense of human differences; 4) pessimism. Indications of this linkage can be clearly seen in the thoughts of Spengler, Friedell, and Santayana. Ch. LeGuin

840. Pross, Harry. DIE WELT ABSOLUTER SELBSTLOSIGKEIT. ZU HANNAH ARENDT'S THEORIE DES TOTALITARISMUS [The world of absolute selflessness. On Hannah Arendt's theory of totalitarianism]. Deutsche Rundschau 1956 82(2): 145-149. Highly favorable review of the recently published German edition, Elemente und Ursprünge totalitärer Herrschaft, of Hannah Arendt's The Origins of Totalitarianism. A "world of absolute selflessness" comes into existence through the manipulation of masses which are not politically conscious, as e.g. the German petty bourgeoisie or the Russian peasantry. The totalitarian movement simplifies for the individual an otherwise unbearably complex world. Unlike previous dictatorships and tyrannies in the history of the world, modern totalitarianism translates ideology into organization. Thus Nazi anti-Semitism was turned into the racial community. A considerable portion of German intelligence was ripe for the "world of absolute selflessness" even before Nazi indoctrination began. The author wonders whether much so-called idealism did not play a greater role in the background than Arendt indicates. L. Hertzman

841. Rahman, F. (Univ. of Durham). INTERNAL RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN PRESENT CENTURY ISLAM. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1955 2(4): 862-879. Bringing in the situation as it existed at the end of the last century for background purposes, the author critically analyzes religious developments in 20th-century Islam. Three major topics are examined: 1) general characteristics of 20th-century Muslim religion; 2) Islam in the thought realm, and 3) Islam in the practical realm. Dealing with the forces operating within Islam particularly, the conclusion is reached that the religion has changed little, but that the 19th-century political, social, and religious revival has deepened and hardened into "Islamic sentiment," with the resultant crisis within Islam. Ch. LeGuin

842. Reiss, H. S. (Queen Mary College, Univ. of London). KANT AND THE RIGHT OF REBELLION. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(2): 179-192. Kant's political theory derived from his ideas of the freedom and autonomy of rational beings. Although he sought to justify the American



and French revolutions. he nevertheless interdicted rebellion on rational a priori grounds which linked human freedom with obedience to law. Kantian "natural law" would, with patience and publicly expressed criticism, ultimately undermine despotic government and replace it with a constitutional republic. This optimism, perhaps justified in Kant's time, is now untenable because of the efficient subversion of human dignity and freedom by totalitarianism. W. H. Coates

843. Rieff, Philip (Brandeis Univ.). THE ORIGINS OF FREUD'S POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(2): 235-249. Freud was concerned not with particular political systems but with the psychology of the ruled. He borrowed from Bagehot, Le Bon and other political psychologists who showed a distrust of mass democracy, but he exhibited a deeper clinical insight into the primitive nature of mob Unconscious. Bernheim and McDougall contributed to his ideas concerning crowd suggestibility, but the erotic component which Freud postulated enlarged the concept considerably. W. H. Coates

844. Ryng, Jerzy. RASA A KLASA [Race and class]. Nowe Drogi 1956 1(79): 58-73, and (80): 77-98. A Marxist critique of the relationship of race and class, first issued in 1936 as a type-written work under the auspices of the Polish Communist Party. The first part deals with the concept of "race" in the light of Marxist tenets. In the second part, the author discusses Hitler's ideas of racial supremacy and subjects the "racial purity" idea to criticism. Racial concepts are finally examined in the context of social class, whereby "nordic-racism" is identified with Prussian-German-imperialist doctrine. H A Staff

845. Schäfer, Walter. DIE NATIONALITÄTENKÄMPFE IN EUROPA [The nationality struggle in Europe]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(4): 232-235. Discusses experience in using Reinhard Wittram's workbook Die Nationalitätenkämpfe in Europa und die Erschütterung des europäischen Staatensystems 1848 bis 1917 [The nationality struggle in Europe and the convulsion of the European state system, 1848 to 1917]. F. B. M. Hollyday

846. Schmidt, Royal J. (Elmhurst College). CULTURAL NATIONALISM IN HERDER. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(3): 407-417. Herder developed the concept of cultural nationalism but some of his qualifying ideas are at least as important. These include both individualism and multi-national contributions to civilization. W. H. Coates

847. Suchodolski, Bogdan. U PODSTAW MATERIALISTYCZNEJ TEORII WYCHOWANIA [On the foundations of the materialist theory of education]. Myśl Filozoficzna 1955 3(17): 3-43. Marx proved that man and his "essence" were formed in the process of history, therefore, he criticized the bourgeois ideals of education. The bourgeois philosophy of the 19th and 20th centuries stresses the importance of analyzing "existence," and Max Stirner's theories were but a revival of idealism. Marx attacked these, disclosing the fallacies of Stirner and Feuerbach. Marx believed that man must be defined on the strength of his actual existence, not in his metaphysical essence. H A Staff

848. Sydoruk, John P. HERDER AND THE SLAVS. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(1): 58-62. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of J. G. Herder, his opinions on the future of the Slavs are once again briefly examined. It is incontestable that Herder was the most important single influence in giving the Slavs in the late 18th and early 19th century a consciousness of their future and their solidarity. H A Staff

849. Taviani, Paolo Emilio (Italian Defense Minister, Editor, Civitas). IL CONCETTO DI DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA IN GIUSEPPE TONIOLO [The concept of Christian Democracy of Giuseppe Toniolo]. Civitas 1955 6(3): 3-22. Reviews Toniolo's essentially social conception of Christian Democracy, stressing its relevance to the "non expedit" policy of Leo XIII, but showing how its essential tenets were developed by Sturzo and De Gasperi into a political doctrine equally removed from autocracy and egalitarianism. R. J. Mayne

850. Taviani, Paolo Emilio. UNITA DELL'EUROPA [Unity of Europe]. Civitas 1955 6(8/9): 3-13. Sketches the growth of political unity in Europe, particularly after World War II, as embodied in such organizations as the O.E.E.C., The E.C.S.C., and the W.E.U. R. J. Mayne

851. Tawney, Richard H. RELIGION AND ECONOMIC LIFE. Times Literary Supplement 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xiv-xv. Surveys the Weber thesis and its critics, describing the social teaching of religious nonconformity from the eighteenth century with reference to the principal English works. P. H. Hardac

852. Teissedre, Jean. ACTUALITE DU SAINT-SIMONISME [Saint-Simonism today]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1955 33(4): 445-457. Claude-Henri de Rouvroy, Count of Saint-Simon, died in Paris in 1825. His philosophy was a mystical Utopian socialism which stressed material production. A small group of adherents formed an association after his death to preserve and propagate the new philosophy within a few years the association itself, heavily colored with religious mysticism, fell apart, but many of its members (Enfantin, Michel Chevalier, the Pereires, etc.) became important figures in finance, industry, and government, as well as letters. That Saint-Simonism has been somewhat neglected in recent social thought is attributed to its religious trapping, but it is important in the 20th century as an ideological precursor of both modern capitalism and socialism; it also contained a proposal for European federation. R. E. Came

853. Thier, Erich (Director of Studies, Evangelische Sozialakademie, Friedewald, Germany). ENTFREMUNG UND REVOLUTIONÄRE ZUVERSICHT: ÜBER EINE AUS-EINANDERSETZUNG MIT DEN FRÜHSCHRIFTEN VON MARX [Alienation and revolutionary optimism: on an evaluation of the early writing of Marx]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1956 11(5/6): 10-14. The author uses an analysis of Heinrich Popitz, Der entfremdete Mensch: Zeitkritik und Geschichtsphilosophie des jungen Marx ("Philosophische Forschungen" Basel: Karl Jasper Verlag für Recht und Gesellschaft, 1953) to indicate the wider scope and some modern implications of the term "alienation". Its Marxian meaning reveals itself more and more as "diabolical anti-theology". Alienation is connected with the turning away from God and His penalty for it. H. Hirsch

854. Vantuch, Anton. MONTESQUIEU - HISTORIK A REVOLUCIONÁR [Montesquieu as historian and revolutionary]. Historický časopis 1955 3(2): 219-233. Using published sources, evaluates the work of the French political philosopher who was honored as a progressive thinker by the World Peace Council. Montesquieu's views have greatly influenced thought in the 19th and 20th centuries, although realization of his humanism was beyond the power of any bourgeois system. F. Wagner

855. Walter, François (OEEC), and Hubert d'Hérouville. L'EVOLUTION COMPAREE DE LA PRODUCTION MANUFACTURIERE DE LA FRANCE ET DE QUELQUES AUTRES PAYS [Comparative evolution of manufacturing production of France and some other countries]. Revue d'Economie Politique 1956 66(2): 252-261. In a previous article, d'Hérouville concluded on the basis of statistical data that per capita manufacturing output had increased more rapidly in the period 1900 to 1953 in France than in Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium. Walter criticizes these conclusions as being too favorable to France, particularly in the comparison with Great Britain. D'Hérouville defends his previous conclusions, though admitting that the statistical data are inadequate for definitive comparison. R. E. Cameron

856. Wheelwright, E. L. (Sydney Univ.). BRITAIN AND THE WORLD ECONOMY. Australian Outlook 1955 9(4): 231-239. Britain's balance-of-trade problems are a consequence of a pre-World War I shrinkage of its export income. Until 1918, this shrinkage was masked by consistent and considerable incomes from "invisible" sources such as shipping and insurance profits, investment incomes, and profits from reinvestments of interests received. Tables and charts are appended. R. Mueller

857. Wilkins, Burleigh Taylor (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge). JAMES, DEWEY, AND HEGELIAN IDEALISM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(3): 332-346.



James and Dewey symbolized the "pluralist-monist division among pragmatists" both in their differences from each other and their internal vacillations. Both tried to make philosophy conform to evolutionary science, but they differed on the value of Hegelian idealism in counteracting the deficiencies of British empiricism. Dewey early found emotional satisfaction in Hegel's schematization while James' sensitivity to change and variety led to vigorous rebellion (later modified) at Hegelian flexibility. Both men failed to achieve philosophic integration because of their ambivalence toward the Hegelian dialectic. W. H. Coates

858. Wolfe, Bertram D. (Brooklyn, New York). LENIN AS TROUBLE WITH ENGELS. *Russian Review* 1956 15(3): 16-209. A heretofore unanalyzed source of Lenin's theory of imperialism, based on the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin. *Journal* (D. von Mohrenschildt)

### International Relations

859. Beckingham, C. F. THE CYPRIOT TURKS. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1956 43(2): 126-130. The ties of the Cypriot Turks with Turkey are closer than those of the Cypriot Greeks with Greece. The Cypriot Turks are, however, not only less prominent in numbers but also in wealth and influence. Many potential leaders have gone to Turkey and intensified the interest of the Turkish government and people in Cyprus. As a result of the ties of religion and of language and as a result of the millet system, these Cypriots regard themselves as Turks; they see the British Government as a rationally philhellene; and some of them see partition as the only solution. E. Wright

860. Borries, Kurt (Univ. of Tübingen). DIE GROSSEN MÄCHTE UND DER DEUTSCHE OSTEN [The Great Powers and the German East]. *Aussenpolitik* 1956 7(1): 15-24, and 10: 102-112. Deals with the diplomatic aspects of the Polish question and the East German provinces from 1772 to the present, and the importance of these provinces to Germany's power position in Central and Western Europe. Bismarck's recognition of the broad significance of this issue is stressed and contrasted with the views of the Versailles makers, Hitler, and the Allied leaders of World War II and after. C. R. Spurgin

861. Collotti, Enzo. ITALIANI E SLAVI NELLA VENEZIA GIULIA [Italians and Slavs in the Julian March (Venetia Giulia)]. *Ponte* 1955 11(8/9): 1283-1289. Nationality conflicts between Italians and Slavs in Trieste and Venezia arose in the last half of the 19th century with the unification of Italy and the development of a capitalistic economy in Trieste. Italian national consciousness in this region developed faster than Slavic, reaching a climax with the agitation after World War I by anti-democratic ultra-nationalists for the inclusion of all Italians. The Italians were aggressors against the Slavs after World War I and treated them as subjects, not citizens. The author concludes with a brief discussion of the London compromise of October 1954 on the frontier question. C. F. Delzell

862. Crocker, H. E. AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(608): 238-244. Examines, explains, and attempts to understand the attitude and relations of Afghanistan toward Russia and Pakistan. Strict neutrality has been characteristic of Afghanistan as she is anxious to remain on friendly terms with both her neighbors. Ch. LeGuin

863. Gilson, R. P. (Australian National Univ.). NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO BRITISH INTERVENTION IN RAROTONGA (COOK ISLANDS). *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1955 7(25): 62-80. Detailed account of international circumstances between 1827 and 1901 and diplomatic negotiations in New Zealand and Great Britain leading to fixing the specific governmental status of Rarotonga. The role of some diplomats and the point of view of native peoples are presented. C. C. Gorchels

864. Khan, Sir Zafrulla. ISLAM AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. *Internationale Spectator* 1956 10(11): 308-322. Study of Islamic ethics of peace and their influence on the Moslem attitude in international relations. D. van Arkel

865. McClosky, Herbert. CONCERNING STRATEGIES FOR A SCIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS. *World Politics* 1956 8(2): 281-295. Reviews Decision-making as an Approach to the Study of International Politics by Richard C. Snyder, H. W. Bruck, and Burton Sapin. Considering the problem of International Politics, the author feels it should be a science in the valid sense of the term, but it has as yet developed no real organization and no valid basic generalizations which would justify it being called scientific. There is too much concentration on historical relationships, on narrative accounts, and on matters of public policy. Decision-making would be a "focus" in the frame of reference for constructing such a scientific approach. The advantages and drawbacks of this as "focus" are thoroughly discussed. It is not a single-motive explanation of international politics, but a method by which the many variables involved can be considered and related. G. Rehder

866. Malin, Georg. DIE SOUVERÄNITÄT LIECHTENSTEINS [The sovereignty of Liechtenstein]. *Jahrbuch des historischen Vereins für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein* 1955 (75): 7-22. Establishes the reality of the sovereignty of Liechtenstein by consideration of the meaning and content of political sovereignty, including the history of its 150 years of independence, and the U.N. acknowledgement of its sovereignty on 1 December 1949. G. Rehder

867. Meyer, F. V. (Univ. of Exeter). THE COMMONWEALTH AND EUROPE: BRITAIN'S DILEMMA. *Political Quarterly* 1956 27(2): 194-208. Compares the consequences of the Anglo-French entente of 1904 for British policy and the possible consequences of the present (1956) continental agreements of Britain, against the background of Britain's changed relations within the Commonwealth and the world. The effect of British co-operation, especially economic co-operation, with other European powers is examined. J. A. S. Grenville

868. Patijn, C. L. DE OECUMENISCHE BEWEGING EN DE INTERNATIONALE POLITIEK [The Ecumenical Movement and international politics]. *Internationale Spectator* 1956 10(11): 323-333. Survey of the growing interest of the Protestant Churches in international affairs. The author cites as examples the Pacifist movement between the two World Wars, and the growing awareness that international law has to be based on Christian ethics. D. van Arkel

869. Petrie, Sir Charles. THE PLACE OF THE PROFESSIONAL IN MODERN DIPLOMACY. *Quarterly Review* 1955 293(605): 295-308. The early nineteenth century was the great day of professional diplomacy and the modern diplomatic service took shape then. The professional diplomatic pattern in Great Britain, set by Canning, has since undergone revolutionary change, due to developments in communication and to new approaches to diplomacy. After World War I professional diplomacy was soundly condemned as secret diplomacy; the diplomat was further affected by the demand for "open diplomacy" and the increased public interest in foreign politics. Most detrimental to the professional diplomat and to international relations has been the eclipse of professional diplomacy by "political" diplomacy since World War II. Ch. LeGuin

870. Rudin, Harry R. (Yale Univ.). DIPLOMACY, DEMOCRACY, SECURITY: TWO CENTURIES IN CONTRAST. *Political Science Quarterly* 1956 71(2): 161-181. Frequent favorable comparisons of 19th-century diplomacy and diplomats with the present epoch fail to see the vastly more difficult problems of the 20th century. The safety valve of overseas expansion gave to the 19th century a security which the destruction of the colonial empires, the expansion of nationalism and the principle of self-determination all over the world have removed. The unique achievement of security in the 19th century made possible the rise of living standards, of personal liberty, and of decency, which a threat to security may take away or has already taken away. A preliminary solution of the security problem is a pre-requisite for salvaging the achievements of the 19th century. G. Stourzh

871. Schlichting, L. S. A. DE KATHOLIEKE KERK EN DE INTERNATIONALE TOESTAND [The Roman Catholic Church and international conditions]. *Internationale Spectator* 1956 10(11): 334-349. Stresses the international character and supranational ethics of the Roman Catholic Church, and its resulting interest in international affairs. D. van Arkel



872. Stromberg, Roland M. (Univ. of Maryland). THE IDEA OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(2): 250-263. The product of muddled thinking during and after the First World War, collective security meant, both from 1918 to 1939 and since the United Nations was founded, nothing more than unanimity of the Great Powers. The facts of ethnology and economics are so basic to conflict that they do not permit rational decisions as to right and wrong. Adjudication of "aggression" is impossible; power politics and national interest, as of old, determine concerted action. W. H. Coates

873. Unsigned. BUFFER STATES: THEIR HISTORIC SERVICE TO PEACE. Round Table 1955 (180): 334-345. Reviews the history of the concept of "buffer" as defined by Sir Alfred Lyall in 1894, and gives ancient and modern examples. The classic instance of the intentional establishment of buffers is found in British Indian policy: the interposition of protected country between the possessions which the British administered and the possessions of formidable neighbors whom they desired to keep at arm's length. The "buffer" surrenders freedom in external affairs, but retains internal freedom; thus, the buffer is not a satellite. Its existence rules out partition between the two power blocs. The author argues that "bufferism" is far preferable to neutralization, which, for the area concerned, can be humiliating. Dorothy B. Goodman

874. Unsigned. LAW OF THE SHALLOW SEAS: TERRITORIAL WATERS AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF. Round Table 1955 (179): 255-263. Reviews the history of the concepts "territorial waters," "three-mile limit," "continental shelf," etc. Territorial waters were claimed as early as the 17th century, but there were wide variations in definition. From the middle of the 19th century a distinction was drawn between territorial waters and the "contiguous zone" immediately outside. Claims to the continental shelf--the rim from which the land masses rise--and its natural resources beneath the sea, date only from the post-World War I era. The author enumerates many of the national and international judgments, opinions, and declarations which affect the shallow seas. Dorothy B. Goodman

875. Wojciechowski, Zygmunt. OD WERSALU DO POCZDAMU [From Versailles to Potsdam]. Przegląd Zachodni 1955 11(5/6): 6-21. An essay on the diplomatic background of the changes of the Polish Western frontiers from the 17th century to the Potsdam decision, based on memoirs and historical works. British foreign policy was not favorable to Poland. E. Boba

### Military History

876. De Lesquen, and others. [THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(4). Three illustrated articles covering the history of the corps of Engineers, their role in the Army of the Armistice from 1943 to 1945, in North Africa, in the 1st French Army, and a brief comment on the earlier and existing schools of Artillery and Engineers. Titles and authors of the articles are: De Lesquen (Col.) LE GENIE JUSQU'EN 1940 [The Corps of Engineers up to 1940], pp. 67-88. E.L. LE GENIE DE 1942 A 1945 [The Corps of Engineers from 1942 to 1945], pp. 89-104. Unsigned. LES ECOLES DU GENIE [Engineering Schools], pp. 119-121. H. M. Adams

877. de Montalembert (Captain). LE MARQUIS DE MONTALEMBERT, 1714-1800. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(4): 23-40. An appreciation of the life and inventions of a military genius repudiated in his time. He departed from Vauban's classic bastion defense plan and developed the polygonal "perpendicular" fortification system, meeting the challenges of improving artillery. His ideas influenced all military thinking in the 19th century, especially in Germany, leading directly to the emphasis on frontier fortifications, a series of inter-dependent forts, and the value of defensive obstacles. Illustrated. Contemporary documentary sources are cited. H. M. Adams

878. Dumoret, and "R. L." [THE ARMY FUEL SUPPLY SERVICES]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1956 12(1): 123-141. Three articles on the history of the fuel supply service in France from 1914 to 1945, including detailed descrip-

tions of the organization, techniques, experience and the importance of specialized personnel as a branch of the army. Authors and titles of the articles are: Dumoret (Ingénieur général). LES SERVICES DES ESSENCES DES ARMEES [Army fuel supply services]. R. L. (R. Labbé, Chief Engineer 1st Cl.). LE SERVICE DES ESSENCES JUSQU'EN 1942 [The fuel service up to 1942]. R. L. LE SERVICE DES ESSENCES PENDANT LES CAMPAGNES DE 1942-1945 [The fuel supply service in the 1942-1945 campaigns].

H. M. Adams

879. Hargreaves, R. (Major). WOMEN-AT-ARMS. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(601): 1-10. Gives practical illustrations of women at war in the past; discusses the methods of fighting of the Amazons, and women who fought in the Crusades. There was no room in the medieval army for women if Joan of Arc and Isabella of Castile are excepted. Further examples of women warriors are cited from the 17th to the 20th centuries. J. A. S. Grenville

880. Mathews, Joseph J. (Emory Univ.). THE PROFESSION OF WAR CORRESPONDENCE. Journalism Quarterly 1956 33(1): 23-34. Traces the history of war reporting from the 1870's to the present. Most war correspondents have been professional journalists, and the transition from the old-type independent war reporter to the modern highly specialized correspondent for a news syndicate reflects change in the profession of journalism generally. The war correspondent continues to be the only independent source of news with the armed forces and still supplies the public with desired information. L. Gara

881. Waters, D. W. (Lieutenant-Commander). A MATTER OF FACT - THE STUDENT'S VIEW. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(601): 105-113. Discusses recent clashes of view about the provision, employment and effect of maritime aircraft in World War I and World War II. Research substantiates, especially with reference to the Battle of the Atlantic, the correctness of Rear Admiral Murray's view about the difficulties experienced by the Admiralty in obtaining very long range anti-submarine and fighter aircraft against the view of Marshall of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor. The co-operation of these aircraft, with that of the surface anti-submarine convoy escort and support force was a decisive factor in winning the Battle of the Atlantic. J. A. S. Grenville

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

882. Allen, E. (Reader, Univ. of Durham). REFLECTIONS ON ECONOMIC CHANGES IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA. Durham University Journal 1955 27(2): 68-74. Surveys political and economic changes in British West Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries, with special reference to the conclusions reached in the book by P. T. Bauer, West African Trade: A Study of Competition, Oligopoly and Monopoly in a Changing Economy, (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1954).

J. A. S. Grenville

883. Coleson, Edward. THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN WEST AFRICA. History of Education Journal 1955 6(2): 169-178. Describes the informal and tribal training of native West Africans in Sierra Leone as well as the formal British educational system which was introduced in the late 18th century. The European schools modified aspects of native life and by their classical emphasis and aristocratic traditions produced some maladjustments in the original society. The author predicts that education will be an increasingly important force in Africa. L. Gara

884. Ferraris di Celle, Giuseppe. L'ALGERIA: DATI DI UNA QUESTIONE ATTUALE [Algeria: the data of a present-day problem]. Civitas 1955 6(11): 41-50. Traces the early history of Algeria from the Arab-Islamic expansion in the 13th century to the period of French domination, concluding with the Statute of 1947. The fate of Algeria is inseparable from that of Tunisia and Morocco. R. J. Mayne

885. Ferraris di Celle, Giuseppe. LA TUNISIA: LUNGA STORIA DI UN TIPICO PROBLEMA AFRICANO [Tunisia: the long history of a typical African problem]. Civitas 1956



380. Traces the cultural and historical roots of present-day Tunisia from the end of the 7th century A. D., focusing particularly upon the 19th century and the political and economic changes in Tunisia's status during the recent years of the French protectorate. R. J. Mayne
386. Gellner, Ernest. BERBERS OF MOROCCO. Quarterly Review 1956 294(608): 218-223. A consideration of the Berbers of North Africa, the third element in the Arab-French quarrel. The Berbers' only real loyalty is tribal, not national, but they stand to be absorbed in a sea of Arab nationalism. The article deals with French relations with the Berbers, whose conquest was not completed until 1933. French leniency with the Berbers has helped trigger Arab nationalism. Though the Berbers are outside the orthodox Arab nationalist movement, they consider it increasingly important to become Arabized, a trend whose curbing is necessary to French policy. Ch. LeGuin
387. Idenburg, P. J. HABIB BOURGUIBA EN HET NEDERLANDSE NATIONALISME [Habib Bourguiba and Tunisian nationalism]. Internationale Spectator 1956 10(9): 261-273. Describes the establishment of French rule in Tunisia in 1883 and the nationalist movements it evoked. The more traditional "Old Turbans" and the progressive Young-Tunisian movement made common front against the French, when the latter proposed to open up the "Habous" (land belonging to religious communities) for French colonists. This led to the foundation of the Destour Party in 1920. Lasting unity was not achieved, however; only after a period of internal strife did more radical elements secede. They founded the "Néo-Destour," led by Bourguiba and Ben Youssef. The "Néo-Destour" sided with the Allies during World War II, while the "Vieux-Destour" was on the side of Vichy France. The quarrel between Bourguiba and Ben Youssef is also discussed. D. van Arkel
388. J. L. C. EGYPT, 1882 TO 1956. British Survey 1956 6(83): 1-13. A brief survey of Egyptian history with emphasis on relations with Great Britain and contemporary developments, internal and in relation to Israel. G. Rehder
389. Landau, Jacob M. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, and Yeshiva Univ., USA). NOTES ON THE INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY INTO EGYPT. Journal of Modern History 1956 28(1): 21-34. Describes and documents the introduction of the principle of ministerial responsibility and solidarity by Khedive Ismail in 1878 and the fluctuations in his views on the independence of deliberation bestowed to the Egyptian council of ministers, his response to French and British pressure to modify the workings of the council and give their representatives the power of veto, and acknowledgment of the council's responsibility to the assembly. In 1879 the Khedive's son and successor, Taufiq, affirmed his intention to rule personally through the council, and in 1887 virtually ended the council's responsibility to the assembly. The degree of ministerial responsibility possessed by the various governments from the British occupation in 1882 to the military coup d'état in July 1952 is also traced. The article is based chiefly on British and Italian archives. Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)
390. Maxwell, A. V. (Col. U.S. Army, Retired). EL KHREB EL AKSA. World Affairs 1955 118(4): 102-106. Concise history of Morocco, beginning with a development of ethnic and religious background of the people. Discusses major dynasties ruling Morocco from the eighth to the nineteenth centuries. By 1880 Morocco was no longer a powerful nation, but merely a protectorate of Europe, having been forced to sign "most favored-nation" treaties with the powerful imperialist nations of Western Europe, France in particular. The treaties from 1900-1917 are listed and discussed. Ruth Hyman
391. Vittorelli, Paolo (Italian republican writer). PERCHÉ LA FRANCIA STA PERDENDO L'AFRICA SETTENTRIONALE [Why France is losing North Africa]. Ponte 1955 11(10): 10-1563. France's alternatives in North Africa are a gradual and reciprocal assimilation of the two cultural groups or absolute domination and unlimited exploitation. The Frenchman who best knew how to combine these policies was Marshal Lyautey in Morocco, but his policy can no longer be maintained successfully in an Arab world now in the process of rapid change. Throughout North Africa there is rising Arab

population pressure, insufficient agricultural production, increasing migration to the coastal cities and to metropolitan France, and growing unemployment among the natives. Combined with this social ferment is the new phenomenon of Arab nationalism, spreading throughout the world. The article continues with an analysis of contemporary French policies. C. F. Delzell

## Asia

See also: 922, 980, 993

892. Chekhovich, O. D. O NEKOTORYKH VOPROSAKH ISTORII SREDNEI AZII XVIII-XIX VEKOV [Concerning some questions of the history of Central Asia in the 18-19th centuries]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 84-95. Points out that in the 16th to 19th centuries Central Asia was not all stagnation and social, economic, and political disintegration. As a matter of fact, in the 18th and early 19th centuries there took place stabilization of the political situation leading to greater centralization and efficiency of authority. Economic contacts with the Russians, after the latter had reached the borders of Central Asia, played a positive role in the commercial and industrial revival of the area. The discussion is based on secondary works. M. Raeff

893. Delgado, L. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN INDIA. Eastern World 1956 10(2): 40-43. A factual description of Indian economic problems, especially as they relate to problems of workers and employers, wages, hours, productivity, unionization, etc. The entirely different circumstances which color industrial relations in India as contrasted with the Western world are emphasized. G. Rehder

894. Ghosh, A. A STUDY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN WEST BENGAL DURING 1901-1950. Population Studies 1956 9(3): 217-236. The trends of urban and rural fertility for a region in West Bengal from 1901 to 1950 are examined. The birthrate has steadily declined, but differences between rural and urban birthrates are significant and appear to be increasing. The general trend of decline was greater in the period 1901 to 1930, but the decline has slowed down recently in rural areas, while continuing in urban areas. J. A. S. Grenville

895. K'un, Huang. DIE MODERNE CHINESISCHE LITERATUR [Modern Chinese literature]. Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens 1954 (76): 5-14. Describes the influence of Chinese revolutionary concepts on Chinese literature since 1911. The author concentrates especially on the extent to which poetry and drama were influenced by the conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communists, the Sino-Japanese wars and the Communist regime. R. Mueller

896. Lothian, A. C. SIDELIGHT ON INDIAN FEDERATION. Quarterly Review 1955 293(605): 387-398. Attempts to understand the failure of plans for an Indian federation, a failure of great significance since India divided is not the great state India united could have been. The main causes of the failure of the plan for federation were: 1) the long interval between the presentation of the idea and the presentation of a plan for federal union; 2) the war, which postponed action again; 3) the fear of the ruling princes that a federal union would not protect them; 4) the nature of the Government of India Act of 1935 which allowed too much bargaining and delay. Ch. LeGuin

897. Parkinson, C. Northcote (Univ. of Malaya). THE BRITISH IN MALAYA. History Today 1956 6(6): 367-375. Malaya was "almost the last deliberate acquisition" of the British Empire, and the British heyday there "falls within the span of a single life," from 1867 to 1908. Before this date, the British Straits Settlements, administered from India, "were not regarded as bridgeheads for the conquest of peninsular Malaya, but as ports on the way to Java, the Moluccas, China and Japan." This emphasis changed with the conversion of the Settlements into a Crown Colony and with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. "The word 'Malaya' and the concept for which it stands is wholly British. The Malays, left to themselves, would never have regarded the Malay Peninsula as a political entity." This fact is not understood, however, by the present Malay leaders, who complain not only unjustly but irrelevantly of 300 or 400 years of colonial rule. The British influence was and is the only unifying factor in the area. W. M. Simon



898. Sarkar, N. POPULATION TRENDS AND POPULATION POLICY IN CEYLON. *Population Studies* 1956 9(3): 195-216. The demographic trends in Ceylon in the 20th century are shown; the crude annual birthrate remains almost unchanged, but the decline in the annual death rate has more than doubled the natural increase per year--with the prospect of a 50 per cent addition to the population in the next 25 years. The changing economy of Ceylon is related to this question and a population policy and economic policy to solve Ceylon's population problems is discussed. J. A. S. Grenville

899. Suh, Doo Soo (Univ. of Washington, Seattle). KOREAN EDUCATION UNDER JAPANESE RULE. *Korean Survey* 1956 5(2): 11. Conclusion of a three-part discussion of this problem, describing the very limited opportunities for higher education offered Koreans as contrasted with the Japanese minority. G. Rehder  
See also: 144

900. Yang, Lien-Shen. SCHEDULES OF WORK AND PLAY IN IMPERIAL CHINA. *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 1955 18(3/4): 301-325. Survey of official periods of work and rest, of business hours and holidays over twenty-one centuries. The article is predicated on the concept that the work schedules of the various social groups reflect their contributions to society. Despite changes, a natural order of such schedules is observed which, combined with traditional diligence, helps explain how an agrarian state kept and administered a long-lasting empire and which, now continuing, will aid industrialization and modernization. J. A. Harrison

### Australia

901. Blair, L. (Lecturer, Univ. of Adelaide). ARBITRATION IN THE FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE OF AUSTRALIA. *Public Administration* 1956 34(1): 61-73. Traces the historical development of arbitration in the federal public service in Australia as well as its procedure from the provisions of the Constitution Act of 1901 to the present day. The principle of arbitration is at the present time firmly entrenched. J. A. S. Grenville

902. Campbell, P. (Manchester Univ.). POLITICIANS, PUBLIC SERVANTS, AND THE PEOPLE IN NEW ZEALAND. PART I and II. *Political Studies* 1955 3(3): 193-210, and 1956 4(1): 18-29. Discusses the origins of the present party system tracing it back to 1810. The article examines party discipline, the relations of M. P.'s with their constituencies, pressure groups, and the position of the Civil Service in the government of New Zealand. J. A. S. Grenville

903. Jones, Sir Charles Lloyd. THE HISTORY OF DAVID JONES LTD. *Royal Australian Historical Society: Journal and Proceedings* 1955 41(5): 226-239. The story of the founding in 1838 and the growth of a great Sydney merchandising establishment, paralleling the growth of the city and Commonwealth. G. Rehder

904. Spann, R. N. (Univ. of Sydney). POLITICAL SCIENCE IN AUSTRALIA. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1955 1(1): 86-97. A survey of the difficulties and problems which the study of political science underwent before its full-fledged recognition in Australian universities. The author extols the contribution by the Australian Institute of Political Science, founded in 1932, to the study of Australian government institutions. He also reviews the growth, aims, methods and trends in Australian universities of the study of government institutions and its relationship to other social sciences. He suggests the preparation of various monographs on Australian political science topics. R. Mueller

905. Unsigned. AUSTRALIA: TRANSPORT AND THE CONSTITUTION. *Round Table* 1955 (179): 300-306. A review of the legal history of the development of transport in Australia in the present century. Transportation, a major Australian problem, has been complicated by legal tangles involving Federal, State, and private interests. The problems of development have centered, in part, on the desire of the States, threatened by the development of roads, to safeguard their heavy capital investment in railways, and, in part, on the desire of the Commonwealth government to control air transportation. Several articles of the Federal Constitution, particularly Section 92, have been subject to different interpretations. Dorothy B. Goodman

### Europe

#### BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 931

906. Batavelić, Olga. NEKO LIKO PORTRETA ČLANOVA PORODICE ZDRAVKOVIĆ RESAVAC [Several portraits of members of the family Zdravković Resavac]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1954 (4): 145-157. Includes materials on the social conditions in 19th century Serbia. The article is based on the State Archives (files of the district of Čuprija) and local literature. S. Gavrilović

907. Chaix, M. A. ANDRE MUSTOXIDI. LE SAVANT ET L'HOMME POLITIQUE [Andreas Mustoxidis, the scholar and the man of politics]. *Hellénisme Contemporain* 1955 9(6): 385-395. Brilliant scholar-historian and ardent patriot, Andreas Mustoxidis gave to Greece and to his native island of Kerkyra (Corfu) a lifetime of service. His role during the Greek War of Independence, his work under President Capodistrias and his later studies on Corfu are all carefully outlined in the article. Born on Corfu, 5 June 1785, Mustoxidis died there on 29 July 1860, respected and honored by his countrymen. S. L. Speronis

908. Giannini, Amadeo (former Italian ambassador). JULIU MANIU--ALESSANDRO PAPAGOS. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1956 23(1): 103-106. Obituaries. H A Staff

909. Hayránková, Rážena. 50 LET OD SMRTI VELKÉHO BULHARSKEHO SLAVISTY. [50 years after the death of the great Bulgarian Slavist]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(5): 166. Marin Drinov, a famous Bulgarian Slavist, played an outstanding part in the revival of Bulgarian history and Slav studies in Bulgaria. He was of the same stature as the great Slav scholar P. J. Safářík and made great contributions by organizing scientific work. H A Staff

910. Lainović, Andrija (President, Montenegrin Historical Society). NEKI NOVI PODACI O VEZAMA IZMEDJU CRNE GORE I GRČKE U XIX VEKU [A series of new data concerning the relations between Montenegro and Greece in the 19th century]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 385-389. Examines E. G. Protopsaltis's findings in light of contemporary Montenegrin documents in the State Museum in Cetinje. Protopsaltis's findings are published in *L'Hellénisme Contemporain*, 1954, vol. 4/5 [See abstract I: 226]. S. Gavrilović

911. Valiani, Leo (Italian socialist historian). IL SOCIALISMO IN JUGOSLAVIA E IN RUSSIA [Socialism in Yugoslavia and Russia]. *Ponte* 1955 11(8/9): 1239-1245. Yugoslav socialism was born ideally in Russia during the 1860 when two Serbian students, the libertarian Zivojin Juzević and the radical Svetozar Marković, assimilated in St. Petersburg the socialistic ideas of Herzen and Černiševskij and in Switzerland the ideas of Bakunin, Lavrov, and the early Marxists. From Černiševskij and Bakunin, Marković gained the conviction that in some agrarian countries, such as the Slavic ones, the socialist revolution could succeed even before industrial capitalism was fully developed. More or less like Černiševskij, Marković hoped to organize a government of public safety based on federalist autonomy and to make use of the peasant commune, but he would not nationalize the land, nor municipalize it. He also dreamed of a Balkan federation. The author briefly sketches the growth of the Marxist movement in Serbia at the turn of the century and mentions some of the difficulties in Serbo-Russian Marxist relations when the Third International was formed. The author asks whether the 1955 declarations by Yugoslav Communists that they would be willing to return to the "original" kind of Leninism that preceded Stalin's accession to power does not portend a similar policy within Soviet Russia? He notes that many developments hint at such a trend. Such a move would once again re-establish the historic links between Yugoslav and Russian socialists. C. F. Delzell



## FRANCE

912. Briquet, Jean. SIGNIFICATION SOCIALE DU COMPAGNONNAGE [Social significance of the Compagnonnage]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1955 33(3): 321-336. The *Compagnonnage*, journeymen's associations of pre-industrial France, were organizations of skilled artisans. They did not participate in political action except briefly in the Revolution of 1848, and shortly thereafter went into total eclipse as new types of workmen's organizations developed the modern forms of industry. However, they contributed to the development of the modern working class movement with their traditions of solidarity, discipline, and the dignity of labor. R. E. Cameron

913. Daumard, Adeline. L'HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE A LA SOCIETE D'HISTOIRE MODERNE [Economic and social history at the Society for Modern History]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1955 33(3): 337-346. Brief summaries of the discussions on papers by Roland Housnier (political opposition under Louis XIII; Louis Tourquet (Mayerne), Richard Cobb (food supply of the cities during the Terror), Robert Dauvergne (Guadeloupe at the time of the abolition of slavery), and Louis Henry (historical demography: parish registers and genealogies). R. E. Cameron

914. Frisch, Alfred. NATIONALISMUS---FRANZÖSISCHES NATIONALISMUS---[French]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(2): 8-124. The French spirit of universalism is seen only in a willingness to assimilate all who acknowledge the superiority of French culture. France does not welcome foreign ideas. Consequently, when some such ideas do penetrate (Marx, Nietzsche), they arrive late and with an unreasonable impact on intellectuals. French nationalism is basically "conservative and anti-dynamic," without the drive of British or German imperialism. Louis XIV, the two Napoleons, and the empire-builders are exceptions in French history. Chauvinism is characteristic of French self-centeredness; hence the uncritical attitude of Frenchmen toward their own history. L. Hertzman

915. Kohn, Hans (City College of New York). FRANCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1956 17(3): 283-299. The Anglophile French mood of the 18th century was transformed by the French Revolution into an intense form of Anglophobia which was not usually reflected in 19th century statesmanship. A new phenomenon, persisting up to 1870, was the ill-informed Germanomania of French romantic writers and scholars. After 1870 the views of Renan and Jaurès were both prophetic and conciliatory towards Germany. W. H. Coates

916. Molok, A. S. WYJAŚNIENIE DECYDUJĄCEJ ROLI MAS LUDOWYCH W REWOLUCJACH FRANCUSKICH XVIII I XIX W. [An elucidation of the decisive role of the popular masses in the French revolutions of the 18th and 19th century]. *Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji* 1955 5(15): 35-54. Examines the part of the popular masses in the revolutions of 1789, in 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 in the light of a series of Marxist judgments. After giving brief summaries of the popular actions, such as the Bastille, the worker-rising of 1848, and the blood-bath of 1871, a set of Marxist questions are posed for the further consideration of the student. HA Staff

917. Neubert, F. (Freie Universität, Berlin). LITERATURBERICHT: FRANKREICH UND DEUTSCHLAND [Review article: France and Germany]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1955 6(8): 516-522. Examines the tolerance and objectivity of Karl Epting's *Das französische Sendungsbewusstsein im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* [France's consciousness of her mission in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries] (Heidelberg: Kurt Vorwinkel, 1952) and Heinz-Otto Sieburg's *Deutschland und Frankreich in der Geschichtsschreibung des 19. Jahrhunderts* [Germany and France in historical writing of the nineteenth century] (Viesbaden, 1954). F. B. M. Hollyday

918. Noël, Léon. L'INSTABILITE GOUVERNEMENTALE EN FRANCE [Governmental instability in France]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances* 1955 108(1): 9-159. Since the French Revolution, France's governments have shown considerable continuity in method and

action despite their instability in composition and their short life-spans. Consequently, French governments compared favorably with systems in which the executive branch is strong and which are threatened by collapse when the executive changes. During the Third and Fourth Republics, however, France's government structure has weakened dangerously. It should be strengthened by: 1) separating the legislative and executive branches completely; and, 2) depriving the legislative branch of its power to determine the life-span of the cabinets. R. Mueller

919. Pollock, Sir John. FRENCH MIGRAINE. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(607): 1-16. An examination of the causes and results of France's "Moral Migraine," her most distressing trouble. The major cause of France's trouble is fear of authority, the outward signs of which are paralysis at the top of the nation and the encrusted belief, dating from the eighteenth century, that anything labelled "progress" must be good and anyone against it is a vile reactionary. On the basis of this analysis of the French complaint, the author examines the trying social and economic, colonial and governmental, problems that France has faced in modern times. Ch. LeGuin

## GERMANY

See also: 917, 976

920. Bruce, M. WAGNER'S WARNING TO GERMANY. *Contemporary Review* 1956 189(1084): 220-224. A denial that Wagner was a racist. The greatness which Wagner envisioned for Germany was spiritual and cultural, not political, and was based on the musical and literary achievements of the great Germans of the 18th and early 19th centuries. His views were completely distorted by Hitler. J. G. Gazley

921. Conze, Werner (Univ. of Münster). DAS ENDE DES PROLETARIATS [The end of the proletariat]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(1): 62-66. Modern sociological research has contributed to the understanding of the changing ideological base and structure of the German labor movement of the 19th and 20th centuries. Certain Marxian concepts, such as "proletariat" and "worker," have either become inapplicable under modern conditions or have taken on other connotations. C. R. Spurgin

922. Ennis, Thomas E. (West Virginia, USA). THE INFLUENCE OF CHINA AND JAPAN UPON GERMAN CULTURE. *Eastern World* 1956 10(5): 34-35. Briefly discusses Germans living in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries who understood the value of China and Japan in world culture. Includes generally the Oriental influence on books, the theater, and university study in Germany. Ruth Hyman

923. Erdman, Karl Dietrich (Kiel). NATIONALE UND ÜBERNATIONALE ORDNUNG IN DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [National and Supranational Order in German History]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(1): 1-14. Traces the influence of national and supranational factors and aspirations on the history of Germany and Austria-Hungary. In 1918 the unification of Germany with Austria, and "perhaps the Sudetenland," would have created a state strong enough to balance Russian hegemony. The main streams of German development are attributed to the divisive problems which arose from the Reformation, the Era of Revolutions, and Communism. The author stresses the polarity of devotion to the state and to popular sovereignty. Three problems face a re-united Germany: the opposition between tolerance and the desire for absolute truth, the difficulty of creating an effective state which is able both to govern and to respond to the popular will, and the difficulty of granting equal political and social justice to all. A state, on the model of Austria-Hungary, or, better, Canada, is seen as offering a solution to Eastern European national rivalries. F. B. M. Hollyday

924. Feyl, Othmar. EXKURSE ZUR GESCHICHTE DER SÜDOSTEUROPÄISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN DER UNIVERSITÄT JENA [Extracts pertaining to the history of the south-east European relations of Jena University]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 1954/55 4(5/6): 399-442. A summary of archival material on academic programs and activities which Jena University maintained with universities in southeastern Europe



between the 16th and 19th centuries. Many documents pertain to appointments of Hungarian and Bohemian guest lecturers at Jena and to the University's introduction of Russian and Baltic texts. Appended sections cover: 1) notes on a Protestant theology seminar given by Jena University lecturers at Vienna University for Hungarian students; 2) a summary of influences of Jena University philosophy and theology departments on 19th century Slovak nationalism; and 3) diary excerpts from Croat and Hungarian students at Jena during the second half of the 19th century. R. Mueller

925. Griebel, Alexander. DAS PREUSSISCHE DREI-KLASSENWAHLRECHT [The Prussian three-class suffrage]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(2): 150-156. Under the three-class suffrage system in Prussia, the vote was not universal, secret, immediate, or equal. Working class preference for the Social Democratic Party and popular pressure during the pre-war and war years convinced William II, Bethmann-Hollweg and his successor, Count Hertling, of the need for a democratic electoral system in Prussia, but it remained for the revolutionary council of people's deputies (Rat der Volksbeauftragten) to institute democratic suffrage on 12 November 1918. The opportunity of educating the people in democracy under the monarchy was thus lost, and, by also opposing the Weimar Republic, the anti-democratic elements in Prussia prepared the way for totalitarianism. L. Hertzman

926. Grote, Adolph (Düsseldorf). DIE BESCHÖNIGTE KATASTROPHE. LAGE UND PRAXIS DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTSREVISION [The catastrophe explained away. The situation and application of present German revision of history]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(1): 21-26. The major part of German historical writing since 1862 has glossed over the real problems of German history. This tendency has increased rather than diminished over the years. The author criticizes in this respect, inter alia, the journal, *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* and the *Rankegesellschaft*. He traces the work of historians in building up a false picture of Bismarck. The article illustrates other notable omissions and distortions of fact in the usual presentations of the pre-1914 period, the causes of World War I, the armistice, economic protectionism in the Weimar republic, and the background of Nazism. L. Hertzman

927. Kamiński, Andrzej Józef. ZAGADNIENIA NIEMIECKIE W PUBLIKACJACH INSTYTUTU ZACHODNIEGO [German problems in the publications of Instytut Zachodni]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(3/4): 531-542. A review of three books on Germany published by the Instytut Zachodni (Western Institute, Poznań) and of all articles devoted to German problems which appeared in *Przegląd Zachodni*, the periodical publication of the Institute. A special publication is listed: a mimeographed book containing papers presented at a special conference for the study of German problems, held in Poznań, 20 to 22 February 1947. E. Boba

928. Mann, Golo. LES INTELLECTUELS ALLEMANDS [The German intellectuals]. *Documents* 1956 11(1): 45-58. Discusses the role of the intellectual in German society in the revolution of 1848, in pre-1914 Germany, in the period between the two world wars, and since 1945. J. L. B. Atkinson

929. Menczer, Béla. GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND CENTRAL EUROPE: A HISTORICAL RETROSPECT. *Quarterly Review* 1955 293(606): 536-539. Burckhardt's statement, "the aim of most writing on recent history is to give pain to someone," is illustrated in historical writing on German unity, and its subsidiary chapter, Austria's exclusion from Germany with her subsequent decadence as a European power and her final dissolution. In an effort to reduce the pain of German-Austrian history, the author examines the question of German unity and the fate of Austria, with particular emphasis on the nineteenth century. Ch. LeGuin

930. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg in Breisgau). REVIEW NOTE: THE PRUSSIAN ARMY AND POLITICS. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 15(4): 401-405. A favorable review of Gordon A. Craig's *The Policy of the Prussian Army, 1640-1945* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1955). C. F. Deltzell

931. Rogalski, Aleksander. DROGA NIEMIEC DO HITLERYZMU [The road of Germany to Hitlerism]. *Zycie i*

*Myśl* 1956 3(2): 159-197. Leaning heavily on F. W. Foerster *Europa und die Deutsche Frage* [Europe and the German Problem] and G. Lukacs *Die Zerstörung der Vernunft* [The Destruction of Reason], interprets the course of German history as the struggle of the Roman idea of universalism and German particularism. The victory of the particularistic tendencies resulted in a passive and politically underdeveloped society, pliable in the hands of the best developed princely state, Prussia, which inherited the militaristic traditions of the Teutonic Knights. Bismarckian imperialistic tendencies were utilized by Hitler in his conquests. His task was made easy also by the influence of German philosophical thought on intellectuals. German philosophy, which has never been rationalistic like French philosophy, but always idealistic, culminated in "spiritual imperialism." Teachings of the German philosophers from Fichte and Hegel down to Nietzsche, Spengler and Jünger became the basis of totalitarian thought in a vulgarized version translated into the language of the primer. A. F. Dygnas

932. Schmitz, Wilhelm. KARL GEORG BRANDIS. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 1954/55 4(3/4): 251-254. A biographical sketch of this prominent Jena University librarian, commemorating the centenary of his birth on 10 April 1955. The author describes cataloging and archival problems which Brandis encountered and solved at the university during his tenure as head-librarian between 1903 and 1926. R. Mueller

933. Schneider, Friedrich (Jena Univ.). BEITRÄGE ZU VORBEREITETEN GESCHICHTE DER UNIVERSITÄT JENA (1548/58-1955) [Contributions to the history of Jena University under preparation (1548/58-1955)]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 1954/55 4(3/4): 201-235. A progress report on the preparation of a forthcoming publication of the history of Jena University. The history will be based on the institution's archival collections which are sufficiently complete to provide a coherent and continuous narrative. Special attention will be given to appointments and procedures relevant to the establishment of deans, trustees and department chairmen. A brief survey of these topics is given from the founding of the University until 1937. An appendix lists the University deans between 1549 and 1955. R. Mueller

934. Studnitz, Hans Georg von. WAREN DIE PREUSSEN SCHULD? [Were the Prussians guilty?]. *Aussenpolitik* 1956 7(1): 6-15. The author warns against attributing all of the misfortunes of the German people to Prussian leadership and Prussian social and economic institutions. While not absolving the Prussians from any responsibility, the author stresses the positive contributions of the Prussians in German history and cites the predominance of non-Prussian leadership of the German Reich since 1890. C. R. Spurgin

935. Studnitz, Hans Georg von. NOCH EINMAL: PREUSSEN [Once more: Prussia]. *Aussenpolitik* 1956 7(4): 231-235. The author comments on reader response to his article, "Waren die Preussen schuld?" [See abstract 934]. German history does not give credence to the view that the Prussian concept of the state was unalterably opposed to the interests of non-Prussian states and to German unity, nor the inclusion of a Prussian state in a future reunited federal Germany would be, of necessity, detrimental to the interests of the federal state. C. R. Spurgin

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 888

936. Bagwell, P. S. (Lecturer, Regent Street Polytechnic London). THE RIVALRY AND WORKING UNION OF THE SOUTH EASTERN AND LONDON, CHATHAM AND DOVER RAILWAYS. *Journal of Transport History* 1955 2(2): 65-79. The history of the railways in the South-East of England is traced from 1836. Their periods of rivalry are examined, and the reasons why unified planning, working and management of these lines were not effected until 1899, are explained. J. A. S. Grenville



937. Barker, T. C., R. Dickinson, and D. W. F. Hardie. THE ORIGIN OF THE SYNTHETIC ALKALI INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN. *Economica* 1956 23(90): 158-171. A discussion, largely in statistical terms, of the origin of the synthetic alkali industry in Britain (with references to the French industry) in terms of the changing industrial demand for alkali and its availability. H. Pollins
938. Bauman, Zygmunt. PROBLEM NACJONALIZACJI PRZEMYSŁU W PROGRAMIE I W POLITYCE BRYTYJSKIEJ. ARTYKUŁ PRACY [The problem of the nationalization of industry in the program and the politics of the British Labour Party]. *Prace Drogi* 1956 5(83): 77-89. The early origins of the idea of nationalization in the writings of the Fabians are first examined, and reference is made to the Reports of the Labour Representation Committees, for 1904 and 1907. The influence of G. D. H. Cole during the 1930's is examined in more detail, as well as the evolution of the idea of the "Welfare State." The second part also deals with labor nationalization policies, as well as the fate of the idea after 1951. H. A. Staff
939. Briggs, Asa (Leeds). MIDDLE-CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS IN ENGLISH POLITICS. Past and Present 1956 (9): 1-74. Examines two problems in class history: 1) the genesis of the term "middle class," and 2) the development of middle-class awareness during the generations that span the Napoleonic Wars and the early 19th-century era of the Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn Law. Emphasis is given to the slow awakening of a middle-class consciousness, with particular attention focused on four factors that helped produce a bourgeois cohesiveness: 1) Pitt's income tax, which explicitly treated of "group interests;" 2) the Napoleonic Wars and the attendant economic burdens; 3) the early 19th century struggle for Parliamentary reform, with the emergence of a respectable middle class; and finally 4) the contest waged for repeal of the Corn Laws. J. C. Rule
940. Brookfields, H. C. THREE SUSSEX PORTS, 1850-1950. *Journal of Transport History* 1955 2(1): 35-50. Traces the history of three small Sussex ports, Littlehampton, Oreham and Newhaven, describing the accepted belief that their decline is relative rather than absolute, since many of the smaller ports are busier today than ever before. J. A. S. Grenville
941. Clinker, C. R. THE RAILWAY AND CANAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Amateur Historian* 1956 2(9): 257-30. The history of railroads is traced back to the 12th century, and the first use of the railway as a public means of transport is placed in Britain in 1597. In the last forty years railroad history has achieved a firmer, more scientific position. The study of both railroad and canal history was stimulated greatly by the opening in 1950 of the archives of the British Transport Commission. In September 1954, the Railway and Canal Historical Society was formed to bring together people interested in this type of history and to raise the standards of research. A compilation of printed works and archival material is planned. R. E. Planck
942. Cohen, Israel. THE JEWS IN BRITAIN. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(608): 169-182. A survey of the principal phases and facets of Jewish history in Great Britain in the three hundred years since their readmission. The memory of their tragic experiences before their expulsion (1290) was a deterrent to their return, and only with time and due to other mishaps, such as from Spain and Portugal, did the Jews seek refuge in England again. Long denied participation in the political life of Britain and full civil rights, the Jews concentrated on establishing their own institutions. In the late 18th and in the 19th centuries, they struggled for their civil and political emancipation, which was gradually achieved, leading to the enrichment of Great Britain. Ch. LeGuin
943. Coppock, J. T. (Univ. of London). STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE. *Agricultural History Review* 1956 4(1): 4-21. Examines the origins, and traces the development of the agricultural returns which are drawn up for every county in Great Britain since 1866. These annual returns showing numbers of livestock, and yields of different crops, provide a source for the study of agricultural change which lies virtually unexploited. Article to be continued. J. A. S. Grenville
944. Edwards, T. J. (Major). PRECEDENCE OF REGIMENTS AND CORPS. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(601): 66-75. Explains the definite rules which decide the precedence of regiments and corps of the British Army. The historical origins of the question are traced back to 1666 and the evolution of precedence is examined down to the 20th century. J. A. S. Grenville
945. Fellows, R. B. (Hon. Canon, Westminster Cathedral). NON-STOP RUNS BY TRAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1845-1928. *Journal of Transport History* 1955 2(1): 1-10. Narrates the progress made by the principal British railway companies in lengthening the non-stop run of the express passenger train from 52.8 miles in 1845 to 392.7 miles in 1928. J. A. S. Grenville
946. Fussell, G. E. NINETEENTH CENTURY ICE IMPORTATION. *Notes and Queries* 1956 3(3): 130-131. Before 1800 ice was locally obtained in England, but in about 1822 it was imported from abroad, probably from Norway. The Norwegian ice trade reached large dimensions by 1899, but from then on gradually declined before ceasing entirely in 1933, due to the manufacture of artificial ice. American supplies were never large. Article to be continued. J. A. S. Grenville
947. Hadfield, C. SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF BRITISH CANALS. *Journal of Transport History* 1955 2(2): 80-89. The sources for the history of British canals are surveyed. J. A. S. Grenville
948. Halcrow, Elizabeth M. BOROUGH RECORDS: COMMON COUNCIL MINUTES. *Amateur Historian* 1956 2(9): 265-267. Proceedings of the common councils contain a wealth of information for the historian, especially the social historian and should be compared with the equally valuable quarter sessions records of the counties. Data from the minutes of the council of Newcastle upon Tyne in the 17th century are cited for illustrative purposes. R. E. Planck
949. Hancock, W. K. (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Univ. of London, and Editor, United Kingdom War Histories: Civil Series). OFFICIAL HISTORY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810): Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xviii-xix. Traces the writing of official war history in Britain since 1907, when the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence was established. The article describes the plan of the strategic and operational history of World War II, and the civil series, each in 28 volumes. P. H. Hardacre
950. Lee, C. E. SOURCES OF BUS HISTORY. *Journal of Transport History* 1956 2(3): 152-157. The sources of bus history in Great Britain in the 19th and 20th centuries are surveyed. J. A. S. Grenville
951. Leonidov, A. O PUTIAKH ISTORICHESKOGO RAZVITIYA ANGLIJSKOI RABOCHEI ARISTOKRATII [On the ways of the historical development of the English labor aristocracy]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 58-74. Describes the role played by the British Trade Union Council and the Labour Party as the representatives of the highly-paid and skilled workers of England. The author argues that the Council and the Labour Party were organizations devoted primarily to the promotion of the selfish interests of union bosses. These labor bosses have become the bureaucrats of nationalized industries, and their interests are now identical with those of the leading capitalists. In recent years this position of the bosses has been threatened by the decline of skilled labor, the bankruptcy of labor unions and party policies, and the growing revolt of the true proletariat. M. Ræff
952. Mullins, Claud. DOUBTS ABOUT THE WELFARE STATE. *Quarterly Review* 1955 293(605): 281-294. Criticizes the welfare state as it has developed in England since 1905 because of its effect on government, the home and family, and the individual. Political pressures in the welfare state have made Commons an inadequate guardian of national finances. Reliance on the state has weakened home and family ties, destroyed self-help and integrity. The author suggests that the welfare state should be re-examined in the light of these effects. Ch. LeGuin



953. Ross, W. A. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND AFTER: RETROSPECT. *Public Administration* 1956 34(1): 17-25. Estimates the value of the work of the Local Government Board from 1871: the work of the medical staff, the contribution made to education, and the work in a variety of other spheres. Departmental methods and the personalities of outstanding men in the departments are discussed. The author cannot entirely endorse Sir Robert C. K. Ensor's indictment of the work of the Local Government Board. The article is based in part on the recollections of the author.

J. A. S. Grenville

954. Savory, Douglas. THE HISTORY OF HOME RULE FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRST BILL IN 1886, DOWN TO THE IRELAND ACT OF 1949. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(607): 77-82. Begins with the surprise conversion of Gladstone to the cause of Home Rule, due to his discovery that he was absolutely dependent on Irish aid if he were to defeat Conservatives in the general election of 1885. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill was defeated in April 1886, but the issue was on the floor. In 1893 his second Bill was forced through Commons, to be vetoed by Lords. In 1911 the Parliament Act was passed and the Liberals were able to reward their Irish allies with a Home Rule Bill, submitted after two rejections directly to the King. World War I put off action, and the 1914 Bill, modified by the Act of 1920 to suit Ulster, went into effect in June 1921. In 1949 Ireland was given complete independence. Ch. LeGuin

955. Scurfield, R. BRITISH MILITARY SMOOTHBORE FIREARMS. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1955 33(134): 63-79, (135): 110-113, and (136): 147-161. Describes the succession of smoothbore muzzle-loading firearms carried by the rank and file, from the Civil War to the general adoption of rifled arms in 1854. Early arms included the famous Brown Bess, replaced in the late 18th century by Henry Nock's experimental arms. Nock was the father of mass production and interchangeability, anticipating Samuel Colt by fifty years. Among the first percussion arms were Lovell's Improved Brunswick Pattern (approved in 1838) and the so-called Pattern 1842, the last smoothbore weapon issued to the British army. The author concludes with some observations on the coloring of barrels, regimental marking of firearms, etc. Dorothy B. Goodman

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 923, 924, 929

956. Brunner, Otto (Univ. of Hamburg). DAS HAUS ÖSTERREICH UND DIE DONAUMONARCHIE [The House of Austria and the Danube monarchy]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 122-144. The constitutional and administrative developments of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is a reflection of the history and the unique positions of the House of Habsburg. Dualism evolved out of a monarchical union of Estate principalities which were united by the person of the Emperor. Austria-Hungary's foreign relations during the 19th century precluded the monarchy's transition into a national autonomous state. H A Staff

957. Gschliesser, Oswald von (Univ. of Innsbruck). DIE TRÄGER DER POLITISCHEN MACHT IM ALTEN ÖSTERREICH [The holders of political power in old Austria]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 145-166. An analysis of the social strata from which the Austro-Hungarian statesmen of the last three centuries, particularly those from the Austrian part of the Empire, have come. The influence of the church was small and there was no religious issue after 1848. German and non-German high nobility filled the highest court and administrative positions. Hungarians and Poles first appeared in the government in Vienna in the 1860's. H A Staff

958. Kubatova, L. and V. Pickova. VÍDEŇSKÉ MINISTERSTVO ORBY VE STATNÍM USTŘEDNÍM ARCHIVU [The Viennese Ministry of Agriculture in the Central State Archive]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1955 5(1): 33-51. An exhaustive list of the material found in the Czechoslovak Central State Archive on the activities, organization and personnel of the Viennese Ministry of Agriculture, especially of its mining section. J. Bradley

959. Langbein, Otto. GESCHICHTE KORRIGIERT GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [History revises historiography]. *Tagebuch* 1956 11(9): 7. Deplores that persistent reactionary trends in German history writing, originating from both Catholic and Socialist camps, still dwell on Austria "Germanic mission." Austrian history writing must chart its own course, a unique and solely Austrian mission for the interpretation of Austria's past. R. Mueller

960. Petáč, Emil. VÝVOJ, ORGANIZÁCIA A PROBLEMATIKA SLOVENSKEHO MÚZEJNICTVA [Slovak museology, its development, organization, and problems]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(4): 619-626. Examines the development of Slovak museology from 1868 to the present. Prior to 1918 the Slovak nation was oppressed, but since then there have been favorable conditions for rapid progress, which reached its highest point when all Slovak museums were socialized after the coup d'état of February 1948. A list of museums and galleries in Slovakia is included. F. Wagner

961. Preradovich, Nikolaus von (Univ. of Graz). SÜDLAWEN ALS INHABER DES ÖSTERR. MILITÄR-MARIATHERESIEN-ORDENS [Southern Slavs as holders of the Austrian Military Maria Theresia Order]. *Südostforschungen* 1954 13: 285-291. A list of Serbian and Croat officers of the Austrian army, who received this order in the periods 1758 to 1779, 1788 to 1816, 1840 to 1879, and 1914 to 1918. Statistics for each period show their percentual relationship to the total number of holders of the order and to the proportion of the Serbo-Croat population of the Habsburg Empire, and also the percentage of these officers who came from Serb or Croat noble families. H A Staff

962. Purš, Jaroslav. K PROBLEMATICE PRŮMYSLOVÉ REVOLUCE V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH A NA SLOVENSKU [Problems of the industrial revolution in Bohemia and Slovakia]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(4): 553-618. A polemic treatise arguing against Anton Špiesz, Slovak historian, about some problems of the industrial revolution. The beginning of the industrial revolution in Slovakia, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia as well as its completion in the latter countries in the mid-1870's is discussed. Finally, the article deals with production methods and reviews export-import trade. Published sources are used. F. Wagner

963. Tibenský, Ján. POČIATKY SLOVENSKEHO NÁRODNÉHO OBRODENIA [Beginnings of the Slovak national revival]. *Historický Časopis* 1954 2(4): 520-538. A contribution to the history of Slovak national consciousness revealing the influence of the Czech language on Slovak literary movements beginning in the mid-18th century. Since that time the cultural elite of the Slovak nation has been keenly interested in its historical past. Bourgeois historical writings interpreting relevant published sources are sharply criticized. F. Wagner

964. Unsigned. LEHRBUCH DER GESCHICHTE UNGARN FÜR UNIVERSITÄTEN [Textbook of Hungarian History for Universities]. *Acta Historica* 1956 3(3): 329-375. A recently prepared manuscript of a comprehensive and definitive history of Hungary from feudal times to 1918, in four volumes, will soon appear for experimental use. This new work is a cooperative effort of fifteen prominent Hungarian historians and is sponsored by the History Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Science. When published in final form, this history will satisfy a long-existing need for a competent Marxist-oriented Hungarian history text for university usage. In the past Hungarian history was part of the "false and fragmentary bourgeois historiography." Russian and German summaries are appended. R. Mueller

965. Valjavec, Fritz (Südost-Institut, Munich). DIE JOSEPHINISCHEN WURZELN DES ÖSTERREICHISCHEN KONSERVATIVISMUS [The Josephinian roots of Austrian conservatism]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 166-175. Liberals and conservatives have quite different views of the Josephinism which emerged in the second half of the 18th century. Its reforms were not political, but economic and social. Josephinism had its conservative side and was not entirely a reform movement. H A Staff



## ITALY

966. Alfieri, Vittorio Enzo. UMBERTO ZANOTTI-BIANCO. Ponte 1956 12(2): 196-209. Discusses a small book, Proteste civili ([Tivoli]: Arti Grafiche Aldo Chicca, 1954), published by Senator Umberto Zanotti-Bianco in an edition not intended for sale. It contains protests against fascist tyranny written after 1923, which caused Zanotti-Bianco to become one of Mussolini's most hated enemies. The author briefly sketches the life of Zanotti-Bianco, who was born in Crete in 1889 of Piedmontese ancestry. Shocked by the backwardness of Southern Italy, he brought about the establishment of the National Association for the Mezzogiorno, which was to be suppressed by the Fascists in 1925. He was a staunch moralist and monarchist who hated above all the rhetoric of Fascism. After the Liberation he was made a senator for life and he is now directing a series of studies on Southern Italian problems. C. F. Delzell

967. Arfè, Gaetano. IL MERIDIONALISMO DI GAETANO SALVEMINI [The "Southernism" of Gaetano Salvemini]. Ponte 1955 11(12): 2001-2013. Analyzes Salvemini's writings on the "Southern problem" of Italy, recently republished as Scritti sulla Questione Meridionale (Turin: Einaudi, 1955). These occupy a place of the "greatest importance" among Salvemini's writings because they were both original and politically productive between 1897 and 1922. His first article was a sociologico-political analysis of his home town, Molfetta. Although he was often associated with the socialists in his early career, Salvemini refused to go along with many of the positivist notions about the alleged racial inferiority of southern Italians. The single writer who was most influential on Salvemini was Carlo Cattaneo, the advocate of federalism and local self-government. Salvemini discerned three basic causes of the South's torment: 1) the historical one of its semi-feudal social structure; 2) the method of Italian unification, and 3) the overcentralized, bureaucratic state that resulted therefrom. After Giolitti approved universal suffrage, Salvemini broke completely with the Socialist party, founded his periodical, "Unità", and for a time collaborated with liberal "free-traders." He also engaged actively in the electoral campaigns, and for a time was a member of parliament. Salvemini did a great deal to bring about the enormous changes that already were visible in southern Italy in comparison with conditions sixty years ago. C. F. Delzell

968. Colapietra, Raffaele. SIGNIFICATO E FUNZIONE DEL RADICALISMO ITALIANO [Significance and function of Italian radicalism]. Ponte 1955 11(12): 2014-2027. Discusses the role of Italian radicals at the turn of the century, with particular attention to Ettore Sacchi and Francescoaverio Nitti and to the links between radicalism and positivism. The varying attitudes of the radicals toward the problems of southern Italy, of industrial reform, and of foreign policy are discussed. Early in the 20th century radicalism entered a period of crisis, for the socialist movement had by then gained strength and begun to take an active part in parliamentary affairs, gradually supplanting the radicals. As to whether radicalism could be resurrected in present-day Italy, the author is pessimistic--because of the many changes that have occurred in Italy's development since World War I, including not only the Fascist experience and the inauguration of the republic, but the continued strength of the socialists and, most important, the entry of Catholics into public life. The editor of Il Ponte, however, comments that the author may be unduly pessimistic. C. F. Delzell

969. Colby, Reginald. ITALY'S SURPLUS POPULATION. Quarterly Review 1956 294(607): 83-96. Traces the nature of Italian emigration over the last fifty years, showing the effect of the First World War with the subsequent setting up of barriers to emigrants, and the policy of Mussolini, who discouraged emigration. World War II left a catastrophic situation and increased the necessity of emigration, especially from the poor and over-populated South. The new programs of emigration and the new attractions of emigration are described. Ch LeGuin

970. D'Angelo, Pippo. SUGLI SCHIERAMENTI POLITICI DELLA SICILIA [Political alignments in Sicily]. Civitas 1955 6(3): 82-90. Traces from the eras of Spanish, and later Bourbon, domination the historical roots of modern Sicily's political position, reviewing the effects of the Risorgimento and of the Fascist policy of suppression, which have arisen to renewed separatist movements. The author

quotes post-war electoral figures to show the need for progressive action by Christian Democracy. R. J. Mayne

971. Dore, Giampietro. ALCUNI STUDI SUL MOVIMENTO CATTOLICO IN ITALIA [Some studies on the Catholic movement in Italy]. Civitas 1955 6(1/2): 70-75. Bibliographical review of books and articles published in Italy since 1953 on Catholic lay movements in Italy, notably Catholic Action, the Popular Party, and Christian Democracy. The author criticizes the works of Candeloro, Magri, and Spadolini, on the grounds that they under-estimate the religious basis of Catholic political activity. R. J. Mayne

972. Lodolini, Elio. LA SCUOLA SOCIALE ITALIANA [The Italian social school]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(2/3): 337-348. After Mazzini's death his followers (the Italian social school) opposed Marxism and the national parties which were not active in the social field. The article reviews the activity of the school during the period of the Pact of Brotherhood with the workers' associations, and when this was dissolved in 1893, in the succeeding Mazzinian Italian Party. In conclusion a short synthesis is given of the reasons for its downfall in the 1910's. A. Monticone

973. Moscon, Giorgio. LA CENSURA CINEMATOGRAFICA IN ITALIA [Film censorship in Italy]. Ponte 1956 12(1): 40-65. Traces in detail the legal history of film censorship in Italy from 1913 to the present, with emphasis on post-1945 developments. C. F. Delzell

974. Stulli, Bernard (Secretary, Adriatic Institute, Yugoslav Academy of Science, Zagreb). TALIJANSKA HISTORIOGRAFIJA I JADRANSKI IREDENTIZAM [Italian historiography and Adriatic irredentism]. Historijski Zbornik 1954 7(1-4): 215-224. Discusses the activities of the Italian study centers whose task was to promote Italian territorial aspirations on the eastern coast of the Adriatic during the past hundred years. The author pleads for a study of history which will respect scientific truth and will not spread hatred. S. Gavrilović

## NETHERLANDS

975. Voogd, J. J. (Associate of scientific institute of Dutch Party of Labor). SOZIALISTISCHER "DURCHBRUCH" [Socialist "break through"]. Geist und Tat 1956 11(5): 147-151. Sketch of Dutch Socialist parties and unions since 1878 climaxing in the 1946 founding of the Partij van de Arbeid [Party of Labor] which broke through religious barriers. H. Hirsch

## POLAND

976. Jakóbczyk, Witold. KOMPLIKACJE REGULACYJNE W POZNAŃSKIEM [Complications relative to agrarian reform in Great Poland]. Roczniki Historyczne 1955 (for 1951/1952) 20: 139-165. The question of agrarian reform is presented from the point of view of the peasant, a historiographical and methodological departure from previous discussions. The basis for the analysis is material drawn both from the Prussian archives, and the views expressed by the peasantry itself. A number of cases of opposition to the proposed reforms are revealed, as well as the fact that these took various forms. The application for reform was contrary to the interests of the majority of the peasants, as well as to their ideas of reform. This type of Junker reform, during the first half of the 19th century, placed the growing rural proletariats at the mercy of the large land-owners, and inevitably under exploitation much like feudalism. H A Staff

977. Kołodziejczyk, Ryszard. Z ZAGADNIENI KSZTAŁTOWANIA SIĘ BURZUAZJI POLSKIEJ [On the problems of the formation of the Polish bourgeoisie]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(1): 12-54. Describes the forming of the new social class from 1764 to 1864. The article analyzes the integration into the new social class of members of the old classes: merchants, craftsmen, nobility and richer peasantry. The author stresses that the solidarity of a new class was breaking the old national and religious barriers (Germans, Jews). The relationship between the bourgeoisie and the old feudal nobility, and the attitude of the new class to Poland's struggle for "national and social liberation" are shown. A. F. Dygnas



978. Kowalski, Józef. O SZERSZE SPOJRZENIE NA DZIEJE POLSKIEGO RUCHU ROBOTNICZEGO [On a broader look at the history of the Polish working-class movement]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 5(83): 29-41. A general survey of the Polish working-class movement, which draws attention to the more outstanding figures of the agitation--such as J. Marchlewski, F. Kon, J. Ryng, J. Brun--as well as the main trends of the movement during the 20th century. The conflicts of 1918 to 1919, those of the mid-twenties, and the fate of the movement during the 1930's, are given brief treatment.

H A Staff

979. Markowski, G. STOSUNEK WATYKANU DO POLSKICH WALK NARODOWO-WYZWOLEŃCZYCH W XIX WIEKU [The relation of the Vatican to the Polish national-independence struggles in the 19th century]. *Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji* 1955 6(16): 1-7. Since the Catholic Church was committed to an anti-revolutionary policy, and was in itself a large feudal corporation, it was inevitable that it should come to some kind of understanding with bourgeois democracy. The growth of a worker movement, and the "spectre of communism" cemented this. The classic example of the misrepresentation of Vatican relations with the Polish struggles, during the 1830 to 1831 period, is in the pre-war work of Cz. Nanke (1929). This example prompts a brief survey of papal attitudes up to the end of the 19th century, and the support given to "reaction."

H A Staff

## RUSSIA

See also: 892, 911

980. Barth, Joachim (Studienassessor, Hamburg). WIEVIEL MENSCHEN KANN RUSSISCH-ASIEN ERNÄHREN? [How many people can Asiatic Russia support?]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(2): 95-103. The author calls attention to the increase of the population of Asiatic Russia from 15 million in 1897 to 49 million in 1954. He then considers individually the following areas: 1) North Siberia; 2) the southern part of East Siberia and the Far East; 3) southern West Siberia and northern Kazakhstan; and 4) southern Kazakhstan and the Middle Asiatic republics. The author notes their arable areas, climate, and the most likely regions for further settlement. Many variable factors enter into the picture and figures are in the nature of estimates. The area would easily support a minimum of 90 million and under most favorable developments a maximum of 500 million, with the most likely figure being about 235 million.

E. C. Helmreich

981. Beglar, N. THE CONSTANT FACTOR IN MOSCOW'S TURKISH POLICY. *Caucasian Review* 1955 (1): 12-22. The Soviet policy towards Turkey tends to the same objective as that of Tsarist Russia: territorial expansion at the expense of Turkey. The change is merely one of method, illustrated by the appeal to "the Muslims of the East" (24 November 1917), the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, renouncing Tsarist aims. The desire for a common frontier with Turkey was realized, to the detriment of the Armenian Republic. The forms of Soviet attitudes towards Turkey are summarized under three headings: the Leninist experiment, seeking for a "sovietized Turkey"; Turkey as an ally against Western imperialism; the third pursued by menace and friendship, for a neutral Turkey.

H A Staff

982. Dahm, Helmut. INNERE WIDERSPRÜCHE DER DIAMAT SOZIOLOGIE [Inherent contradictions of the sociology of "Diamat" (dialectical materialism)]. *Ostprobleme* 1956 8(16): 554-565. Excerpts from the writings of Engels, Lenin and Stalin (quoted by the author) demonstrate that proper application of their class, state, and nation concepts to the Soviet system would have resulted in the equality of all the peoples in the USSR, the full autonomy of the Soviet Republics, and the free development of national and ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union.

R. Mueller

983. Halich, Wasyl. THE RED RUSSIAN REGIME A CONTINUATION OF THE OLD. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1956 12(1): 30-37. The Bolsheviks in 1917 used force as their means of gaining power in Russia. Under Bolshevik rule, the disregard of the individual, of spiritual rights, and the Russification of non-Russian elements were features of governmental practice which were well known. Even recent Soviet territorial demands, accessions and ambitions are

reflected in the policies of "old Russia." Therefore, certain features of Russian life can be regarded as basic. H A Staff

984. Kądzielska, Krystyna. BADANIA NAD HISTORIĄ CZASOPIŚMIENICTWA W ZWIĄZKU RADZIECKIM [Studies on the history of the press in the Soviet Union]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 544-568. Review of books written in the Soviet Union and dealing with the history of Russian press from its beginnings in the 18th century to Lenin's *Iskra*.

A. F. Dignas

985. Lashauri, M. THE STATE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCE IN THE GEORGIAN SSR. *Caucasian Review* 1955 (1): 93-100. The history of Georgia has been systematically falsified. The situation deteriorated after the death, in 1940, of Ivane Dzhavakhishvili, creator of the Georgian national historical school. The initiator of the Soviet historical school, G. V. Khachapuridze, resorts to a series of falsifications. He presents Tsarism as progressive and beneficial to Georgia, giving this claim a historical foundation. Violence and annexation are simply glossed over. Quotations from recent Soviet-inspired studies and histories of Georgia reinforce the argument.

H A Staff

986. Mertens, Ant. EEN VERBORGEN LEVEN UIT DE 20-e EEUW [A hidden life of the 20th century]. *Streven* 1955 8(6): 530-541. A short biography of Andrei Vishinski, 1883-1954. Stresses his activities as Chief Prosecutor during the great Purge.

D. van Arkel

987. Myronenko, M. THE PRESENT STAGE OF THE MOSCOW POLICY IN AGRICULTURE. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1956 12(1): 38-46. In analyzing the present state of Soviet agrarian policy, much attention is paid to the results of the policies followed both prior to the First World War, and in the period 1917 to 1941. Statistical information shows that yield under the Soviets was dropping, a situation which was made worse by World War II. The present agricultural crisis is severe, and the position of the *kolkhoznik* is not in the least improved.

H A Staff

988. Namitok, A. THE CAUCASUS. *Caucasian Review* 1955 (1): 5-12. The Caucasus, while being at the center of great diversity of historical and ethnic variations, has preserved nevertheless a unified cultural and ethnic character. The Russian "drive" on the Caucasus met with stiff resistance during the last century, while the Tsarist policy was never able to accomplish the pacification of the country. The year 1917 found the country ready for revolt. The Soviet regime has not succeeded where the Tsarists failed; in spite of a superficial appearance of submission, revolts, uprisings and opposition continue. The article re-affirms Caucasian hopes, and their traditional ideas of unity.

H A Staff

989. Posdeef, Eugen. THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN THE USSR. *Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1956 3(3): 30-34. Discusses the fate and position of the legal profession as an integral part of the system of justice in the USSR. The reforms instituted in the 1860's were at first upheld by the Soviets and then later repudiated in favor of defense counsels who worked for the State and were subsequently controlled by the State. The limitations imposed on the legal profession make it impossible for a Soviet citizen to defend his interests freely and openly.

Ruth Hyman

990. Posselt, Alfred (Hochschule für Welthandel, Vienna). DAS SCHICKSAL DES OSTPROTESTANTISMUS [The fate of Eastern Protestantism]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(1): 45-55. The author concentrates on the present situation in Russia and the satellite states and presents material and statistics on the period before 1945. Organization and membership of various church bodies are given. The number of Protestants in Russia tripled between 1900 and 1930 and now stands at 12 million. The government, doctrines and practices of Protestant churches have made it easier for them to adapt themselves to present conditions than the clerically dominated Catholic and Orthodox churches. Protestant groups in Russia have maintained themselves and spread without formal organization into church associations. The status of religious education in each state is briefly summarized.

E. C. Helmreich



91. Timoshenko, Stephen P. (Stanford Univ.). THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN RUSSIA. Review 1956 15(3): 173-185. A historical survey of engineering education and science in Russia from the beginning of the 18th century to the present, based on Russian, French and English publications, notably *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*, publications of the Russian Ministry of Ways and Communications, *Bulletin of the St. Petersburg Technological Institute*, and others. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

92. Varonič, A. THE HISTORY OF BELORUSSIA IN THE WORKS OF SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY. Belorussian Review 1956 (2): 73-97. The author concludes from a historiographical survey of Soviet historiography on Belorussia that none of the Soviet historiographical schools have succeeded effectively demolishing the prominent historical viewpoints of the Tsarist era. Soviet historiography, particularly from 1940 to 1950, has distorted and oversimplified the Belorussian's old gravitation toward Great Russia. R. Mueller

93. Wheeler, Geoffrey (Central Asian Research Centre). THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA. History Today 1956 (1): 172-180. An account of the history of Russian penetration into Central Asia and an analysis of Soviet policy and the current situation, based partly on an examination of relevant Soviet historiography. Imperial Russia acquired control of the region haphazardly and with no set purpose. Russian administration before the Revolution introduced significant material improvements. The local revolt of 1916 posed the population favorably toward the Bolsheviks, who promised self-determination and cultural autonomy. But, in fact, the policy of the Soviet government bears "no relation to aspirations of the people themselves," and is designed, rather, to facilitate central control. National individuality is determined "by three powerful agencies--central control by the Communist Party, extensive and increasing colonization, and cultural regimentation." Nevertheless, there has been "startling progress" in material welfare. W. M. Simon

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

94. Bilkins, V. SENIE STĀSTI [The Ancient Tales]. Latvian Zīmes 1956 (28): 462-464. The author reviews a book containing excerpts from historical narratives on the history of Latvia from the earliest recordings to the present. - Senie Stāsti (Melbourne: Austrālijas Latvietis, 1955). The excerpts have been collected by an Australian history professor, Edgars Dunsdorfs, who has overcome tremendous difficulties to find the materials and arrange them into a valuable work. E. Andersons

95. Derry, T. K. THE JUBILEE OF THE NORWEGIAN MONARCHY. Quarterly Review 1955 293(605): 399-411. Traces the history of the Kingdom of Norway from the accession of Haakon VII in 1905, and sees the fifty intervening years as years of progress, prosperity, and national growth. The success of Norway's carrying trade is largely responsible for the rapid rise in her standard of living, despite the harm done her fleet in two world wars. The past fifty years were years of positive achievement and progress in Norwegian political, economical, and social affairs. Haakon VII embodies, for the Norwegian, that which is admirable in these fifty years. Ch. LeGuin

96. Kälund-Jørgensen, F. C. (Consultant, Education Department). GRUNDLOVENS SKOLE PARAGRAF, DENS UDBLIVELSE OG DENS SKOLE HISTORISKE PLACERING [The school paragraph in the Constitution, its formulation and placement in the history of education]. [Danish] Historisk Arkiv 1955 4(4): 449-484. The school paragraph was added by Orla Lehmann to the liberal constitution of 1849 and provided for free tuition for children whose parents could not afford to pay. D. G. Monrad, the author of this constitution, proposed the proposal. Another issue was the state's responsibility for education as against the obligations of parents. Much latitude was allowed in the interpretation of laws passed later, and this provision, allowing attendance at schools other than those of the state, was incorporated in the new constitution of 1953. An English summary is found on pages 482 to 484. R. E. Lindgren

97. Nissen, Bernt A. LES PARTIS POLITIQUES [Political Parties]. Synthèses 1955 113/114: 179-199. Review

of the history of Norwegian political parties. The article surveys the origins, social composition, and electoral success of these organizations from 1814 to the present. Valuable election statistics are included. J. Baughman

998. Omang, Reidar (Chef-Archiviste du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères). POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE [Foreign Policy]. Synthèses 1955 113/114: 235-246. A discussion of the major trends in Norwegian foreign policy with particular emphasis on the period from 1905 to the present. The struggle between the Norwegian forces supporting neutrality versus intervention during the Second World War is stressed. J. Baughman

999. van Blankenstein, M. DE NOORDSE RAAD [The Nordic Council]. Internationale Spectator 1956 10(5): 144-160. Contains a short survey of Scandinavian political history in general and of the growth of Scandinavian feeling in particular. Growing awareness of the many things the Scandinavian countries have in common resulted in the founding of the Nordic Council in 1953. D. van Arkel

#### SPAIN

1000. Woodward, Isaiah A. (Morgan State College). ISLAMIC CULTURAL INFLUENCE IN SPAIN. Negro History Bulletin 1956 19(8): 171-173. Sketches the achievements of the Spanish Moors in agriculture, architecture and literature during their 800-year occupation of Spain. Based on secondary sources. L. Gara

#### SWITZERLAND

1001. Bierickx, M. (S.J.) DE JEZUIETENKWESTIE IN ZWITZERLAND [The Jesuit question in Switzerland]. Streven 1955 8(9): 206-212. Deals with an article of the Swiss constitution, outlawing the Jesuit order. The 1848 constitution is the immediate result of the "Sonderbund" war. Anti-clerical feeling ran high after the Roman Catholic "Sonderbund" had been defeated. Since the Roman Catholics were in a minority, they could not prevent the insertion of this article into the constitution. Recently there has been some agitation to have it amended. D. van Arkel

#### Latin America

See also: 1021

1002. Cabello, O. THE DEMOGRAPHY OF CHILE. Population Studies 1956 9(3): 237-250. The growth of population in Chile from 1885 to 1952 is examined. The birthrate has remained almost constant, while the death rate has fallen, slowly at first and very rapidly since 1949. A continuation of population growth is to be expected. The salient features of the population growth and the factors which affect it are shown. J. A. S. Grenville

1003. Fenwick, Charles G. (Pan American Union). THE INTER-AMERICAN REGIONAL SYSTEM: FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS. American Journal of International Law 1956 50(1): 18-31. Latin-American confidence in the good intentions of the United States has given real vitality to the Organization of American States. The members feel no need for armaments against each other; therefore, they are giving more attention to economic and cultural developments. G. L. Lycan

1004. Gill, Mario. MOCHIS, FRUTO DE UN SUEÑO IMPERIALISTA [Mochis, result of an imperialistic dream]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(2): 303-320. Traces the history of the city of Mochis, Sinaloa, which has just celebrated its fiftieth year, and was believed to have been founded in 1903 by the American, Benjamin Francis Johnston. Its real foundation dates from two decades earlier when it was developed as a socialist experimental colony by Albert Kimsey Owen. Johnston introduced capitalistic forces in the area, and a struggle between capitalism and feudal-like co-operation began. Traces the development of Mochis until recent times, and predicts Mochis will soon be the first city of the Mexican Pacific coast. R. B. McCornack



1005. Lewis, Gordon K. (Univ. of Puerto Rico). PUERTO RICO: A CASE STUDY IN AN UNDERDEVELOPED AREA. *Journal of Politics* 1955 17(4): 614-650. An examination of the "silent social revolution" in Puerto Rico and the adjustment and impact of American culture there. The year 1898 was the 1776 of Puerto Rican history, bringing in the new world to redress the balance of the old. Though this had advantages, it brought problems and disadvantages not yet solved. Liberation from Spain led to revolutionary progress, with results that were often disturbing. The major problem is the impact of change on Puerto Rico's Latin culture; the result has been either *puertoriquenismo* or schizophrenia. The Constitution of 1952, which sought to solve problems by ending colonial status, has not proved a complete solution.

Ch. LeGuin

1006. Nichols, T. E. (Univ. of Georgia). CARTAGENA AND THE DIQUE: A PROBLEM IN TRANSPORTATION. *Journal of Transport History* 1955 2(1): 22-34. Examines the history of Cartagena, in the Republic of Colombia and the building of the Dique canal in 1879; their chequered history in the 19th and 20th centuries is traced.

J. A. S. Grenville

1007. Northrop, F. S. C. (Yale Univ.). THE STRUGGLE FOR ORDER AND PROGRESS: AN IDEOLOGICAL APPROACH. *Civilisations* 1955 5(4): 523-539. A report prepared for a study conference on the topic: TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF LATIN AMERICA. Based on former publications of the author and numerous studies of Latin American history, cultures, and personalities. The author finds that the cultures of Latin American nations are the product of eleven cultural factors such as the theocratic, imperialistic Roman Catholic Spanish culture from abroad, the African Negro, the native American Indian, and contemporary North American commercialism. These conflicting influences together with the differences in race and religion have such liabilities as political and intellectual upheavals and such assets as various creative impulses. The culture of Uruguay is selected for a detailed analysis. Summary in French, pp. 539-542.

D. H. Thomas

1008. Reyes, Antonio. INFLUENCIA DE LA BELLEZA FEMENINA EN LA HISTORIA Y LA ECONOMIA VENEZOLANA [The influence of feminine beauty in Venezuelan history and economy]. *Revista Shell* 1956 5(18): 58-63. Short sketches of Venezuelan women who were famous for their beauty and important because of the role they played in public affairs. Discusses Urimare, Catalina de Miranda, Aldonza Manrique, Ana de Rojas, Cristina Pérez, Andrea Licudo, Barbarita Nieves, Dominga Ortiz, Encarnación Rivas Felipe de Tovar, Ana Teresa Ibarra de Guzmán, Isabel Andrade, Belisa Baldó de Pulido, and Josefina Revenga.

H. Kantor

1009. Woodcock, George (Univ. of Seattle). THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE: AN EXPERIMENT IN LIBERAL MONARCHY. *History Today* 1956 6(6): 404-413. When the queen and the regent of Portugal fled to Brazil before Napoleon's armies in 1807, they did not found a Brazilian monarchy, but "merely transferred the administrative centre of the Portuguese kingdom to Rio de Janeiro, "an action intermittently suggested for centuries as a means of escaping Spanish pressure. The Congress of Vienna encouraged a feeling of independence in Brazil, and in 1821 the liberal crown prince Pedro became emperor of Brazil; but, ten years later, having turned reactionary, he was forced to abdicate. Pedro II, his successor, was a more genuine liberal, "a benign and bearded giant." His advocacy of the abolition of slavery added conservative resentment to radical opposition to monarchy, and he was overthrown in 1889 by a military coup d'état.

W. M. Simon

### Middle East

1010. Haim, Sylvia G. ARABIC ANTISEMITIC LITERATURE: SOME PRELIMINARY NOTES. *Jewish Social Studies* 1955 17(4): 307-322. A descriptive survey of some items, ranging from 1889 to 1953, concluding that Arab "anti-semitism" as a movement was the result of European influence.

A. B. Rollins, Jr.

1011. Philby, H. St. John B. (Author and explorer of Arabia). THE LAND OF MIDIAN. *Middle East Journal*

1955 9(2): 117-129. An account of three journeys of exploration in 1950 to 1953 in northwestern Arabia in search of ancient sites and inscriptions, with frequent allusions to similar explorations in the area in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

J. P. Halstead

### United States of America

1012. Berns, Walter (Louisiana State Univ.). FREEDOM AND LOYALTY. *Journal of Politics* 1956 18(1): 17-27. Discusses the effect of the 20th century and two world wars. American notions of freedom. The mutual trust of the 19th century American has disappeared and with it much personal freedom. This has led to a great consciousness of civil liberties and to a flood of civil liberties literature, which the author criticizes on the basis of its premise that the tyranny of the state is the most important thing to guard against. Freedom and loyalty cannot be separated from politics; loyalty is justified only if one's country deserves loyalty; loyalty itself is not a virtue. Freedom is not license; limitation of freedom is justified to protect moral principles. For a country to deserve loyalty it must promote virtue, which necessitates limitation of freedom.

Ch. LeGuin

1013. Beth, Loren P. (Univ. of Florida). McCARTHY. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(2): 135-152. The author places McCarthyism in its historic setting in the United States. He discusses the facets of American tradition which contribute to McCarthyism; its relation to the New Deal, the Republican Party, and Communism; why McCarthy is not to blame for McCarthyism; and why other countries do not develop McCarthyism. The author lists the good effects and the bad effects of McCarthyism.

H. Kantor

1014. Brown, G. W. SOME RECENT BOOKS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. *Canadian Historical Review* 1956 37(1): 70-76. Brief review of books that have appeared in the last year dealing with American foreign policy, the most significant being Foster Rhea Dulles' *America's Rise to World Power, 1783 - 1952* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1954). H. C. Allen's book on Anglo-American relations, *Great Britain and the United States: a History of Anglo-American Relations, 1783 - 1952* (London: Odhams Press Ltd., 1954), is of importance because it was written expressly to improve relations between these two countries. Julius Pratt's *A History of United States Foreign Policy* (New York: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1955) is a typical college text book.

Ruth Hyman

1015. Brown, Wesley A. ELEVEN MEN OF WEST POINT. *Negro History Bulletin* 1956 19(7): 147-157. Briefly reviews the role of Negro soldiers in wars in which the United States was a participant. Includes short biography of the eleven Negroes who graduated from West Point as well as information about other Negroes who attended but did not graduate.

L. Gara

1016. Cole, Arthur H. (Harvard Univ.). A NEW SET OF STAGES. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1955 8(2): 99-107. Entrepreneurial historiographers have been insufficiently aware of the changes of entrepreneurial orientation in the United States. The author singles out three dominant stages of such entrepreneurial orientation: 1) community-oriented, prominent in the Eastern United States during 1820-1850, when enterprises were anchored to specific localities; 2) industry-oriented, during the second half of the nineteenth century, when industry-wide needs motivated entrepreneurial thought, and 3) nation-oriented, starting in the twentieth century. In the last stage, entrepreneurial thinking pushed local and industry-wide considerations aside and introduced such concepts as nation-wide mediation services, labor relations, market researching and advertising networks.

R. Mueller

1017. Coles, Harry L., Jr. (Ohio State Univ.). THE CONFIRMATION OF FOREIGN LAND TITLES IN LOUISIANA. *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* 1955 38(4): 1-22. A study of the Land Act of 2 March 1805, its background, and its amendments and successor laws down to about 1900, based on the U. S. Statutes-at-Large and other federal documents. The study concerns primarily the legal history of foreign land titles in Louisiana as a whole. Incidental information on land titles



neighboring states, and in the Louisiana Purchase as a whole, is also given. E. D. Johnson

1018. Commager, Henry Steele (Columbia Univ.). THE AMERICAN CHARACTER. Times Literary Supplement 1956 310: Special Supplement "Historical Writing": xxvii-310.

iii. Discusses changes in the interpretation of the American character, with special reference to Henry Adams, Frederick Jackson Turner, Charles A. Beard, and Vernon L. Parrington. The article surveys recent works which attempt general interpretation or which elucidate the American character through examination of some special aspect, such as political thought, literature, art and architecture. Special approaches through anthropology, psychology, and sociology are discussed. P. H. Hardacre

1019. Crosthwait, M. L. (Lieut.-Colonel). FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(601): 48-55. Discusses the changing methods of financial management in the United States Army from the period before 1945 to the present day. J. A. S. Grenville

1020. David, Paul T., and Ralph M. Goldman (Brookings Institution). PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING PATTERNS. Western Political Quarterly 1955 8(3): 465-480. An analysis of sixty-one major party nominations in national party conventions in the United States demonstrates that there are ten categories into which all presidential nominations can be fitted. The article is illustrated with five tables. H. Kantor

1021. Galindez, Jesús De. VAIVENES DE LA POLÍTICA ESPANO-AMERICANA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS [Fluctuations in the Hispanic-American policy of the United States]. Adornos Americanos 1956 15(3): 7-16. Traces six changes in United States policy toward Latin America during the last 175 years. The author points out that United States policy is always realistic and based on United States interests of the time. He thinks Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy was the best United States policy and should again be adopted by the Government of the United States. H. Kantor

1022. Gostkowski, Zygmunt. T. PAINE, T. JEFFERSON, W. EMERSON, W. WHITMAN. IDEOLOGIA WIARY W KOSTEGO CZŁOWIEKA [T. Paine, T. Jefferson, R. W. Emerson, W. Whitman: ideology of faith in the Common Man]. Zegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 4: 583-646. Analyzes American "faith in the Common Man," as exemplified in the works of its four most prominent exponents. The author stresses that even Hamilton had to take into account the humanitarian sentiments prevailing in his day. The article discusses the Jeffersonian democracy and the attitude of Jefferson to capitalism, which then was still "in the progressive stage of its expansion." Whitman's "democratic optimism" arises from his participation in the life of the masses and in their struggle for democracy. Although the American way to capitalism was for all of them the cornerstone of their faith in democracy, American Marxists today look to Whitman for their own progressive tradition. A. F. Dygnas

1023. Gottfried, Alex (Univ. of Washington). THE USE OF PSYCHOSOMATIC CATEGORIES IN A STUDY OF POLITICAL PERSONALITY. Western Political Quarterly 1955 8(2): 234-247. An attempt to explain the Chicago political leader Anton J. Cermak (1874 to 1933) by using the techniques of psychosomatic medicine. The article includes a brief biography of Cermak and a description of his mental disturbances as they related to Cermak's drive for political power. H. Kantor

1024. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.). A NOTE ON SOCIAL MOBILITY AND THE RECRUITMENT OF ENTREPRENEURS IN THE UNITED STATES. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1956 8(Winter Supplement): 1-5. Draws attention to research needed on the social origin of the American entrepreneur, in an effort to assess class fluidity in the American society. The results of this research will prove the widely-held assumption that social mobility has declined during the 20th century. Above all, it would reflect the social origin of the entrepreneurial class has been neglected during recent years when business leadership passed from proprietary to managerial hands. R. Mueller

1025. Henry, Laurin L. LOUIS BROWNLOW AND THE GOVERNMENTAL ARTS. Western Political Quarterly 1955 8(3): 453-464. A review of Louis Brownlow's life, based on Brownlow's autobiography A Passion for Politics. H. Kantor

1026. Hertz, Aleksander. ROBOTNIK AMERYKAŃSKI [American worker]. Kultura 1956 10(2): 23-46. Short account of the history, development and structure of the American Trade Union movement. A. F. Dygnas

1027. Hyman, Sidney (compiler). THE PRESIDENCY AS SEEN BY PRESIDENTS. New York Times Magazine 1956 8 July: 10-11. A compilation of statements by Washington, Jefferson, John Adams, Madison, Jackson, Taylor, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge, Franklin Roosevelt and Truman dealing with the nature of the U. S. Presidency. R. F. Campbell

1028. Koerner, J. D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). THE LAST OF THE MUCKRAKE MEN. South Atlantic Quarterly 1956 55(2): 221-232. Deplores that the interpreters and critics of the American literature of protest and exposure have not stressed the significance of Upton Sinclair. The author argues that Sinclair's lasting contribution to American literature stems from his innate humanitarianism and from his fervent belief in social equality and reform. The article concludes with a sympathetic review of Sinclair's Lanny Budd. R. Mueller

1029. Lambert, Jacques (Univ. of Lyon). L'HISTOIRE CONSTITUTIONNELLE DES ETATS-UNIS ET LE DROIT COMPARÉ [United States constitutional history and comparative law]. Revue internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1955 5(17): 64-76. A sympathetic review article based primarily on Le système constitutionnel des États-Unis d'Amérique, by André and Suzanne Tunc (1954-1955). The author praises the work for competently interpreting the integration of several concepts of law guiding United States' civil administration and for their emphasis on the supremacy of constitutional over civil law. R. Mueller

1030. Lloyd-Jones, I. D. (Cambridge Univ.). THE MORMONS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: THE STORY OF A FRONTIER THEOCRACY. History Today 1956 6(3): 164-171. An account of the vicissitudes of this sect since its foundation about 1830. Emphasis is placed upon the character of the leaders, the Utopian-Socialist sources of the theocracy, the social background of the doctrine of polygamy, and the sect's struggle against "the ineluctable pressures of modern economic and political power." Mormonism was a product of the "frontier mentality," but later "what had begun as the democratic protest of disillusioned men followed the normal course of a theocracy in becoming authoritarian." The sect is still of considerable importance in the Midwest. W. M. Simon

1031. McDermott, John Francis (Washington Univ.). ETUDES RECENTES SUR L'HISTOIRE CULTURELLE DU PAYS DES ILLINOIS, 1930-1955 [Recent studies in the cultural history in the Illinois country, 1930-1955]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1956 9(4): 512-522. A bibliography of publications (1930-1955), which cover the explorations by and the establishments of the French settlers late in the 17th century in the Mississippi Valley north of St. Louis ("pays des Illinois") and their survival until our time. Every aspect of this numerically small civilization is considered: the folklore, the linguistics, the arts, the architecture and the social history in general. A list of works in preparation and suggestions for future research are included. B. Čelovský

1032. Manzini, Raimondo (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome). LE LEGGI DI NEUTRALITÀ DEGLI STATI UNITI D'AMERICA (1793-1941) [The Neutrality Laws of the United States 1793-1941]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1956 23(1): 28-70. A treatment of American neutrality legislation from Washington's day to the Second World War, based on extensive research in secondary and documentary material. The author discerns two basic phases in American neutrality legislation: 1) the period from 1793 to 1818, in which the policy evolved which determined the American position throughout the 19th century as expressed in the law



of 20 April 1818; and 2) the development from the beginning of the 20th century on, which led to the active participation of the United States in two world wars. H A Staff

1033. Muir, A. F. (Houston, Tex.). NEW LIGHT ON ADAM CLOUD. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1956 25(2): 201-207. Adam Cloud, the subject of an article printed in *ibid.*, June 1948, was not a priest of the Episcopal Church. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1034. Murphy, DuB. (Tuscaloosa, Ala.). FROM "CHURCHES" TO CHURCH. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1956 25(2): 193-200. An interpretive essay. The factors which led to a unified Protestant Episcopal Church were the adoption of a constitution and canons, the Prayer Book, the Missionary Society, the Church's ability to withstand the threat of division during the Civil War, the Church Pension Fund, and the creation of the National Council following World War I. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1035. Paetel, Karl O. (New York). SOZIALISMUS UND ARBEITERBEWEGUNG IN AMERIKA [Socialism and the workers' movement in America]. Aussenpolitik 1956 7(1): 47-56. Discusses the history of socialism and the workers' movement in the United States from three viewpoints: 1) the numerous socialist splinter groups, none of which has been able to challenge the two large political parties; 2) the non-ideological nature of the labor unions, which are non-socialist and non-political; and 3) the relatively strong indirect influence of socialists and socialist ideas on the rest of the society. C. R. Spurgin

1036. Phillips, Cabell (New York Times). EXIT THE BOSS, ENTER THE LEADER. New York Times Magazine 1956 15 April: 26, 40, 42, 44. Compares the personalities and methods of today's political leaders with those of earlier bosses such as Tweed, Penrose, Hague and Pendergast. The article attributes the change to "a growing maturity of the American electorate." R. F. Campbell

1037. Pross, Harry. MÄZENAS ALS SOZIALINGENIEUR. DIE ARBEITSPHILOSOPHIE DER AMERIKANISCHEN FOUNDATIONS [Maecenas as a social engineer. The working philosophy of the American foundations]. Deutsche Rundschau 1956 82(3): 268-274. Traces the origin, attitudes, and methods of some of the principal charitable foundations in the United States, including the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Peabody, and Commonwealth funds. The first wave of foundations was concerned typically with large undertakings in the fields of medicine, education, and relations with Britain. More recently their work has been characterized by their support of imaginative and experimental, though generally small, projects. L. Hertzman

1038. Reardon, William, and John Foxen (State Univ. of Iowa and Coe College). THE PROPAGANDA PLAY. Civil War History 1955 1(3): 281-293. After defining the term propaganda play, the authors use Uncle Tom's Cabin, the first effective propaganda play; Bury the Dead, Waiting for Lefty; and One-Third of a Nation "to clarify the form and end of the propaganda play." W. E. Wight

1039. Sampson, R. V. RACE RELATIONS AND LAW IN THE UNITED STATES. Quarterly Review 1955 293(605): 363-376. An examination of the historical background of the Negro problem, a dilemma inherited from the nineteenth century, growing out of a war which left a legacy of resentment. Emancipation left the South on the defensive; it logically culminated in the Supreme Court decision of 17 May 1954. Despite Southern attitudes, the trend, due to social-economic, political, and educational changes, has been legally and actually toward ending racial segregation. The advance toward the Court's decision has been particularly steady since 1935. Ch. LeGuin

1040. Schmidt, Louis Bernard (Iowa State College). THE ROLE AND TECHNIQUES OF AGRARIAN PRESSURE GROUPS. Agricultural History 1956 30(2): 49-58. Organizations of farmers have evolved out of those conditions inherent in the transition of agriculture from a self-sustaining to a commercial economy. The general farm organizations discussed are the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, and the American Farm Bureau Federation. These organizations have

served as political pressure groups in policy making and legislation. The article is based on printed sources.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1041. Strout, Richard (Christian Science Monitor). FO OF THE BON MOT: POLITICS. New York Times Magazine 1956 22 April: 13, 56, 58. Argues that "the tradition of American Presidential campaigns is solemnity." R. F. Campbell

1042. Suttles, Wayne (Univ. of British Columbia). POS CONTACT CULTURE CHANGES AMONG THE LUMMI INDIANS. British Columbia Historical Quarterly 1954 18 (1/2): 29-102. The Lummi Indians of the Puget Sound area are especially important to anthropologists and historians because they were numerous, they easily provided for their human needs, and had enough leisure to develop art and ceremony. This comprehensive article covers their contacts with white men from 1790 to 1953. Changes brought about by such institutions as the church, school, white government, and the Indian Bureau are presented in considerable detail. Primary sources include interviews with the Indians as well as published and unpublished material. C. C. Gorchels

1043. Syskind, Jerzy. PRAWO AKUMULACJI KAPITAL. ISTYCZNEJ A SYTUACJA KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ W STANACH ZJEDNOCZONYCH [The law of capitalist accumulation and the situation of the working class in the United States]. Nowe Drogi 1956 4(82): 62-80. After first analyzing in detail the Marxist law of capitalist accumulation, and assembling a number of Marx-Engels comments on the USA, a historical background is supplied by the figures for employed labor, 1909 to 1952. Against this "capitalist" background, the labor force, the national wealth, employment of women, and social insurance are discussed. The study is supported by reference to statistical tables and official reports. H A Staff

1044. Whitridge, Arnold (formerly Yale Univ.). THE MONROE DOCTRINE. History Today 1956 6(6): 376-386. The Monroe Doctrine, which followed up George Washington's admonitions about foreign entanglements, is seen as the work of both Canning and John Quincy Adams more than of Monroe, and as relevant at the time more to the Russians in North America than to the former Spanish colonies in South America. The result was a system of American isolationism under the sponsorship of the British navy. But, by the time of Polk's presidency, the Monroe Doctrine "came to be regarded abroad not so much as a shining white sword to debar evil European nations from despoiling South America, but as a handy all-purpose weapon, by means of which the United States could carve out vast tracts of territory for itself in the northern hemisphere." It did not become relevant to South America until the Venezuela-British Guiana dispute of 1895. Its prestige reached its zenith under Theodore Roosevelt, who interpreted it to give the U.S. police powers. Since that time the good-neighbor policy has gained ground. W. M. Simon

1045. Williams, Robert Lewis, Jr. (Mt. Vernon Junior High School, Louisiana). THE NEGRO'S MIGRATION TO LOS ANGELES, 1900-1946. Negro History Bulletin 1956 19(5): 102, 112-113. Describes Negro migration to Los Angeles and the adjustment of the migrant to his new environment. Recent large increases in the Negro population of Los Angeles have come from nearby states with large Negro populations. Most migrants were middle class Negroes from urban areas who were primarily interested in security and a new experience. In Los Angeles there developed segregated housing, many occupational changes, a lessening of church influence, changed leisure habits, modified racial attitudes and gradual increases in political activity. L. Gara



## B. 1775-1815

## GENERAL HISTORY

1046. Amort, Čestmír. KUTUZOV NA MORAVĚ. K 150. ROČÍ POBYTU RUSKÝCH VOJSK U NÁS [Kutuzov in Moravia. On the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the Russian army among us]. Slovanský Přehled 1955 41(8): 9-280. An account of the military operations which General M. I. Kutuzov conducted during the Russian campaigns in 1805 against Napoleon. Kutuzov's campaign in Moravia is analyzed. H A Staff

1047. Amort, Čestmír. VOJEVŮDCE KUTUZOV NA SLOVENSKU. [General Kutuzov in Slovakia]. Slovanský Přehled 1956 42(1): 15-16. As part of the studies for the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Russian armies on Czech-Slovak soil, Kutuzov's 1805 campaign in Slovakia is described. A map included in the text illustrates the main progress of the Russian army. Kutuzov used the services of Fedor Glinka, of whom he writes so favorably in his memoirs. H A Staff

1048. Anderson, M. S. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BARBARY STATES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1956 29(79): 101-107. Surveys relations between Britain and Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The author shows that Britain profited by securing provisions from these states for her garrisons at Gibraltar and Minorca, and that by maintaining more or less cordial relations with them, and encouraging their hostility to her commercial rivals in the Mediterranean, Britain reaped important economic advantages. The article is based largely on consular correspondence in the Public Record Office. P. H. Hardacre

1049. Birch, Alan (Univ. of Sydney). CARRON COMPANY 184-1812: THE PROFITS OF INDUSTRY DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1955 8(2): 66-79. The author demonstrates on the basis of the growth and success of this firm during the Industrial Revolution that the combination of new technical and commercial methods promoted the rise of modern large-scale industry. Original documentation, partially presented in graph and chart form. R. Mueller

1050. Chenevix Trench, R. B. (Royal Navy). AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY INVASION ALARM. History Today 1956 6(7): 457-465. An account, principally technical, of the Franco-Spanish attempt at invading England in 1779. W. M. Simon

1051. Kissinger, Henry A. THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA: REAPPRAISAL. World Politics 1956 8(2): 264-280. The author reconsiders the problems which faced the Congress of Vienna and the solutions which were found there, solutions which maintained the necessary equilibrium, (hence, "legitimate"), and ensured Europe a century without a major war. The diplomacy of Metternich and Castlereagh, the conflicting interests of Hardenberg and Alexander I, and the role given Talleyrand, are discussed. G. Rehder

1052. Litwin, Jakub. MABLY I SPRZECZNOŚCI, WYWNATRZ OBOZU ANTY-FEUDALNEGO. [Mably and the internal dissensions of the anti-feudal camp]. Myśl filozoficzna 1955 2(16): 79-103. An introductory note sets Mably against the background of a period which was marked by two dominant trends, egalitarianism and Utopian communism. Mably's dispute with the Physiocrats rested in "Doutes aux philosophes économistes...", as well as his egalitarian and communist conceptions. Mably's views of the political regime and the popular masses are given in his *Des droits et devoirs du citoyen*. H A Staff

1053. Nörregård, Georg. KONG FREDERIK 6.S BREVE TIL KONNINGEN MARIE UNDER WIENERKONGRESSEN 1814-1815 [King Frederick VI's letters to Queen Marie during the Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815]. Danske Magazin 1955 1(2): 107-138. Gives texts of letters sent by Frederick VI to his consort, who acted as regent in his absence, and in the Danish National Archives. The letters are of a purely political character and demonstrate a considerable understanding on the part of the Danish king of the events taking place around him in Vienna from November 1814 to May 1815. E. Ekman

1054. Power, D. J. W. ABRAHAM PARSONS: MARINER AND MERCHANT. Mariners' Mirror 1956 42(2): 94-100. The description of the journeys (1773 to 1779) in the Middle East and India, of a British traveller and mariner, are described. This account is based on Parsons's book published in 1808. J. A. S. Grenville

1055. Reychman, Jan. Z NIEZNANEJ KORESPONDENCJI DESCORCHESA I LA ROCHE'A Z 1794/95 [Unpublished correspondence of Descorches and LaRoche: 1794-1795]. Przegląd Historyczny 1956 47(1): 161-165. Describes the mission of Piotr Crutta, sent by the leaders of the Kościusko Insurrection to Turkey on a diplomatic mission. Fragments of four letters in the original French from Descorches, French envoy in Turkey to La Roche in Poland are printed. The letters, originally in cipher, were preserved in the Rapperswil Collection in Warsaw, and were partially destroyed during the war. They show the efforts of Descorches to establish regular contact with the insurgents. A. F. Dygnas

1056. Špiesz, Anton. K PROBLEMATIKE POČĀTKU PRIEMYSLOVEJ REVOLÚCIE NA SLOVENSKU [Problems concerning the beginning of the industrial revolution in Slovakia]. Historický Casopis 1954 2(4): 539-552. Reviews the industrial revolution in continental Europe with special emphasis on England in the second half of the eighteenth century. The author follows the trends of the industrial innovations of the Habsburg empire, emphasizing the use of machinery in the textile industry as the most significant feature in this transition period. The industrial revolution in Slovakia was initiated by the use of spinning machines in the cotton industry in the 1780's. Published material is used. F. Wagner

1057. Stade, Arne. GUSTAF ADOLF OCH NORGE 1798 OCH 1801 [Gustaf Adolf and Norway 1798 and 1801]. [Swedish] Historisk Tidskrift 1955 18(4): 353-383. Historical argument over the question of Gustaf Adolf's foreign policy, stemming from Sven G. Svensson's *Gattjnatraktaten 1799* [The Gattjina Treaty 1799]. Sten Carlsson's *Gustaf IV Adolf, Olle Gasslander's "Gattjnatraktaten 1799"* (in Scandia) and his "The Convoy Affair of 1798" in *The Scandinavian Economic History Review* (1954: No. 2). The main project was the acquisition of Norway through either a pro-French or a pro-Russian policy. The latter was prevented (until 1810) by the death of Paul, and the former by the friendly French attitude toward Denmark who possessed Norway. R. E. Lindgren

1058. Stanojević, Gligor. VENECIJA I AUSTRO-CRNOGORSKI ODNOSI KRAJEM XVIII VEKA [Venice and the Austro-Montenegrin relations at the end of the 18th century]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 39-64. A history of ten years of Montenegrin efforts (1777 to 1787) to establish closer relations with Austria after the decline of Venice. Based largely on Venetian documents, *Inqu. di stato*, copies in the archives of the Serbian Academy of Science, Belgrade, Group XIX. Several documents are quoted. S. Gavrilović

1059. Stein, Jay W. (Southwestern Univ., Memphis). BEGINNINGS OF "IDEOLOGY." South Atlantic Quarterly 1956 55(2): 163-170. Describes the beginnings of the term "ideology" as first used by a group of post-Enlightenment thinkers in France, particularly Cabanis (1757 to 1808) and Tracy (1754 to 1836). The article defines the term and traces its history during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period. H. Kantor

1060. Tudisco, Anthony (Columbia Univ.). THE LAND, PEOPLE, AND PROBLEMS OF AMERICA IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH LITERATURE. Americas 1956 12(4): 363-384. Spanish writers displayed a lively interest in Spanish America's "variety and abundance." They generally rejected foreign attacks on Spanish conquest and colonization even though they too often criticized Spain's overemphasis on precious metals. Such problems as the origin of the Indian population attracted much attention, while the later wars of independence made surprisingly little impact. D. Bushnell



## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

1061. Atkinson, C. T. A CAVALRY REGIMENT OF THE MAHRATTA WARS. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1955 33(134): 80-87. A description of one of the new cavalry regiments of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic period, the 27th Light Dragoons (re-numbered the 24th in 1805), its movements, campaigns, and leaders. Little is known about these regiments because they were nobody's children, and had no immediate successors. The 27th, the raising of which first began in 1795, arrived in Fort William in February 1797, and saw twenty-two years of Indian service. From 1803 onwards it took an active part in the wars against the Mahratta Confederacy, known as the "French forces"--they were largely officered by Europeans. Based chiefly on a "Digest of Services" of the 27th Light Dragoons.

Dorothy B. Goodman

1062. Bullock, H. JAMES MURRAY: SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. 1956 101(601): 56-61. A gallant American soldier of fortune, James Murray was born in 1771, was employed by Indian princes and was the first U. S. citizen to hold a combatant commission in the East India Company's army. For the years from 1804, his published recollections provide important historical source material. After engaging in successful military feats, Murray left the Grand Army with a fortune of about \$100,000 and died soon after in 1806 from falling off his horse. J. A. S. Grenville

1063. Lawson, C. C. P. LT.-GENERAL DALLAS, G. C. B. (1758-1839). *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(137): 1-2. A short description of the life and career of a cavalry officer who distinguished himself in India by his astonishing physical vigor. He was known for his love of hand-to-hand combat. Dallas served in the 4th and 6th Madras Native Cavalry, and in the Bodyguards; in 1803, at Wellesley's request, he was put in command of the cavalry. In the Mahratta campaign he saved the city of Poona by a forced march. The article is based on notes collected by Dallas' great-great-nephew, E. B. Alexander. Dorothy B. Goodman

1064. Saletore, G. N. (Central Record Office, Allahabad). ASPECTS OF THE MARATHA TRADE IN THE 18TH CENTURY. *Journal of the University of Bombay* 1955 24(1): 1-8. The Indian National Archives at New Delhi contain voluminous correspondence relating to the efforts of the Indian Supreme Government to foster trade relations with the Maratha Confederacy during the late 18th century. The author quotes several trade agreements that were concluded during the 1780's between the Confederacy and individual Indian states. R. Mueller

### Europe

#### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1083, 1113, 1199

1065. Asdrachás, Spyros I. (Athens). SEMEIOMA GIA TON ANTROUTSO [Note on Androutsos]. *Néon Athínaion* 1955 1(2): 222-239. Deals mainly with the attack on Livadiá (near Thebes), in 1786, by the famous klepht, Androutsos, father of Odysseus Androutsos of Greek Revolution fame. The author uses historical folk songs, an unpublished document from the Record Office of Lefkas (Leucas), and recently published documents concerning Ali Pasha of Jannina. The article supports the view that Androutsos was not a chieftain of Armatóles (i. e., Christian gendarmerie appointed by the Turks to watch the passes). P. Topping

1066. Kapsális, Gerásimos (Athens). HE KASTANIA HOI MACHES TES TA KLEPHTIKA TRAGOUDIA TES [Kastánia, its battles, its klephtic songs]. *Peloponnisiaká* 1956 1: 127-162. Describes the two important battles against the Turkish domination which occurred at Kastánia, a mountain village in Máni. The first took place in 1481; the second in 1780, in connection with a rising led by the klephts, Konstandís Kolokotrónis and Panayiótaros Venetsanákis. The Turks won both conflicts. The article includes an analysis of klephtic songs dealing with the battle of 1780. P. Topping

1067. Kougéas, Socrates B. (emeritus professor of ancient history, Univ. of Athens). SYMBOLAI EIS TEN HISTORIAN TES HYPOTOUS ORLOV PELOPONNESIAKES EPANASTASEOS, 1770 [Contributions to the history of the Peloponnesian revolt under the Orlovs, 1770]. *Peloponnisiaká* 1956 1: 50-107. The study is based on eight unpublished letters from the Orlovs and Catherine the Great to the Maniatis and the Mavromichális family, preserved in the private archive of the latter. They throw light on the unsuccessful rising of the Maniatis and especially on the role of the Mavromichális clan. An excursus describes the career of Ioánnis Mavromichális, who as a boy was captured in one of the battles of 1770, brought up as a Moslem, and rose to high office, ending his long career as governor of Rhodes. The precise locations of the battles of 1770 are fixed. P. Topping

1068. Petrópoulos, Demetrios A. (Folklore Archive, Academy of Athens). HISTORIKA DEMOTIKA TRAGOUDIA TES PELOPONNESOU [Historical folk songs of Peloponnesus]. *Peloponnisiaká* 1956 1: 163-196. Studies folk songs inspired by the following events: 1) the Venetian-Turkish war 1685 to 1686 for mastery of Methóni and Koróni; 2) the capture of Náplion (Nauplia) by the Turks in 1715; 3) the liberation of Náplion by the Greeks in 1822; and 4) the devastation of Peloponnesus by Albanian bands used by the Turks after the revolt of 1770. P. Topping

1069. Romaños, Konstantínos (Athens). TA TRAGOUDIA TON KOLOKOTRONAION. I: "HO THRENOS TOU KOLOKO TRONE" [The songs of the Kolokotrónis clan. I: "The Lament of Kolokotrónis"]. *Peloponnisiaká* 1956 1: 409-440. Study of one of the most important folk songs in the Kolokotrónis cycle, which is the largest group of klephtic songs from Peloponnesus. It is the lament of Theódoros Kolokotrónis, later the military leader of the Greek Revolution, for the killing of many of his relatives by the Turks in 1806. The author believes the song to be genuine, contrary to the arguments of the prominent writer and archivist Yiánnis Vlachoyiánnis (1868 to 1945); he analyzes its 33 known versions and connects it with contemporary events. P. Topping

1070. Warnier, Raymond (Univ. of Paris). LA DECOUVERTE DES PAYS BALKANIQUES PAR L'EUROPE OCCIDENTALE DE 1500 A 1815 [The discovery of the Balkans by western Europe from 1500 to 1815]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1955 2(4): 915-948. Chronologically groups information about the Balkans as they were described by successive waves of investigators: first, voyagers and literary figures; then, historians and diplomats; and finally, visitors from Revolutionary and Imperial France, and the Romantics, the most widespread of the Balkan explorers. Three successive attitudes about the Balkans are thus examined: 1) that of the first voyagers of the humanistic epoch, Middle Ages to 1700; 2) the methodical examination of the classical, encyclopedic era, 18th century and 3) the inquirers of the period 1800 to 1815, who not only carried Revolutionary ideas with them, but carefully described what they saw there. Ch. LeGuin

#### BELGIUM

1071. Elst, F. van der. DE LOF DER BELGEN: KANTTEKENING OVER HET NATIONAAL BEWUSTZIJN IN ZUID-NEDERLAND NAAR AANLEIDING VAN DE PRIJSKAMP DER CATHARISTEN VAN AALST IN 1810 [In praise of the Belgians: note on the national consciousness in the Southern Netherlands, with reference to the contest of the Catharist in Alost in 1810]. *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden* 1956 10(2-4): 162-179. Discusses various poems written on the occasion of a contest organized by one of the "Rederijkerskamers" (popular medieval literary societies of amateurs), which were still active in the early 19th century. Such poems reflect popular feeling, and since in this case the theme was "in praise of the Belgians," the contest throws some light on the amount of national feeling. The author concludes that the Napoleonic policy of Gallicization had little or no effect; but, on the other hand, that there was only a dim awareness of Belgian nationality. D. van Arkel



## FRANCE

See also: 1091, 1101, 1209

1072. Ambrosi, Christian (Lycée Louis-le-Grand). ASCAL PAOLI ET LA CORSE DE 1789 A 1791 [Pascal Paoli and Corsica from 1789 to 1791]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(3): 160-184. Seeks to clarify the history of Corsica at the beginning of the Revolution, and the position of Paoli with regard to France. From 1768 to 1789 discontent did not diminish, but the strength of the French party did, and on the eve of the Revolution the Paolist danger was vivid. Corsican deputies were admitted to the Constituent Assembly, however, and the benefits Corsica derived from its work, denunciation of the Treaty of 1768 and political amnesty allowing even Paoli to return, created revolutionary fervor on the island. Finally, careful consideration is given to the administration, the financial condition, and the response to the Civil Constitution of the clergy in Corsica during the revolutionary period. Ch. LeGuin

1073. Branet, J. (Commandant). IL Y A CENT CINQUANTE ANS, LE CAMP DE BOULOGNE [One hundred and fifty years ago, the Boulogne base]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(4): 41-52. An anecdotal description of French camps, personnel, and the flotilla in 1805; as a 150th anniversary memorial with illustrations. H. M. Adams

1074. Castelli, F. L'EPOPEA VANDEANA E I MARTIRI DI LES-LUCS-SUR-BOULOGNE [The Vendéan epic and the martyrs of Les-Lucs-sur-Boulogne]. La Civiltà Cattolica 1955 106(2): 164-176. Illustrates the reactions of the population of the Vendée to the Civil Constitution of the clergy. The author recalls the expedition of the "Infernal Columns" in the winter 1793/1794, stating that the massacres took place to exterminate the supporters of the Catholic religion, rather than on account of the refusal of the young Vendéans to obey the draft. The article is based also on an unpublished manuscript of Abbé Billiaud: Les Enfants Martyrs des Lucs. P. Pastorelli

1075. Chevallier, Pierre (Lycée de Troyes). UNE AFFAIRE MAÇONNIQUE SOUS LOUIS XVI [A Masonic affair during the reign of Louis XVI]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(3): 212-218. Based upon national and departmental archival material, this is a study of a violent conflict between the Bishop of Quimper and the Masons in 1776. It seeks to contribute to an understanding of the nature and evolution of French Masonry and, more important, its contribution to and part in the French Revolution. In this struggle Quimper, between anti-clerical politicians and the anti-Masonic Bishop, many of the elements of the later Revolution, including inept royal action, are discernible. Ch. LeGuin

1076. Cobban, Alfred (University College, London). THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Times Literary Supplement 1956 810: Special Supplement "Historical Writing": ix-x. Treats the transformation of historiography on the French Revolution. The article discusses Aulard and the publication of the sources, Jaurès and the sociological interpretation, Mathiez and the class struggle, Communist historians, right-wing historiography, and the recent domination of studies by Georges Lefebvre and his school. The author comments on recent tendencies involving the exploitation of local archives. The counter-revolution needs study, as does the social structure of the period. P. H. Hardacre

1077. Cousin, Jean. LE GENERAL HUGO, 1773-1828. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1956 12(1): 57-65. Brief survey of the personal family history of the father of the great author. Illustrations and a bibliography are included. H. M. Adams

1078. Faÿ, Bernard. LA FAYETTE ET LES FEMMES [La Fayette and women]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(71/72): 67-687. The women referred to were La Fayette's mother, his wife and his two famous mistresses, Aglaé and Delaïde. Feminine love changed him from an awkward, naive youth into a military hero praised at the court of Louis VI. L. Loubère

1079. Frank, André. APRES LA TOURMENTE REVOLUTIONNAIRE, LES MECONNUS DE L'EMIGRATION [After

the revolutionary tempest, the unknown men of the Emigration]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(71/72): 733-738. The author, studying in "cabinets d'autographes," discovered a register of manuscripts containing information about lesser known nobles who emigrated from France in 1789 and thereafter. L. Loubère

1080. Geyl, P. (Utrecht Univ.). MICHELET EN ZIJN FRANS REVOLUTIE [Michelet and his "French Revolution"]. Gids 1955 118(10): 238-250, and (11): 294-314. A historiographical study. Stresses Michelet's admiration for the Revolution, his anti-clericalism, and his extreme chauvinism. The author criticizes Michelet for identifying France and the Revolution, and his axiomatic assertions that the Revolution was disinterested, the Terror necessary, and the like. The influence of Michelet on later French historiography of the Revolution is also discussed. D. van Arkel

1081. Kan, S. B. PARIZHSKIE RABOCHIE V REVOLUTSII 1789-1794 GODOV (ISTORIOGRAFICHESKII OBZOR) [The workers of Paris in the revolution of 1789-1794 - historiographical survey]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (1): 131-145. Review article of the historiography and recent literature dealing with the important and leading role of the working class in the French Revolution. M. Raëff

1082. Labignette (Capt.). LE MARECHAL MONCEY, DUC DE CONEGLIANO. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1956 12(1): 47-57. Engaging account of the military aspects of the life of a Franc-Comtois who served under the Republic, the Empire, and the Restoration, notably in Spain, and finally as Governor of Les Invalides in 1833. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

1083. Lainović, Andrija (President, Montenegrin Historical Society). FRANCUSKA STAMPA O MAHMUD-PAŠI BUŠATLIJI I CRNOJ GORI S KRAJA XVIII VEKA [The French press on Mahmoud Pasha Bouchatlia and Montenegro at the end of the eighteenth century]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 339-344. Quotes various issues of the Moniteur, dating from 1789 to 1798, and from Revue des Deux Mondes, vol. 30, 1843. S. Gavrilović

1084. Laulan, Robert. LA DISCIPLINE A L'ECOLE MILITAIRE DE PARIS, 1753-1788 [Discipline in the military school of Paris, 1753-1788]. Information Historique 1955 17(4): 135-141, and (5): 174-183. Based on several documents in the Archives Nationales, Paris, series MM. The first article deals mainly with the time-table of the students aged 14 to 18, from reveille at 5:30 in the morning to supper and night prayers. The second article gives a detailed list of the punishments and also the rewards, with an unfavorable appraisal of the results. The discipline is said to have been particularly severe. H. Monteaigle

1085. Ligou, Daniel and J. Garrisson-Estebe. LA BOURGEOISIE REFORMEE MONTALBANAISE A LA FIN DE L'ANCIEN REGIME [The Calvinist bourgeoisie of Montauban at the end of the Old Regime]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1955 33(4): 377-404. About one fifth of the 25,000 inhabitants of Montauban, in southwestern France, were Calvinists at the end of the Old Regime. These latter, however, virtually monopolized the ranks of the upper middle classes. The basis of their fortunes were in commerce and industry (wool, silk, flour milling, etc.); very few possessed large landed properties, but much wealth was held in the form of negotiable securities; financial relations with Paris and Bordeaux were highly developed. Very few of the upper middle class Calvinists participated in the churches of the Desert, preferring marriage, baptism, etc., in the Catholic church to avoid legal complications; but with the return of tolerance they resumed positions of leadership in the Protestant churches. They were also active in Free Masonry. In intellectual outlook, tastes, style of living, etc., the Calvinist bourgeoisie had more in common with the remainder of the French bourgeoisie than with other French Calvinists. The article is based in part on private archives. R. E. Cameron

1086. Piquard, Maurice. BESANÇON DEVIENT VILLE FRANÇAISE, 1674-1798 [Besançon becomes a French city, 1674-1798]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1956 12(1): 44-46. Louis XIV's conquest of the independent city imposed indentants and garrisons which bred bitter friction between the bourgeoisie



and the military until the governorship of Lacoré, 1761 to 1784, whose tactful administration left Besançon in 1798 completely loyal to France. The article is documented and illustrated. H. M. Adams

1087. Thiry, Jean. LES INFLUENCES FEMININES SUR LA POLITIQUE DE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE [Feminine influences on the policies of Napoleon Bonaparte]. Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances 1955 108(1): 110-121.

The political and military decisions of Napoleon I were considerably influenced by the women around him, especially by Joséphine de Beauharnais and Marie-Louise. Napoleon married them primarily to obtain a legitimate male heir so that he could transform the imperium into a hereditary dynasty. R. Mueller

1088. Tresse, René. LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA FABRICATION DES FAUX EN FRANCE DE 1785 A 1827 [The development in the making of scythes in France from 1785 to 1827]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1955 10(3): 341-358. Stresses the relations between traditional agricultural tools and industrial technics. The tools remained obsolete up to the fall of Napoleon I. But after 1815 the French industry of scythes conquered the national market by virtue of the quality as well as the volume of its production. H. Monteagle

1089. Zaleski, Z.-L. ADAM MICKIEWICZ ET LA GRANDE CONTROVERSE SCIENTIFIQUE ENTRE CUVIER ET GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE [Adam Mickiewicz and the great scientific controversy between Cuvier and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire]. Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances 1955 108(1): 122-127. Mickiewicz held both scientists in genuine esteem and drew from their discoveries the optimism and idealism that distinguish his poetry. His earnest desire to reconcile their quarrel in 1830, although he was emotionally and spiritually drawn more to Saint-Hilaire, reflected his impartiality. R. Mueller

#### GERMANY

See also: 1122

1090. Komarzyński, M. Z ZAGADNIEŃ MIESZKANIOWYCH PROLETARIATU WROCŁAWSKIEGO W PIERWSZEJ POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU [The question of the living-conditions of the Wrocław proletariat in the first half of the 19th century]. Sobótka 1955 10(3): 446-475. Rapid growth of population in Wrocław was one of the important features of its increasing prominence as a center of industry; this, in turn, reflected in the changing circumstances of the proletariat. The physical appearance of the city changed, both in the increase of dwellings (1838: 3,912; 1858: 5,280) and the addition of suburbs, and what might be called "dwelling centers." The actual physical circumstances of the working-class were not easy, as extracts and notes from contemporary German eyewitness accounts confirm. Rents were the outstanding problem for the worker; dwellings in the center of the town were the most expensive. The text includes a photostat map of Wrocław in 1843, as well as extensive figures and tables, and elevation drawings of contemporary buildings. H A Staff

1091. Moshkovskaia, Iu. Ia. GEORG FORSTER V PERIOD IAKOBINSKOI DIKTATURY 1793 GODA [Georg Forster in the period of the Jacobin dictatorship in 1793]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 53-65. Description of the last year of the life of the German explorer and revolutionary Georg Forster. He was an official agent of the French Republic and also an active propagandist of Jacobin ideas in Germany. The author argues that far from dying neglected and forgotten in Paris in January 1794, Forster was constantly surrounded by loyal German and Polish friends and was the object of attention by influential French revolutionary leaders. The article is based exclusively on the published works and letters of Forster. M. Raeff

1092. Streisand, Joachim (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin). AUS DEM ENTWURF ZUM LEHRBUCH DER GESCHICHTE DEUTSCHLANDS, 1789 - 1805 [From a draft for the text-book on German History, from 1789 to 1805]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(1): 62-129.

The French Revolution gave rise to a number of revolutionary and democratic popular movements in Germany and drew an enthusiastic response from the German bourgeoisie and the intelligentsia. The influence of the French Revolution hastened the fall of the feudal order in Germany. At that time the problem of national unity became the central problem in German history. The cultural achievements of the German classics reflect the humanitarian ideas and the rising national consciousness of the ascending German bourgeoisie. H. Bültel

1093. Wertheim, Ursula (Friedrich Schiller Univ., Jena). ÜBER DEN BEGRIFF DES "WELTBÜRGERS" UND DIE VORSTELLUNG VOM "WELTBÜRGERTUM" BEI SCHILLER [On Schiller's concepts of "World Citizen" and "World Citizenship"]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena 1955/56 5(1): 141-162. The author attempts a semantic definition of Schiller's usage of the term "world-citizen" and its association with his national and universal beliefs. She relates these to contemporary political events in the German principalities. R. Mueller

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1061, 1123, 1148, 1236, 1243

1094. Bury, Adrian. THOMAS ROWLANDSON: HISTORY OF ENGLISH SOCIAL LIFE. History Today 1956 6(7): 466-476. Rowlandson as cartoonist, painter and illustrator. W. M. Simm

1095. Carman, W. Y. SIR THOMAS HYDE PAGE, ENGINEER. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1955 33(134): 61-62. Describes the career of one of the early officers of the Engineers who, though relatively unimportant in the Army, achieved much in civil life. Sir Thomas (1746-1821) lost a leg as a result of the battle of Bunker Hill and upon his return to England he published an engraving of the battle. He was for a time Commanding Engineer at Dover during this period he sunk some wells and directed other civilian projects. Retiring early in 1887 to the Invalid Engine he participated with vigor for many years thereafter in civil engineering. The article is based on a letter (from Frances Hutcheson to Haldimand, 24 July 1775) in the British Museum Additional Manuscripts 21680, and the New York Historical Society Collections. A portrait of Sir Thomas in uniform is reproduced. Dorothy B. Goodman

1096. Christie, I. R. THE POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE JOHN ROBINSON, 1770-1784. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1956 29(79): 108-122. Based largely on the correspondence in the British Museum of John Robinson, secretary to the treasury and member of parliament. The article illustrates the concept of political loyalty to the king which, among certain civil servants, overrode loyalty to party or other political leaders. Robinson was one of a number of administrators who regarded themselves as servants of the king rather than clients of any great politician. He was under obligation to Lord North, however, and was thus faced with conflict of loyalties after 1782, when North fell from power subsequently rejected the principle of supporting the king's chosen ministers, to which principle Robinson continued to adhere. P. H. Hardacre

1097. Fry, Mary Isabel, and Godfrey Davies. WELLINGTON'S OFFICERS IN THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1955 33(135): 123-129. Supplementary notes on accounts in the Dictionary of National Biography, sometimes with corrections; based on "... information which has come to hand more or less accidentally." Dorothy B. Goodman

1098. Hughes, Edward. THE SCOTTISH REFORM MOVEMENT AND CHARLES GREY 1792-94: SOME FRESH CORRESPONDENCE. Scottish Historical Review 1956 35 (119): 26-41. The Scottish agitation for Parliamentary reform in the early 1790's is graphically portrayed in these excerpts from the letters of Col. MacLeod, Lord Daer, Charles James Fox, and Thomas Fyske Palmer, all of whom corresponded with Charles Grey, later Lord Grey of the Reform Bill. These letters are preserved among the Grey family papers recently deposited in Durham. J. C. Rul



099. McGuffie, T. H. KELLY OF WATERLOO. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1955 33(135): 109. Reproduces several letters of Cpt. Edward Kelly, the First Life Guards, written to his wife at the time of the Waterloo campaign. An introduction describes Kelly's exploits at Waterloo and at Genappe. Kelly was in retirement from 1819 to 1823, when he returned to the Army, first in Ireland, later in India. Kelly emerges as an impetuous, gallant figure. A selection of letters, newspaper cuttings, and personal relics described by the author in some detail.

Dorothy B. Goodman

100. McGuffie, T. H. THE SHORT LIFE AND SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ENGLISH REGIMENT OF FOOT: AN ACCOUNT OF THE RAISING, RECRUITING, MUTINY AND DISBANDING OF THE 113th REGIMENT OF FOOT, OR "ROYAL BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEERS" (April 1794 - September 1795). *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1955 33(134): 56. Concluded from *ibid.*, 33(133): 16-25. [See abstract 1: 2924]. Describes the arrival of the regiment in Ireland, the chaotic condition--many were "aged about 11 and 13, size in proportion," the irresponsibility of the officers, and the high rate of desertion. The announcement of the regiment's dispersal, and the assignment of the able-bodied to regiments in the West Indies, provoked mutiny; for, when joining, they had not understood they might be sent abroad. Superior force however prevailed. MacDonnell tried again in 1796 to raise a regiment; the attempt failed; he died in 1798. The abuses continued, however, since there were others like him.

Dorothy B. Goodman

1101. Mitchell, H. FRANCIS DRAKE AND THE COMTE D'ANTRAIQUES: A STUDY OF THE DROPMORE BULLETINS, 1793-1796. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1956 29(79): 123-144. Examines 131 bulletins forwarded by Francis Drake, British Minister at Genoa, to the Foreign Office, 1793 to 1796, containing French intelligence. The author shows that these were supplied by a royalist agent, the Comte d'Antraigues. The author utilizes the Drake Papers in the British Museum, Foreign Office papers in the Public Record Office, and d'Antraigues' correspondence in the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris, together with 28 published bulletins in the Historical Manuscripts Commission's report on the Dropmore Papers. D'Antraigues hoped to get British recognition for Louis XVII, and later Louis XVIII, and aid for the rebels in the Vendée; he slanted his intelligence accordingly. He feared that Britain would sacrifice the interests of the pure royalists to those of the constitutional monarchists. The article describes other sources of French intelligence relayed by Drake to his government. The author concludes that it cannot be shown that the bulletins influenced British policy. P. H. Hardacre

1102. Payne, P. L. THE BERMONDSEY, ROTHERHITHE, AND DEPTFORD TURNPIKE TRUST, 1776-1810. *Journal of Transport History* 1956 2(3): 132-143. From manuscript sources, the work of this turnpike trust is examined and the difficulties encountered as well as the administration set up are described. The trustees succeeded in improving transport conditions, enforcing rudimentary sanitary regulations and thus assisted the economical development of the area. They also brought about improved conditions for the people in this district. J. A. S. Grenville

1103. Perkins, B. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). MR WILLIAM SCOTT AND THE ESSEX. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1956 13(2): 169-183. The Essex case was decided by Sir William Grant, not by Justice Scott. Grant failed to recognize the limits of law as an instrument in the making of rational policy and thereby destroyed the admiralty-court system, which was replaced by the use of orders in council. Scott, a fair justice, recognized these limitations. He refused to use the law in the making of policy and alone emerged from the case without discredit. The article is based chiefly on correspondence. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1104. Rees, Alan M. (graduate assistant in history, Ohio State Univ.). ENGLISH FRIENDS AND THE ABOLITION OF THE BRITISH SLAVE TRADE. *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association* 1955 44(2): 74-87. A summary of the anti-slavery activities of the London Yearly Meeting and the meeting for Suffering from 1712 to 1807, based upon the minutes of the meetings. N. Kurland

1105. Robson, Eric (Major). JAMES SMITHIES (1787-1868), FIRST ROYAL DRAGOONS. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(137): 17-21. Describes the career of an enterprising Lancashire silk weaver, with considerable literary ability, who, at the age of 17, ran away to join the army. He left vivid and voluminous notes on his observations of the Peninsular War, and the battle of Waterloo--comparisons of the French and English armies, conditions of the local inhabitants, etc. Wounded at Waterloo he went back to the battlefield a month later as guide to "two English literary gentlemen." Returning to England in August 1815, he was discharged and began again to weave silk. The article is based on Smithies' papers, some of which are in the hands of his great-grandson, Mr. S. Hird, of Oakland Avenue, Stockport.

Dorothy B. Goodman

1106. Shaw, A. G. L. (Univ. of Sydney). REVIEW ARTICLE OF "TRANSPORTATION FROM IRELAND" BY T. J. KIERNAN. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1955 7(25): 83-88. Review of a paper given by Dr. Kiernan based on the book *Transportation from Ireland to Sydney, 1791-1816*, (Canberra, 1954). The paper tells about the severe repressive measures which England imposed against the rebellious United Irishmen from 1791 to 1816, with special emphasis on the terrible conditions surrounding the shipment of the Irish to Australia. C. C. Gorchels

1107. Thomson, George. THE DALNOTTER IRON COMPANY: AN 18TH-CENTURY INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING. *Scottish Historical Review* 1956 35(119): 10-20. An investigation of one of Scotland's leading iron companies, its rise and fall between 1770 and 1813, with an adumbration of the products exported during those years. The author makes use of newspaper and register materials. J. C. Rule

1108. Western, J. R. THE COUNTY FENCIBLES AND MILITIA AUGMENTATION OF 1794. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(137): 3-11. Describes an early governmental effort to get the counties to recruit volunteers. During the first French invasion scare in 1794, the Government asked the gentry to start subscriptions and raise additional forces. The Opposition objected: men and money were to be levied without legislative sanction. The numerical results were not great, but the men raised by territorial influence were generally better than the "sweepings of professional recruiting." The campaign led to the foundation of the Yeomanry and other branches of the Volunteer movement. The Government, by rallying the counties in a patriotic gesture, improved its political position and the morale of the nation. The article is based chiefly on the War Office and Home Office archives, and on private papers in the British Museum and in the National Library of Scotland.

Dorothy B. Goodman

## HABSBURG EMPIRE

1109. Antos, Zdenek. K HOSPODÁŘSKÉM A SOCIÁLNÍMU POSTAVENÍ SVATONOVICKÝCH HORNÍKŮ V PRVNÍ ČTVRTINĚ 19. STOLETÍ [The economic and social situation of the Svatonovice miners in the first quarter of the 19th century]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1955 5(1): 61-77. Describes the development of the mining industry in the Svatonovice area from published and manuscript sources. In view of the circumstances of the growth of this industry, it is concluded that this type of development was typical for Bohemia in the period 1800 to 1825. J. Bradley

1110. Balázs, E. H. DIE LAGE DER BAUERNSCHAFT UND DIE BAUERNBEWEGUNGEN (1780-1787) (ZUR BAUERNPOLITIK DES AUFGEKLÄRTEN ABSOLUTISMUS) [The condition of the peasantry and peasant movements (1780-1787): On the agrarian policy of Enlightened Absolutism]. *Acta Historica* 1956 3(3): 293-325. Joseph II's emancipation of the Hungarian peasantry only promoted the growth of a new class of taxable landholders. It did not abolish the deep-seated ills of feudalism and the exploitation of the landless squatters. The ferocity with which the Vienna court suppressed the peasant risings of 1784 in Rumania and Eastern Hungary bore out the monarch's true intentions. Bibliography appended.

R. Mueller



1111. Beranek, Karel. OBCHODNÍ A TOVARNÍ INSPEKCE V PRAZE [Commercial and industrial inspection in Prague]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1955 5(1): 51-61. The manuscript sources, for the period 1772 to 1826, which deal with the Commercial Commission are analyzed for scope and information. A list of the manuscripts and a supplementary bibliography are appended. J. Bradley

1112. Kollmann, Josef. OBRANA ČECH V LETECH 1796 A 1800 [The defense of Bohemia 1796 to 1800]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1955 5(1): 77-158. The first part describes the chaos and rivalry in Bohemia, which was coupled with great inefficiency, after the French victories up to the Peace of Campo Formio. The second part analyzes the internal aspects of Bohemian society, especially the Robot, the relations of landowners and serfs, the army and serfdom. The general financial situation of the monarchy in Bohemia is illustrated by reference to contemporary material. The article is based on manuscript and published sources. J. Bradley

1113. Šerović, Petar. JEDNO PISMO AUSTRIJSKOG SRESKOG NAČELNIKA U KOTORU, UPUĆENO NJEGOŠU 1845 [A letter from the Austrian District Administrator in Kotor, addressed to Njegoš in 1845]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 350-353. The letter deals with Montenegrin-Austrian legal disputes which arose in the area of Boka in the Napoleonic wars as a result of the transfer of power from Venice to Austria after a brief Montenegrin interregnum. S. Gavrilović

1114. Sidak, Jaroslav (Univ. of Zagreb). V. BOGDANOV, JAKOBINAC MARTINOVIĆ I NAŠI GRANIČARI [V. Bogdanov: the Jacobin Martinović and our frontiersmen]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1954 7(1-4): 187-189. History of Ignatius Martinović, Catholic priest of Hungarian nationality and Serbian origin, sentenced to death in Pest on 20 May 1795 on charges of seditious activities against the Hungarian State conducted under the influence of the French Revolution. Review of Bogdanov's article in *Narodni List VIII*, 1952, 9, I, No. 2039. S. Gavrilović

#### ITALY

1115. Ciasca, Raffaele (Univ. of Rome). MOTI DI POPOLO NELLA STORIA D'ITALIA [Popular uprisings in the history of Italy]. *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 92-102. Traces the forerunners of the Italian Resistance in various popular revolts in Italy in the late 18th century. R. J. Mayne

1116. Giuntella, Vittorio. CRISTIANESIMO E DEMOCRAZIA IN ITALIA AL TRAMONTO DEL SETTECENTO. APPUNTI PER UNA RICERCA [Christianity and democracy in Italy at the end of the eighteenth century. Notes for a research topic]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42 (2/3): 289-296. From 1796 to 1799 groups of Italian Catholics, sensing the collapse of the old regime and wishing to save Christianity claimed that it was not in conflict with democracy. An analysis of Catholic democratic periodicals and newspapers reveals the various aspects of this political current. A. Monticone

1117. Passerin d'Entrèves, Ettore. IL FALLIMENTO DELL'OFFENSIVA RIFORMISTA DI SCIPIONE DE' RICCI SECONDO NUOVI DOCUMENTI [The failure of reformist offensive of Scipione de' Ricci according to new documents]. *Rivista della Storia della Chiesa in Italia* 1955 9(1): 99-131. Deals with the Jansenist movement in Tuscany at the end of the eighteenth century. Grand-Duke Peter Leopold tried to exploit the anti-curial movement of the Tuscan bishops, without, however, succeeding in obtaining positive results. The harshness of the Grand-Duke's offensive and that of Bishop Ricci brought about a return to the Papacy of the moderate reformists among the Tuscan high clergy. The article is based on unpublished documents from the State Archives of Florence and from the Vatican Library, reproduced in the appendix. P. Pastorelli

#### POLAND

See also: 1293, 1304

1118. Eisenbach, A. DO KWESTII WALKI KLASOWEJ W SPOŁECZENSTWA ŻYDOWSKIM W POLSCE DRUGIEJ

POŁOWIE XVIII W [On the question of the class struggle in Jewish society in Poland in the second half of the 18th century]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (17/18) 129-171. The religious struggle which took place often concealed the social disputes. Poverty among the Jews was widespread, while the Jewish community's oligarchy was closely connected with the feudalism of the state. The struggle by the middle and lower class Jews against the Kahal's [congregation's] elders ranged from petitions to open revolt. The documents supplied in the text illustrate the situation in Wilno, which was typical. Documents on the peasant movement in Polesie, and the nature of the Jewish Kahal apparatus, are supplied in the text. H A Staff

1119. Goldberg, J. LUDNOŚĆ ŻYDOWSKA W LUTOMIE SKU W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII WIEKU I JEJ WALKA Z FEUDALNYM UCISKIEM [The Jewish population in Lutomiew in the second half of the 18th century and its struggle against feudal oppression]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1955 (15/16): 183-205. Lutomiewsk (Łódź voivodship), with 800 inhabitants, 60 per cent of whom were Jewish, can be regarded as typical for the period. Jewish trade in this town, owned by the Sanguski family, played an important role. The Jews and the gentile population suffered in common from the feudal oppression. Their joint struggle followed the path of petitions and struggles against the local clergy, both priest and rabbi. Elements of a common struggle increased towards the end of the 18th century. H A Staff

1120. Redlich, Fritz, and Henry Rosovsky (Harvard Univ). NOTES ON A CASE OF ARISTOCRATIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLAND. *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History* 1956 8(3): 161-166. Attention is drawn to the roles of foreign craftsmen and aristocratic entrepreneurs in 18th century Poland on the basis of an article published in 1952 in the Polish Historical Review. This article describes the founding and operation of the glass and mirror factory in Urzecze by the Radziwill family between 1737 and 1846. The authors elaborate on the rise, during this period, of the Polish urban labor class whose economic position compared unfavorably with that of urban laborers in Tsarist Russia. R. Mueller

1121. Rostworowski, Emanuel. JAKOBIN JÓZEF PAWL KOWSKI ANONIMOWYM AUTOREM SŁYNNYCH PISM POLITYCZNYCH [Joseph Pawlikowski, the Jacobin: author of famous political tracts]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(2) 74-94. Establishes that Joseph Pawlikowski, the secretary of Kościuszko and the author of a work *Czy Polacy mogą wybić się na niepodległość* [Can Poles regain their independence?] was also the author of two tracts *O poddanych polskich* [On Polish serfs] and *Myśli polityczne dla Polski* [Political thoughts for Poland] published anonymously during the Great Diet (in 1788 and 1789 respectively). A. F. Dygnas

1122. Wasicki, Jan. ROZDAWNICTWO DOBR ZIEMSKICH W PRUSACH POLUDNIOWYCH W LATACH 1796-1797 [Distribution of land-estates in South Prussia in the years 1796-1797]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(3/4): 693-703. After the second and third partition of Poland, Frederick Wilhelm I King of Prussia, started the redistribution of confiscated Polish church estates and crown estates leased to nobility. The confiscated estates were sold to Prussian Junker families for a fraction of their real value, the aim being German colonization of acquired territories. Land speculation started because the Polish nobility tried to reacquire the properties. Legal restrictions were introduced to exclude Poles from the right of buying distributed estates. E. Boba

#### RUSSIA

1123. Anderson, M. S. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GROWTH OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Mariner's Mirror* 1956 42(2): 132-146. Examines the important part played by Britons during the 18th century in helping to create, maintain, and expand the Russian navy. Great Britain provided skilled workers to construct the ships, supplied a large proportion of the higher ranking officers and trained Russian seamen and officers. The development of the Russian navy, and the careers of some of the Englishmen who helped this development, as well as details of Russians trained in British ships is narrated on the basis of published and unpublished material. J. A. S. Grenville



1124. Neander, Irene (Tübingen). RUSSLAND UND ROPA IM ZEITALTER PETERS DES GROSSEN UND THARINAS II [Russia and Europe in the Age of Peter the Great and Catherine II]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(2): 65-82. Re-examines the contacts between Russia and Europe in the 18th century, stressing the continuity of such contacts from the 15th century, the influence of Europe on Russian foreign policy, and particularly the effect on domestic life. The author notes the impact of European ideas on the upper classes, the influence of Christian tradition, the reform of the Russian language, the "cultural policy" of Catherine in encouraging the production of newspapers and books, the effects of Freemasonry and Protestantism, the growth of a literature of social protest, and the immigration of Westerners to Russia. F. B. M. Hollyday

1125. Philippot, Robert. DEUX VOYAGEURS TCHEQUES EN RUSSIE (1792-1793) [Two Czech travellers in Russia 1792-1793]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(3): 206-211. Summarizes the impressions of two Czech visitors to Russia, who describe the real Russia at a time when the West tended to regard it as a state governed according to the laws of universal Reason. These observers were the celebrated Slavist J. Dobrovsky, and Count Joachim Sternberg, a geologist who proved a penetrating critic of society. These two considered Russia from different points of view, the former linguistically and literarily, the latter politically and socially. Both formed valuable images of Russia in the reign of Catherine the Great. Ch. LeGuin

1126. Rivas. ALEXANDER WASILJEWITSCH SUWOROW: ELDNIS EINES SOLDATEN [Alexander Vasilievich Suvorov: Portrait of a soldier]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1956 5(1): 11. Surveys Suvorov's military career. F. B. M. Hollyday

1127. Sivkov, K. V., and S. V. Paparigopulo. O VZGLI DAKH FEDORA KRECHETOVA [Concerning the views of Fedor Krechetov]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 121-128. The first part, by Sivkov, analyzes the major (unpublished) writings of this little-known representative of the Russian intelligentsia. The author points out that his ideas did not go beyond repetition of the commonplace ideas of late 18th-century radical enlightenment. The second part, by Paparigopulo, provides a brief sketch of Krechetov's life. The conclusion of both writers is that Krechetov was not a leader of the Russian radical intelligentsia of the last years of the 18th century, and that he cannot be considered to have been a close follower and companion of Radishchev. M. Raef

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

1128. Hirn, Hans. EN LANDSKAMRERS HEDER OCH RÅD [The honor of a county auditor]. Historisk Tidskrift för Skandinavien 1955 40(3): 123-133. Examines the question of the efficiency and honesty of the Swedish-Finnish bureaucracy in the late 18th century by means of the judgments expressed by the superiors, Anders Henrik Ramsay, Governor of Nyland, and Anders de Bruce, Governor of Tavastehus, of a County Auditor, Johan Alopæus/Nordenswan. The modern historian J. Lahti made the error of using one isolated quotation by Ramsay which was highly critical of Alopæus/Nordenswan. He did not consider the outcome of Ramsay's accusations, which was negligible, nor the complimentary reports made by Bruce on the lesser official. The article is based on materials in the Finnish National Archives from the years 1774-1786. E. Ekman

1129. Samuelsson, Kurt. INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS AND CREDIT MOVEMENTS BY THE SWEDISH MERCHANT-HOUSES, 1730-1815. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1955 3(2): 163-202. A detailed description and analysis of the methods of financing Swedish overseas trade. The reliance of Swedish merchants on foreign finance is stressed. H. Pollins

#### Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

1130. Farley, Rawle. THE SHADOW AND THE SUBSTANCE. Caribbean Quarterly 1955 4(2): 132-153. A

study of the economic and social structure and changing relations between whites and colored free persons in the slave society of British Guiana from about 1780 to 1830. Based on original manuscript sources. Bibliographical footnotes. H. Kantor

1131. Furlong, Guillermo, S. J. THE INFLUENCE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN THE RIVER PLATE AREA BEFORE 1810. Americas 1956 12(3): 259-263. Franklin's ideas on electricity were widely known and respected and some of his articles on self-improvement had been published in Buenos Aires prior to independence; but there is no proof of political influence. D. Bushnell

1132. Huerta, Pedro José. UN HISTÓRICO SOLAR GUAYAQUILEÑO [A historic plot of ground in Guayaquil]. Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología 1954 4(10/11): 137-180. A description of the changing circumstances of a plot of land in Guayaquil, in the period 1709 to 1806. A. Graham

1133. Justo Ramón, Brother. CONTRA UN EQUIVOCO EN LA HISTORIA DE LA PATRIA BOBA: LA CAUSA EFICIENTE DE LA GUERRA CIVIL [Against an error in the history of the Foolish Fatherland: the efficient cause of the civil war]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(489/490): 495-512. Discusses the first Colombian civil war, fought in 1812, taking a new look at familiar data. While there were theoretical differences on federalism vs. centralism, the author denies that these are a sufficient explanation for the conflict. He blames, instead, the expansionist tendencies of Cundinamarca province under Antonio Nariño's leadership. D. Bushnell

1134. Moreno M., Rafael. LA TEOLOGÍA ILUSTRADA DE HIDALGO [The enlightened theology of Hidalgo]. Historia Mexicana 1956 5(3): 321-335. Analyzes the theology of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla as revealed in his Disertación sobre el verdadero método para estudiar teología [Dissertation on the true method of studying theology]. Hidalgo incorporated the ideas of the Enlightenment in his theology, firmly rejecting the traditional scholastic approach and thereby launching Mexican thought on its modern course. R. B. McCornack

1135. Parry, J. H. (University College of the West Indies) ELIPHALET FITCH: A YANKEE TRADER IN JAMAICA DURING THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. History 1955 40(138/139): 84-98. Fitch, a native Bostonian who had settled in Jamaica in 1761, connived at contraband trade with the Spanish in Cuba. In 1782 a new governor of Jamaica, Archibald Campbell, discovered this fact. Thereupon Fitch went to England and obtained for himself the office of deputy receiver-general in Jamaica, "a key position in the administration." Campbell, reluctant to admit Fitch to the office on his record, could find no legal grounds on which to exclude him and suggested to London that colonial governors be authorized to suspend officials on grounds of disloyalty; but, this suggestion produced no results, since patronage was the normal way of obtaining office. "The whole story is a graphic illustration of the isolation and helplessness of colonial governors. . . ." W. M. Simon

1136. Unsigned. ARCHIVO DE ARAGUA [Archives of Aragua]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 406-422. The first part of an index of documents in the Venezuela National Archives, dealing with the judgments and cases brought before the officials of the old province of Aragua, for the period 1735 to 1779. A. Graham

1137. Unsigned. EL BUEN TRATAMIENTO Y PROTECCIÓN DE LOS INDIOS [The good treatment and protection of the Indians]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 313-323. A selection of documents, dating from 1697 to 1778, of agreements between the king and the Governor of Venezuela, on the treatment of the Indians, and their protection from exploitation and ill-treatment. A. Graham

1138. Unsigned. GOBERNACIÓN Y CAPITANÍA GENERAL [Government and captaincies-general]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 336-351. An index of documents, numbered according to entry, contained in the Venezuela National Archives, for the period October to November 1787, on government, and the captaincies-general. A. Graham



1139. Unsigned. INTENDENCIA DE EJÉRCITO Y REAL HACIENDA [Intendancy of the Army and the Royal Exchequer]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 336-351. Index of documents, numbered according to entry, in the Venezuela National Archives, for the period October to November 1787, on the Army, and the organization and administrative technique of the National Exchequer. A. Graham

1140. Unsigned. LOS ABOGADOS DE LA COLONIA [The lawyers of the colony]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 423-438. Legal documents, for the period November 1790 and December 1791, which are here enumerated and indexed within the Venezuela National Archives. A. Graham

### United States of America

See also: 1103, 1131, 1346

1141. Arena, C. Richard (Univ. of Puerto Rico). LANDHOLDING AND POLITICAL POWER IN SPANISH LOUISIANA. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(4): 23-39. A brief study of the power of the cabildo, the high court or council in the Spanish government of Louisiana, ca. 1780-1800, with emphasis on its relationship to landholding, taxes and treatment of slaves. Based on Spanish colonial records and scholarly secondary studies, the article indicates that during the period covered the power of the cabildo increased gradually at the expense of the colonial governor. E. D. Johnson

1142. Bowman, Albert H. (Alexandria, Virginia). JEFFERSON, HAMILTON AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. Political Science Quarterly 1956 71(1): 18-41. Criticism of the thesis, held by a majority of American historians, which grants a monopoly of realism and grasp of the national interest to Hamilton, while charging Jefferson with ideological bias in favor of France and neglect of America's interests. The clash of views centering around three issues is examined: the Nootka Sound Controversy of 1790, the Neutrality Declaration of 1793, and Jay's Treaty. The author concludes that Jefferson wanted to exploit America's position in the balance of power through a policy of the free hand. Hamilton, motivated by his desire to transform America into an oligarchy on the English pattern, was tied to the revenue-producing commercial connection with England to the detriment of America's interest. G. Stourzh

1143. Brown, Alan S. (Western Michigan College). JAMES SIMPSON'S REPORTS ON THE CAROLINA LOYALISTS, 1779-1780. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(4): 513-519. Letters from Simpson to Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for American Development, and to Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in America, are reproduced. These letters show what the British could expect from the inhabitants of the Carolinas if the British began a campaign to recover the Carolinas. Ruby Kerley

1144. Caldwell, Norman W. (Southern Illinois Univ.). CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AT THE FRONTIER MILITARY POST (1790-1814). Mid-America 1956 38(2): 101-119. Based on War Department records, describes the various types of civilians associated with these military posts and the problems which the presence of these civilians often occasioned. Besides wives and dependents of military personnel, other civilians included female camp followers, sometimes designated as "laundresses," food contractors, sutlers (liquor dealers), Indian agents, and hired laborers. The food contractors were probably the most important of these civilians, and the sutlers created the most difficult problems of regulation. R. F. Campbell

1145. Crampton, Gregory C., and Gloria G. Griffin. THE SAN BUENAVENTURA, MYTHICAL RIVER OF THE WEST. Pacific Historical Review 1956 25(2): 163-171. Discussion of mythical rivers established cartographically by early Spanish explorers of the Far West. The quest for an all-water route to the Orient spurred on the imagination of men from Bernardo Miera to Alexander Mackenzie; from Thomas Jefferson to Lewis and Clark. Alexander von Humboldt maintained the fiction along with others. John C. Fremont, the last to search for a practical water route in the United States, finally dispelled the myth of the once mighty San Buenaventura and reduced it to the Salinas River. The dream of a western road

to Cathay was realized for the Americans when the transcontinental railroad was established. Ruth Hyman

1146. Dumbauld, Edward (Pennsylvania Bar). JOHN MARSHALL AND TREATY LAW. American Journal of International Law 1956 50(1): 69-80. John Marshall, Minister to France, member of Congress, Secretary of State and Chief Justice, established firmly the principle that a treaty ratified by the United States becomes a part of the nation's internal law. Marshall also approved of the power Congress, by special enactment, to set aside or alter the provisions of a treaty--thus rendering pointless the complaint of "present-day innovators" who decry "treaty law." G. L. Lyca

1147. Ervin, S. THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 25(2): 102-161. This article assembles material from the colonial records to survey the organizational problems of the Anglican Church in colonial North Carolina. The reasons for the Church's inability to withstand the shock of the Revolution were the lack of an episcopate, clergy shortage, lack of zeal, indifference of the proprietors and royal governors, and opposition of Nonconformists. A list of clerics is appended. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1148. J. E. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: TWO VISITS TO CRAVEN STREET. British Survey 1956 (82): 1-4. The negotiations between Lord Chatham and Benjamin Franklin to find a compromise in the quarrel between the mother country and the colonies are briefly discussed in conjunction with a visit of Sir Winston Churchill to the former Franklin quarters on Craven Street, now headquarters of the British Society for International Understanding. Sir Winston was there to receive an American medal. G. Rehder

1149. Malone, Dumas (Columbia Univ.). AT HOME WITH THOMAS JEFFERSON. New York Times Magazine 1956 1 July: 8, 18, 19. Discusses how Thomas Jefferson came to build his home at Monticello, the architectural ideas expressed therein, and the life he led when he resided there. R. F. Campbell

1150. Malone, Dumas. TAPPING THE WISDOM OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS. New York Times Magazine 1956 27 May: 25, 32, 34, 37, 39. Refers to the many projects under way to publish the papers of the founding fathers of the American Republic, and suggests that we may find wisdom and enjoyment in exploring the ideas and activities of such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams. R. F. Campbell

1151. Morison, S. E., ed. WILLIAM MANNING'S THE KEY OF LIBERTY. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(2): 202-254. A reprint of this book, written in 1798 by a Massachusetts farmer in the interests of Jeffersonian Republicanism and against the Federalists. The article is edited, and includes an introduction by Professor Morison. The original errors in spelling and grammar are left intact. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1152. Morris, R. B. (Columbia Univ.). THE CONFEDERATION PERIOD AND THE AMERICAN HISTORIAN. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(2): 139-156. A historiographical and critical essay. The differences between the Federalist (Bancroft, Fiske, McMaster, and partly McLaughlin) and the anti-Federalist (J. A. Smith, the young Beard, Jensen) schools of historiography hinge not so much on the interpretation of the "critical period" as on their views of the Revolution. The writer rejects the position that the Revolution was a democratic movement which was aborted by the Federalist triumph, but he believes that the adoption of Federalism was a more radical act than the winning of independence. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1153. Reinoehl, John H. (Michigan State). POST-EMBARGO TRADE AND MERCHANT PROSPERITY: EXPERIENCE OF THE CROWNINSHIELD FAMILY, 1809-1812. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 42(2): 229-249. Question: revival of prosperity among American merchants after the lifting of the Embargo. The author cites the experiences of



ree members of the Crowninshield family, who endured devastating reverses and difficulties in the years 1809 to 1812. Their experiences were not unique, for other merchants experienced the same trouble. The article suggests that the embargo may have delayed, rather than hastened, the destruction of American commerce. G. L. A. Reilly

1154. Siegfried, Robert (Univ. of Arkansas). AN ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OXYGEN AND THE PHLOGISTON THEORIES. *is* 1955 46(4): 327-336. Concerned with the efforts of

Samuel L. Mitchell, editor of the *New York Medical Repository*, to promote a compromise, in the years 1797 to 1811, between the phlogiston theory, being defended at the time in America by Joseph Priestley, and the anti-phlogiston theorists. N. Kurland

1155. Thornburg, Opal (Executive Assistant to the President. Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana). CULTURAL

## C. 1815-1871

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1089

1158. Bertaut, Jules. LA VIE AVENTUREUSE DE LOLA MONTES [The adventurous life of Lola Montez]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1955 7(73): 47-53. Brief biography of the dancer. L. Loubère

1159. Blumberg, Arnold. THE DEMISE OF ITALIAN FEDERALISM: 1859. *Historian* 1956 18(1): 57-82. Shows 1859 as the critical year for Italian federalism. At the Zurich peace conference which ended the Austro-Sardinian War, the French federal plan was too radical for the Austrians and too conservative for the Sardinians. Austria realized that without force the cause of her North Italian puppets was lost, and she merely tried to reserve the rights of her exiled allies. The Sardinians are confident of their ability to create a unified kingdom. With federalism thus discredited the way was prepared for the unification of Italy under one crown. E. C. Johnson

1160. Cameron, Rondo E. (Univ. of Wisconsin). EXPORTATION DES CAPITAUX FRANÇAIS, 1850-1880 [French foreign investment, 1850-1880]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1955 33(3): 347-353. French foreign investments rose from about two billion gold francs in 1850 to more than fifteen billion in 1880. The largest investments were made in Italy, Spain and Portugal, the Austrian, Ottoman, and Russian Empires, Switzerland, and Belgium; lesser amounts were invested in Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and overseas areas. More than half the nominal value of the investments was in the form of government obligations; next in importance, by value, were railway securities; then mines and metallurgical concerns, banks, canals (principally Suez), public utilities, and miscellaneous investments. The enterprise investments were particularly important as vehicles for the export of French capital goods and the services of French engineers and administrators. The French government had no systematic policy for either encouraging or discouraging foreign investment. Author

1161. Ghisalberti, Alberto M. L'ALLEANZA DI CRIMEA E L'OPINIONE PUBBLICA [The Crimean alliance and public opinion]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(3): 195-222. Elucidates the effects of public opinion in Piedmont and of the emigrés with regard to the alliance with the Western powers up to the treaty of 2 December 1854. The moderate liberals hoped that the events could be the occasion for an intervention by Italy. The democrats hoped that the principle of nationality of the liberal West could affirm itself against Russia. The article is an inquiry connected with an analysis of the journalistic sources and the papers of the emigrés. Article to be continued. P. Pastorelli

1162. Kobylinski, Hanna and Erik Möller. AKTSTYKKER OG BREVE M. M. VEDRØRENDE KAMMERHERRE BERNHARD BÜLOW'S SAERLIGE MISSION TIL BERLIN OG WIEN 1856 OG 1857 [Documents and letters etc. concerning the special mission of chamberlain Bernhard Bülow to Berlin and Vienna 1856 and 1857]. *Danske Magazin* 1955 6(1/2): 1-66. Presents texts found in the Danish National Archives of Bülow's reports from his mission to the German powers, reports from

RESOURCES OF QUAKER PIONEERS IN OHIO: A GLIMPSE OF THE HOME COMMUNITY OF MARCUS MOTE, ARTIST. *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association* 1955 44(2): 94-99. Concerned primarily with the educational opportunities in West Branch, Ohio, from 1802 to 1835. N. Kurland

1153. Wright, Esmond (Univ. of Glasgow). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: A TRADESMAN IN THE AGE OF REASON. *History Today* 1956 6(7): 439-447. A brief biographical sketch and character analysis. W. M. Simon

1157. Zornow, William F. (Kansas State College). NEW YORK TARIFF POLICIES, 1775-1789. *New York History* 1956 37(1): 40-63. A detailed examination of schedules and policies, with the general conclusion that New York had no significant discriminatory regulations against other American states and that the contemporary arguments for a new Federal constitution to prevent interstate tariffs was defective, insofar as they were based on the case of this state. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

the Danish embassies in Berlin, Vienna, and Frankfurt, and scattered materials from the Danish Foreign Office. All of the materials are concerned with the question of Slesvig-Holsten (Schleswig-Holstein). E. Ekman

1163. Kutnar, Frantisek. PALACKÉHO SLOVANSTVÍ [The Slav conceptions of Palacky]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(5): 153-154. Palacky gave ample evidence of his Slav leanings in his famous letter to the German assembly in 1848. His views on the Slav past and future, as well as his idea of the role of the Russian people, underwent a progressive development from the early 1840's until the 1870's; he recognized that Slavdom is essentially democratic, and has two main pillars, one social, the other political--national justice and national equality. H A Staff

1164. Libicki, Boleslaw. "NOWE ZASADY EKONOMII POLITYCZNEJ" J. Ch. SIMONDE DE SISMONDIEGO [ "Nouveaux Principes d'Economie politique" by J. Ch. Simonde de Sismondi]. *Ekonomista* 1956 (2): 149-174. Written in connection with a notice of the first Polish edition of Sismondi's work, the background to the evolution of petty-bourgeois economic thought is traced. Sismondi's evolution from laissez-faire to state-interventionism is sketched, followed by a view of the negative influence of petty-bourgeois ideology on the labor movement. Edward Lipiński's preface to the Polish edition is also discussed. The article is extensively footnoted. H A Staff

1165. Marius-François, Guyard. LE REVE GREC DE LAMARTINE [The Greek dream of Lamartine]. *Hellénisme Contemporain* 1956 10(1): 3-17. A lecture given by the first holder of the chair of French literature recently established by the University of Athens. Outlines the romantic inclinations of Lamartine towards Greece. In spite of his idealization of the Greeks, Lamartine did capture and feel the essential spirit of humanism of the Greek people during their struggle for independence. S. L. Speronis

1166. Menczer, Béla. THE MYSTERY OF PRINCE FELIX SCHWARZENBERG. *Contemporary Review* 1956 189(1084): 224-229.

An attempt to rehabilitate Schwarzenberg's reputation which has been blackened largely by Hungarian patriots. A favorite pupil of Metternich, Schwarzenberg saw the need to establish a strong central Europe under Habsburg domination. He was suspicious of Russian influence and always strove for better relations with France and Great Britain. He feared all efforts at German unification, whether by the Prussian monarchy or by the Frankfurt Parliament. Although not really hostile to Hungary, he crushed her ruthlessly (in 1849) in order to demonstrate the revival of Austrian power. J. G. Gazley

1167. Möller, Erik. P. VEDEL OM KARL XV OG HANS REJSE I 1861 MANDERSTRÖM OG HENNING HAMILTON [P. Vedel on Charles XV and his journey in 1861, Manderström and Henning Hamilton]. *Scandia* 1955/56 23(1): 115-130. In the summer of 1861, Charles XV of Sweden and his brother Prince Oscar paid visits to England and France which were



widely discussed. The Swedish minister in Copenhagen, Count Henning Hamilton, described the journey orally to a civil servant in the Danish Foreign Office, P. Vedel, who used it in his "Presentation of Denmark's Foreign Policy 1858-1864" now found in the Danish National Archives and here printed for the first time. The account is concerned with the Danish-German question as well as with the possibilities of Scandinavian union and the personal reactions of Vedel to prominent Swedes in the early 1860's. E. Ekman

1168. Nada, Narciso. LA CRISI RELIGIOSA DI CARLO LUDOVICO DI BORBONE E I SUOI RIFLESSI POLITICI 1833 [The religious-crisis of Charles Ludwig of Bourbon and its political repercussions (1833)]. Atti della Accademia delle Scienze di Torino 1954/55 89(1): 39-115. Discusses the question of Duke Charles Ludwig's abjuration, concluding from the documents that there is proof only of his sympathy for the reformist creed. In August 1833 the struggle started between the liberals, who believed the duke to have been won for their cause, and the conservatives headed by the Minister Mansi. The severe diplomatic conflict which arose, therefore, between the French, Austrian and Russian representatives is analyzed. The mission of Cardinal Odescalchi to obtain from the Duke a public declaration of orthodoxy is reported. In January 1834 the Duke accepted Metternich's invitation and went to Vienna. After his conversations with Metternich, Charles Ludwig's crisis ceased to be a political problem. The article is based chiefly on the documents of the State Archives of Vienna and the Quai d'Orsay, the most important of which are reproduced at the end of the article. P. Pastorelli

1169. Nirestajn, Alberto. ADAMO MICKIEWICZ (NEL CENTENARIO DELLA SUA MORTE) [Adam Mickiewicz (in the centenary of his death)]. Ponte 1955 11(10): 1625-1631. Tribute to the noted Polish poet (1798-1855) who for more than a century has symbolized Polish national self-consciousness and whose memory, therefore, the Nazi occupants of that country sought vainly to obliterate. Mickiewicz's early life, his youthful writings, his Russian exile, his relationship to the Russian "Decembrists," and his life in Paris and other western European places after 1829 are discussed. Considerable attention is given to his "greatest" poem, *Pan Tadeusz* ("Mr. Thaddeus"). The events of 1848 caused Mickiewicz to resume more realistic activities. He went to Italy with the hope of arousing Papal support for a crusade in behalf of oppressed peoples. He failed in that but did organize a Polish legion to assist the Italians in a war against their common Austrian enemy. It fought both in Lombardy and in defense of the Roman Republic. Afterwards he returned to France, where he lived in difficult circumstances and adopted a Utopian socialist outlook. When the Crimean War began he rushed to Constantinople, hoping to organize a Polish legion to fight with the Allies against Russia. Instead he died of cholera on 26 November, 1855. C. F. Delzell

1170. Raymond, A. LES TENTATIVES ANGLAISES DE PENETRATION ECONOMIQUE EN TUNISIE (1856-1877) [English attempts at economic penetration in Tunisia, 1856-77]. Revue Historique 1955 214(1): 48-67. Until 1856 the Tunisian question was almost exclusively diplomatic. The most active promoter of British interests was the consul, Wood. European consuls tended to oppose a strong Tunisian administration. Their activities were partly responsible for Tunisian bankruptcy. An international debt commission gradually controlled all affairs of the Regency. Wood's policy lost its bases when British enterprises failed and thus left France and Italy face-to-face. His aims, essentially political, were contrary to traditional policy and were sacrificed to the major interests of England in the Mediterranean. During the Congress of Berlin, Salisbury told France that Britain would not oppose its taking Tunisia. R. B. Holtman

1171. Schoonhoven, Jan, and Casper Tymen de Jong (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs). THE DUTCH OBSERVER AT THE CONGRESS OF PANAMA IN 1826. Hispanic American Historical Review 1956 36(1): 28-37. Based on the original reports of Colonel Jan Verveer who was ordered to go to the Congress of Panama as an observer by King William I of the Netherlands. Verveer attended sessions in Panama and followed the Congress to Tacubaya, Mexico, adroitly turning aside requests for immediate recognition and loans by the delegates of the infant Latin American republics, but at the same time by his presence creating much good will for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. R. B. McCornack

1172. Simon, Walter M. (Cornell Univ.). HISTORY OF UTOPIA: SAINT-SIMON AND THE IDEA OF PROGRESS. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(3): 311-331. Saint Simon's contribution to history, though he was temperamentally ill-fitted and totally untrained for the discipline, was significant. Despite his intention to be scientific and empirical, "his system was speculative. . . [and] one vast piece of special pleading." There were bound to be inconsistencies in his attempt to proceed with certainty his managerial Utopia since his historical interpretation justified whatever had happened. Ideas were for him the motivating force in history and Progress was his unifying concept. W. H. Coates

1173. Valsecchi, Franco. IL PIEMONTE E L'EUROPA: L'ALLEANZA DI CRIMEA [Piedmont and Europe: the Crimean alliance]. Risorgimento 1955 7(1): 20-40. Describes the European situation with reference to the aims at hegemony of Tsar Nicholas I and Napoleon III, the estrangement between Austria and Russia and Austria's rapprochement with France in order to safeguard her interests in the Orient. The article examines the consequences of such a re-arrangement of the powers on Piedmont's policy, the discord between Dabormida and Cavour, and Piedmont's participation in the Anglo-French Alliance. P. Pastorelli.

1174. Werner, Alfred. A CENTURY AFTER HEINE'S DEATH. South Atlantic Quarterly 1956 55(2): 171-178. The centenary of Heine's death brings to mind his scorn not only of the German princes but of all autocratic systems as well as the tyranny of mobs. R. Mueller

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

1175. Cronk, Elwood. HANNAH KILHAM: FRIEND OF THE FREE. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1955 44(2): 88-93. An account of the missionary activities of an anti-slavery English Quaker in Sierra Leone from 1824 to 1832. She tried to develop an alphabet for the Wolof language spoken by former slaves and tried to teach them to read. N. Kurla

1176. d'Estailleur-Chanteraine, Philippe. ABD-EL-KADER CAPTIF EN FRANCE [Abdel Kader, a captive in France]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(71/72): 658-666. Abdel Kader surrendered because he believed that the French were capable of occupying and holding Algeria, his surrender being conditional upon his being transported to Alexandria or Akka. The French Government accepted his terms in January 1848, but then imprisoned him in France until Louis-Napoleon released him in October 1849. Brief description of his life in prison. L. Loub

1177. Tylden, G. (Major). THE FIRST FOUR VOLUNTEER UNITS OF THE CAPE. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1956 34(137): 14-17. Describes the origins, and later history, of the Cape Rifle Regiment (raised November 1855), the Cape Volunteer Artillery (August 1857), the Cape Town Volunteer Cavalry (1857) and the Cape Volunteer Sappers and Miners (1859). The outbreak of the Crimean War necessitated the strengthening of the South African garrison, the new Governor General of the Cape Colony and Natal, Sir George Grey, encouraged the formation of volunteer units, however small; by 1860 there were thirty-seven, with a strength of 600. The author gives notes on the units' uniforms and weapons. The article is based on the Morrison Collection in the Cape Archives, on various local journals, etc. Dorothy B. Goodma

### Asia

1178. Brown, Sidney D. (Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College). KIDO TAKAYOSHI (1833-1877): MEIJI JAPAN'S CAUTIOUS REVOLUTIONARY. Pacific Historical Review 1956 25(2): 151-162. Recognizes the work performed by Kido Takayoshi as a promoter of the Revolution of 1868. His more important contribution was as a balancing factor in the revolutionary triumvirate that controlled Japan. Kido emerged as the Jefferson of Japan, opposing aggressive war against Korea, supporting the separation of the military and civil factions within the government, supporting a doctrine of gradualism in the reform of Japan, and supporting, in a



her vague way, constitutional government. Two decades of peace was his chief legacy to Japan. Ruth Hyman

1179. Cadell, Sir Patrick, (Colonel). THE OUTBREAK OF THE INDIAN MUTINY. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1955 33(135): 118-122. Reproduces letter from John Campbell Erskine MacNabb, a Cornet in the 1st Regiment, Bengal Light Cavalry. The letter gives a dispassionate description of the circumstances which applied the spark to the smouldering mass of ill-discipline in the Bengal Army in 1857. MacNabb himself was mobbed and hacked to pieces within a few hours of writing the letter, which is dated May, 1857. Dorothy E. Goodman

1180. Davidson, J. W. (Australian National Univ.). PETER MONLON AND THE SOUTH SEAS. History Today 1956 6(5): 37-317. An account of the adventures of a British seaman during the first half of the 19th century, taken from his own book, Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas, published in London in 1829. W. M. Simon

1181. Ranis, Gustav (Yale Univ.). THE COMMUNITY-ENTERED ENTREPRENEUR IN JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1955 8(2): 80-98. Antitheses prevalent views that Japanese economic development during the second half of the nineteenth century sprang from individual initiative and was directed toward financial enrichment. The author maintains that the majority of small enterprises during this period were chiefly directed toward filling community needs, and that government-sponsored agencies participated in these enterprises as partners, suppliers, and even customers. R. Mueller

### Australia

1182. Gilliland, H. C. (Provincial Normal School, Victoria, British Columbia). ARTHUR KENNEDY'S ADMINISTRATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA EXAMINED AS A BACKGROUND TO THE INITIATION OF THE VANCOUVER ISLAND EXPLORATION EXPEDITION OF 1864. British Columbia Historical Quarterly 1954 18(1/2): 103-115. A sketch showing some of the remarkable achievements of Arthur Kennedy, while Governor of Western Australia, in improving economic conditions in that colony between 1855 and 1862. C. C. Gorchels

1183. Gollan, Robin (Australian National Univ., Canberra). NATIONALISM AND POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA BEFORE 1855. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1955 1(1): 1-48. The social roots of Australian nationalism lie in the British Isles. From there social and political aims and forms were transferred to Australia. During the first half of the 19th century Australian political leaders did not desire political institutions or methods for Australia different from those in Britain. Australian self-government evolved as much from British initiative as from Australia's growth. It was a natural development when the frontier welded the people into a homogeneous society and forged a new nationalism. R. Mueller

### Canada

1184. Chapman, J. K. ARTHUR GORDON AND CONFEDERATION. Canadian Historical Review 1956 37(2): 1-157. Based upon the previously unavailable correspondence of Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1st Lord Stanmore, which is now housed in the British Museum and the Bonar Law-Lennett Library, University of New Brunswick. It reviews the events leading to New Brunswick's decision in 1866 to enter the Confederation and finds no evidence to support the view usually held that Gordon, as lieutenant-governor, sought or contributed to the defeat of the unionist party in 1865. Author

1185. Gilbert, Benjamin F. (San Jose State College, California). RUMOURS OF CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS OPERATING IN VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. British Columbia Historical Quarterly 1954 18(3/4): 239-255. Summary of two known plots and several rumors of alleged attempts of partisans of the Confederate States to use Vancouver Island as base for privateering during the Civil War of the United States. C. C. Gorchels

1186. Wolfenden, Madge, ed. (Provincial Archives, Victoria, British Columbia). JOHN TOD: "CAREER OF A SCOTCH BOY". British Columbia Historical Quarterly 1954 18(3/4): 133-238. Autobiographical account, as originally told to Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, of the life of Tod during the early 1800's in Northern Canada as an official of the Hudson's Bay Company, including his observations on historical developments, geography, Indians, animals, and climate. An introduction and notes by the editor are included. C. C. Gorchels

### Europe

#### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1068

1187. Beretić, Nada. TRIDESETOGODIŠNJE PRIJATELJSTVO NIKA PUCIĆA S BALTAZAROM BOGIŠIĆEM [The thirty-year-long friendship between Niko Pucić and Baltazar Bogišić]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 253-260. Pucić, a Ragusan count and representative in the Croatian Diet under Habsburgs, played a decisive role in the life and work of Bogišić, the Montenegrin legislator, Austrian lawyer, and Russian professor. The voluminous correspondence between these two noted mid-19th century Dalmatians is in the Bogišić Library in Cavtat, near Dubrovnik (Ragusa). S. Gavrilović

1188. Blažková, Milada. SVETOZAR MARKOVIĆ - SRBSKÝ REVOLUČNÍ DEMOKRAT [Svetozar Marković - Serbian revolutionary democrat]. Slovanský Přehled 1955 41(2): 74-75. A brief biographical note on the life and the activities of the Serbian activist, Svetozar Marković. His writings and revolutionary ambitions covered the second half of the 19th century, which was a stormy period in the history of Serbia. H A Staff

1189. B. M. KNEZ MIHAILO I JOVAN RISTIĆ [Prince Michael and Jovan Ristić]. Republika 1956 15 May. Publishes the text of Prince Michael's letter to Ristić, the Serbian diplomatic representative at the Porte, expressing gratitude for his part in the evacuation (in 1867) of the fortresses still held by Turkish troops. Some other details concerning this question in Serbia are also given. S. Gavrilović

1190. Chereștesju, Victor. NICOLAE BĂLCESCU - VEL'KY RUMUNSKÝ REVOLUČNÝ DEMOKRAT [Nicolae Bălcescu, great Rumanian revolutionary democrat]. Historický Časopis 1954 2(4): 505-519. Rejects the bourgeois interpretation of Bălcescu's portrayal, arguing that he was neither a romantic nor a nationalist mystic. He was a progressive thinker and theoretical reformer whose ideas failed to materialize because the Marxist concept of philosophy and political science in the first half of the 19th century was not yet a creative force in history. Reviews Bălcescu's social and political views on the basis of published sources and literature, underlining his faith in the history-making role of the masses. F. Wagner

1191. Dragičević, Risto. CRNA GORA ZA VRIJEME PRVOG NJEGOŠEVOG ODLASKA U RUSIJU [Montenegro at the time of Nyegoš's first journey to Russia]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 155-172. Describes the conditions in Montenegro (in 1833) on the basis of the correspondence between the Montenegrin ruler, Prince Bishop Peter II Nyegoš, the President of the Montenegrin Administrative Senate, Ivan Vukotić, and the Russian Consul in Dubrovnik, Jeremija Gagić. The correspondence is deposited in the Department of Archives, State Museum, Cetinje. S. Gavrilović

1192. Kougéas, Socrates B. (former professor of ancient history, Univ. of Athens). HE DIATHEKE TOU EK TON PHONEON TOU KAPODISTRIA GEORGIU MAVROMICHALE [The testament of George Mavromichális, one of the assassins of Kapodistrias]. Peloponnisíaká 1956 (1): 347-377. Yorgákis (Georgios) Mavromichális, son of the Bey of Mání, received a higher education while a hostage in Constantinople and rose to high rank in the army of the Greek Revolution. As one of the assassins of Kapodistrias he was executed in Náplion (Nauplia) on 10 October, 1831. The preceding night he drew up his holograph will, appointing his wife as executor. In it Mavromichális exhibits extraordinary courage and composure, accepting full responsibility for his tyrannicide, which Kougéas thinks was inspired by high political and patriotic motives rather than by private and family differences. This document is published in full for the first time with adequate commentary, from the original in the National Library, Athens. P. Topping



1193. Kremmydás, Basil Th. (Athens). HE EN ETEI 1823 EPHODOS TON HELLENON KATA TOU PHROURIUO TES KORONES [The attack by the Greeks in 1823 against the fortress of Koróni]. *Néon Athínaion* 1955 1(2): 240-250. The Greeks made several vain attempts on the strong castle of Koróni, Messenia, during their War of Independence. The most important attack was that of 28 February, 1823. The author analyzes the causes of the failure, using printed sources and several unpublished documents from the General State Archives (Athens). P. Topping

1194. Lainović, Andrija (President, Montenegrin Historical Society). BROJ OMER PAŠINE VOJSKE PRILIKOM NAPADA NA CRNU GORU 1852/53 GODINE [The strength of Omer Pasha's army on the occasion of the attack on Montenegro in 1852/53]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 344-346. The army numbered about 30,000, of which a large portion consisted of irregulars (Bashi-Bazouks). Figures are quoted from several sources, such as Montenegrin archives in the State Museum in Cetinje; French archives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, (Turquie 1853, I-IV, vol. 311), files of the Embassy in Constantinople; and the French newspaper *Moniteur*, of 24 January 1853. S. Gavrilović

1195. Lainović, Andrija. IZVEŠTAJ O PROUČAVANJU ARHIVSKE GRADJE O KNJAZU DANILU [Report on the study of archival material concerning Prince Danilo]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 466-475. The report gives the results of the author's research in Montenegro, Croatia, Serbia, and France. Items of special interest are: 1) archives in the State Museum in Cetinje, which contain the Prince's correspondence with the French Consul in Scutari, Hippolyte Ekar, letters to and from Napoleon III, Empress Eugénie, etc.; 2) the Zadar Archives which contain reports from the Austrian Consul in Scutari, Austrian secret agents, police, etc.; and 3) archives of the French Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, and Navy. The period covered is circa 1850 to 1860. S. Gavrilović

1196. Lisac, Andrija-Ljubomir. NEKO LIKO PRILOGA HISTORIJI CRNE GORE POSLEDNJEG STOLECA [A few contributions to the history of Montenegro during the last century]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 269-274. Items of special interest include a report by the Austrian Governor of Dalmatia, Baron Mamula, on disorderly conditions in Hercegovina and Montenegro on 26 July 1860, and a report of Janko Špadić on activities of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro against Ottoman rule in Bosnia in December 1872. Both documents are in the Municipal Archives in Zagreb, Croatia. S. Gavrilović

1197. Protopsáltis, Emm. G. (Director, General State Archives, Athens). ARCHEION DEMETRIOU I. THEMELE: ANEKDOTA ENGRAPHIA [Archive of Demetrius I. Thémelis: Unpublished documents]. *Dodekanisiakón Archeion* 1955 1: 120-138. A contribution to the biography, which remains to be done, of Thémelis, a native of Patmos and a leading member of the Philiké Etairía. Thémelis served as diplomatic envoy of Alexander and Demetrius Ypselánti to Constantinople, Smyrna, and the Aegean Islands; he represented Patmos in the revolutionary assembly; and was killed at Missolonghi. Twenty documents from the General State Archives and the Historical Archive of the National Library of Athens are published. P. Topping

1198. P.Š. [Pero Šoć]. POVODOM 85-GODIŠNJICE SMRTI MARKA MILJANOVA [On the occasion of the 85th anniversary of the death of Marko Miljanov]. *Republika* 1956 22 March. Comments on the statement made by Mladen Vladislavljević that the Montenegrin vojvode and philosopher Marko Miljanov refused the Albanian throne offered him by Austria. The article cautions against the acceptance of this popular Montenegrin version as a historical fact before it is verified by a study of Austrian documents. Vladislavljević's statement was made in an article entitled "ČOBANIN KOJI JE ODBIO VLADARSKU TITULU" [The shepherd who has refused the royal title] in *Republika* 1956 13 March. S. Gavrilović

1199. Roth, Alfred. DIE HETÄRIE ALS BALKAN-CHRISTLICHER GEHEIMBUND UND DIE HALTUNG DES RUMÄNISCHEN AUFSTANDSFÜHRERS THEODOR VLADIMIRESCU [The Hetairia as a Balkan Christian Secret Society and the attitude of the leader of Rumanian Insurrection, Theodor Vladimirescu]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 449-454.

The Hetairia attempted to establish a new Byzantine Empire the second and third decades of the 19th century with the help of the Balkan Christians, who were under Turkish rule, and the support of Russia. Information is given about leading figures of the Hetairia in Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria. H A Staff

1200. Škerović, Nikola. VRENJE I ZAVERE PROTIV TURSKJE ČETRDESETIH GODINA XIX VEKA [The agitation and conspiracies against Turkey in the 1840's]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 131-142. Reproduces the contents of a report submitted to the Porte in June 1845 by L. Rado, Rumanian nobleman who was one of its secret agents. The report covers the plans of Polish émigrés headed by Prince Czartoryski, of the Prime Minister of Serbia, Garašanin, the Prime Minister of Greece, Koletis, of Bulgarian émigrés such as Simeon Semkov, and the ruler of Montenegro, Prince Bishop Peter Petrovič Njegoš. A Serbian translation is in the State Archives in Belgrade, Mita Petrovič Collection (K. XXXII, A. No. 181). The translation was confidentially transmitted on 1 July 1845 by the envoy in Constantinople, Laza Teodorov. See also: 1: 3024 S. Gavrilović

1201. Šoć, Pero. NJEGOŠEVO UZDARJE [Njegoš's gift]. *Politika* 1956 8 April. Reports on the safe arrival in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, of the diary of Prince Bishop Peter Petrovič Njegoš, ruler of Montenegro, 1830 to 1851. The diary was taken to France by King Nicholas I during World War I and was finally deposited in the safes of the Montenegrin Royal family in a bank in Nice, together with numerous other Montenegrin historical relics. The diary is well preserved and contains a wealth of information on Montenegrin history. Its existence was previously unknown. S. Gavrilović See also: 1203

1202. Šoć, Pero. PLAN ZA PODIZANJE DANILOVGRADA [The plan for the building of Danilovgrad]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 396-405. Plans of Montenegrin mid-19th century rulers, Danilo II and Nicholas I, to construct a new and modern city. The article is based on documents of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a report of Hippolyte Ekar, the French Consul in Scutari, dated 12 April 1856, and papers of Dragutin Milutinović, which are privately owned. S. Gavrilović

1203. Šoć, Pero. ŠTA PRIČA NJEGOŠEV DNEVNIK [What does Njegoš's diary say]. *Politika* 1956 15 April. Reports briefly on the contents of Njegoš's diary and publishes the facsimile of a page which records the draft text of a communication to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The article includes some details on the whereabouts of the diary after Njegoš's death in Cetinje, Montenegro, 1851, and tells how it came into possession of King Nicholas. The first entry in the diary was made in 1846. S. Gavrilović See also: 1201

1204. Stojančević, Vladimir. KNEZ MILOŠ PREMA BUGARSKOJ I BUGARIMA [Prince Miloš towards Bulgaria and the Bulgars]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1954 (4): 65-89. Examines relations between the Principality of Serbia and the Bulgars during the following periods: 1815 to 1827, 1827 to 1833, and 1833 to 1837. The Bulgars still were under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. The article is based on the State Archives, Belgrade (files of Prince Miloš's Chancellery) and local literature. S. Gavrilović

1205. Zépos, Pan. J. (School of Law, Univ. of Athens). MIA AITESIS ANAIRESSEOS TON KAPODISTRIAKON CHRON [A petition of cassation from the time of Kapodistrias]. *Peloponnisiaká* 1956 1: 197-237. This important document is published from the manuscripts owned by I. P. Aravantínos, Athens. The petition (submitted to the Highest Court on 10 January 1831) concerns differences between the powerful Mavromichális and Notarás families arising in connection with the marriage portion of Diamantoula Mavromichális, whose husband, George, was later one of the assassins of Kapodistrias [See abstract 1192]. The text (pp. 198-220) is followed by commentary on the court system under Kapodistrias, the high standard of training of the lawyers of the time, the Roman Byzantine dowry law, and procedural matters. P. Topping

1206. Žeravčić, Mom. PLANOVI KNEZA MILOŠA O BOSNI, HERCEGOVINI I CRNOJ GORI [The plans of Prince Miloš concerning Bosnia, Hercegovina, and Montenegro].



oriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 371-377. Description of efforts of the Porte to use the influence of the ruler of Serbia, Prince Miloš, to pacify the revolutionary movement in Serbia and Albania in 1831 and 1832. Prince Miloš endeavored, in turn, to obtain the consent of the Porte for armed intervention in the revolted areas which had the support of Montenegro. Based on documents in the State Archives in Belgrade (files of Prince Miloš's Chancellery, Mita Petrović Collection, etc.), Vienna (report of the Acting Governor of Dalmatia, 6 November 1831), Zadar (Central Akten, 1836), etc. S. Gavrilović

## FRANCE

See also: 1082, 1088, 1176, 1216, 1310

207. Bouvier, Jean. UNE DYNASTIE D'AFFAIRES. BONNAISE AU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE: LES BONNARDEL [A business dynasty in Lyons in the 19th century: The Bonnardels]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(3): 185-190.

The history of a bourgeois family (the Bonnardel family of Lyons) is used to show social and economic development between 1830 and 1900, to illustrate significant facts of contemporary social history: 1) the disappearance of autonomy of local and regional financial markets; 2) the concentration of means of production and capital; 3) gigantic capitalism; the internationalization of capital; and 5) the power of the bourgeoisie capitalist. The story of the Bonnardels is inseparable from the story of society in general between 1830 and 1900.

Ch. LeGuin

208. Burnand, Robert. UN MENAGE ROYAL, LOUIS-PHILIPPE ET MARIE-AMELIE [A royal family, Louis-Philippe and Marie-Amélie]. [French] Historia 1955 (101): 379-384. Description of the everyday life of the king and the queen during the July monarchy: the daily work, the meals, the quiet evenings in the palaces of Tuileries, Neuilly or Saint Cloud.

H. Monteagle

209. Cohen, Victor. LAMENNAIS. Quarterly Review 1955 293(606): 512-525. Studies the effect of politics on the life of Lamennais and the effect of Lamennais on developments in French Catholicism. Lamennais preserved his religious beliefs through the Revolution. Claimed by his followers, he alienated them by his acceptance of the July Revolution, during which he founded his paper, L'Avenir, with its motto, "God and Liberty." His was a popular, revolutionary, sincere Christianity purified of its subservience to lay power, a political convenience. Gregory XII condemned L'Avenir in 1831, and with it Lamennais' popular Catholicism. Lamennais at first submitted, but in 1836 he broke with Rome. He entered the political arena and continued his social work until Napoleon III's coup d'état, after which he retired to translate Dante.

Ch. LeGuin

210. Egrot [Mlle.]. LA BOULANGERIE PARISIENNE AU SECOND EMPIRE [The Parisian bakery under the Second Empire]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1956 (14): 12-29. The article contains a well-rounded summary of the bread situation in Paris during the reign of Napoleon III. Among the matters discussed in detail are: governmental regulations of prices and production; the numbers and importance of the flour-suppliers; the proportion of bakeries to the total population; the distribution of bakeries by sections; the classification of bakers; changes of occupation among the bakers; and physical aspects of the bakeries.

R. E. Planck

211. Gonnet, Paul. ESQUISSE DE LA CRISE ECONOMIQUE EN FRANCE DE 1827 A 1832 [Outline of the economic crisis in France from 1827 to 1832]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1955 33(3): 249-292.

The prolonged crisis in France from 1827 to 1832 was marked by shortages and consequent high prices of grain and bread, and by considerable unemployment in the industrial areas. There were numerous bread riots and minor uprisings throughout France to protest heavy indirect taxes, especially in the region about the Loire. Bands of vagrants pillaged the countryside searching for food. The state of unrest facilitated the bourgeois revolution of 1830, but the lower classes gained little or nothing from the revolution and the disorders continued until the end of the economic crisis. The article is based mainly on sources in the Archives Nationales.

R. E. Cameron

212. Guiral, P. L'OPINION MARSEILLAISE ET LES DEBUTS DE L'ENTREPRISE ALGERIENNE [Public opinion in Marseille and the beginnings of the Algerian undertaking].

Revue Historique 1955 214(1): 9-34. Based on public and private archives and Marseille newspapers. Marseille public opinion, especially when the Algerian expedition was being criticized by the Deputies from 1833 to 1835, gave the expedition greater support than any other city in the southeast. Its hopes that the project would revive its commercial activities were not realized in the early years. Algeria was important in the city's intellectual life. One reason for continuing the undertaking was to lessen Louis Philippe's unpopularity in the Marseille area.

R. B. Holtman

213. Kłosowska, Antonina. FRANCJA I PARYŻ DRUGIEGO CESARSTWA NA LAMACH BIBLIOTEKI WARSZAWSKIEJ (KRONIKA PARYSKA ZOFII WĘGIERSKIEJ 1853-1869) [France and Paris under the Second Empire as reflected in the Biblioteka Warszawska: The Paris Chronicle of Zofia Węgierska 1853-1869]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 4: 287-359. An analysis of the correspondence from France written by Zofia Węgierska and published in Biblioteka Warszawska.

A. F. Dygnas

214. Mermet, Pierre. L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1855 [The universal exhibition of 1855]. Information Historique 1955 17(5): 183-186. In spite of unfavorable conditions (the Crimean war) this exhibition was very successful. It followed other similar exhibitions in London (1851), Dublin, New York and Munich and lasted six months (May to November 1855). Queen Victoria went to see it and, for this occasion, one of the new avenues in Paris, near the Hotel de Ville, was named after her.

H. Monteagle

215. Nanteuil, Jacques. UN COMPAGNON DE VICTOR HUGO A JERSEY: CLAUDE DURAND, POETE, VIGNERON ET REVOLUTIONNAIRE [A companion of Victor Hugo at Jersey: Claude Durand, poet, wine grower, and revolutionary]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 7(73): 91-98. Description of the life of Durand, a Jacobin poet, at Jersey where he was in exile during the period of the Second Empire.

L. Loubère

## GERMANY

See also: 1090, 1302, 1437

216. Cameron, Rondo E. (Univ. of Wisconsin). FOUNDING THE BANK OF DARMSTADT. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1956 8(3): 113-130. Traces the history of the promotion and early years of the first of the German "great banks," with emphasis on the role of French financiers, notably the Crédit Mobilier. The German bank was modeled directly on the Crédit Mobilier, and its German founders were dependent on the Paris financial market for the sale of shares. The article is based mainly on unpublished private archives.

Author

217. Dornberg, Erhard J. (B.A. Oxon., Student, Göttingen Univ.). BISMARCK IN ENGLISCHER SICHT: KRITISCHE ERÖRTERUNG DER NEUEN BIOGRAPHIE VON A. J. P. TAYLOR [Bismarck from an English point of view: Critical discussion of the new biography by A. J. P. Taylor]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1956 11(1): 8-13. Reviews German and British views concerning Bismarck and his influence on later statesmen. Special attention is given to books by J. W. Headlam, G. P. Gooch, Erich Eyck, and A. J. P. Taylor.

H. Hirsch

218. Förder, Herwig (Institut für Geschichte, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin). DIE POLITISCHEN UND TAKTISCHEN RICHTLINIEN VON MARX UND ENGELS FÜR DEN ALLGEMEIN-DEMOKRATISCHEN KAMPF DER KÖLNER KOMMUNISTEN IM JAHRE 1846 [The political and tactical directives of Marx and Engels for the general democratic struggle of the Cologne Communists in 1846]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(2): 291-306. Based on the correspondence of Marx and Engels with Communists from the Rhine area, particularly on the letter by Marx, Engels, Gigot and F. Wolff to G. A. Köttgen, 15 June, 1846. At that time conditions for a general class organization of the proletariat did not yet exist; therefore, Marx and Engels called upon these Communists not to restrict themselves in a sectarian way to socialist aims but to support the struggle of the democratic bourgeoisie for bourgeois-democratic rights and liberties. Opposing the views of the so-called "true Socialists" led by Moses Hess, the Cologne Communists followed this directive with success in the elections of the county council in the summer of 1846.

H. Bülter



1219. Frei, Bruno. HEINE UND DIE DEUTSCHE MISERE [Heine and the German distress]. *Tagebuch* 1956 11(3): 8. Heinrich Heine deplored that the failure of the Paris July revolution of 1830 had brought the strengthened entrenchment of the dominant bourgeois class. He therefore believed that only a proletarian revolution would free the German people. When Heine wrote mournfully about the German Misere during subsequent years, he alluded to the political backwardness and to the territorial and political division of Germany which precluded this proletarian revolution. R. Mueller

1220. Krause, Werner (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). LUDWIG GALL - EIN DEUTSCHER UTOPIST [Ludwig Gall - a German Utopian]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(2): 307-325. Short biography and critical estimation of Ludwig Gall's social-economic theories. His pamphlet on the improvement of the conditions of the working classes is based on the Utopian belief that the existing class state would realize Gall's social-reformist propositions. Gall came close to perceiving the crucial antagonism of the bourgeois mode of production, i.e. the antagonism between social production and private appropriation. Gall made several vain attempts to interest the bourgeoisie in his reforms. Towards the end of his life Gall accepted the prevailing system and maintained the principle of class harmony. H. Bülter

1221. Krofta, M. HENRYK HEINE A SPRAWY POLSKIE [Heinrich Heine and the Polish questions]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 7/8: 455-481. Heine's work can be divided into three phases, and the Polish question appears in all of them. Beginning in 1822 with his article "Über Polen," Heine demonstrated his sympathy for, and interest in the Polish issue. Heine used the Polish question in its European context after the defeat of the 1830 uprising, and the subsequent 1848 tensions. This is significant for an understanding of Heine's social-political and poetic outlook, his role as a philosopher and poet, and his place in German culture. The discussion is supported by extensive quotation from Heine's work. H A Staff

1222. M. G. "THAT BLACKGUARD HEINE:" A FEW NOTES ON THE CENTENARY OF HIS DEATH. *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review* 1956 5(8): 14. Description of Heine's personal dilemma, half-Jew and half-Catholic, and his merciless sarcasm about Christians and Jews alike. The author quotes several of the conflicting and controversial judgments on his life and character, commenting briefly on his political significance and more extensively on his influence, as the forerunner of modern journalism, upon German prose. Dorothy B. Goodman

1223. Pahlmann, Franz. DER STAND DES GESPRÄCHS ÜBER BISMARCKS GLAUBEN [The status of the discussion of Bismarck's religion]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(4): 207-222. Examines the discussions of Bismarck's religion in books published since the war and concludes that no definitive solution has yet been reached on what Bismarck's religion was and what influence it had on his policy. F. B. M. Hollyday

1224. Seehof, Arthur. HEINRICH HEINE UND DEUTSCHLAND: ZUM 17. FEBRUAR 1956, DEM 100. TODESTAG HEINRICH HEINES [Heinrich Heine and Germany: in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary, on 17 February 1956, of Heinrich Heine's death]. *Geist und Tat* 1956 11(2): 37-41. In this interpretation of Heine's significance as a social thinker and as a fighter for freedom and humanity, Heine is compared to Claude Adrien Helvétius and Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon. Karl Marx' influence on Heine is also appraised. H. Hirsch

1225. Sexau, Richard. BISMARCK: FÜLLE UND GRENZE DER MACHT [Bismarck: Fullness and limits of power]. *Neues Abendland* 1955 10(12): 723-732. A critical summary and evaluation of Bismarck's life work and his Nachlass to the German people. The author contends that Bismarck created the Reich in an attempt to build a Greater Prussia; that in doing so he subordinated all other considerations to that of physical power; that this emphasis on power blighted the culture of Bismarckian Germany; and that the emphasis on power became the Nemesis of both Germany and, in 1890, Bismarck himself. J. L. Snell

## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1095, 1099, 1175

1226. Armytage, W. H. G. THE JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES OF J. GOODWIN BARMBY BETWEEN 1841 AND 1848. *Notes and Queries* 1956 3(4): 166-169. Describes the journalistic work of Barmby, a radical thinker of the mid-19th century, who preached a philosophy of communal life; he established his own community at Hanwell in 1843. After 1848, on becoming a Unitarian, his views became more orthodox. J. A. S. Grenville

1227. De Jong, A. M. MELBOURNE. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1955 68(3): 304-314. A review article, based on David Cecil's *Melbourne* (Indianapolis and New York 1954), a biography of William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne (1779-1848). Cecil concentrates on Melbourne's role as mentor of the young queen Victoria. The author praises Cecil for having analyzed Melbourne's character remarkably well, and for having stressed the human aspect of biography. D. van Arke

1228. Dilworth, Mark, O.S.B., ed. CATHOLIC GLENG, IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. PART ONE. *Innes Review* 1956 7(1): 11-23. An edition of a MS written by Father Meany which portrays the nature of Catholic rural life in the Eastern Highlands of Scotland. Article to be continued. B. C. Weber

1229. Dunn, Waldo H., ed. (formerly College of Wooster, Ohio). CARLYLE'S LAST LETTERS TO FROUDE: II. *Twentieth Century* 1956 159(949): 255-263. These five annotated letters are dated between 14 August 1870 and 29 September 1871. Among the topics discussed by Carlyle are Freeman's attacks on Froude; Anne Boleyn's guilt; the Franco-Prussian War and German greatness; and Gladstone's abolition of purchase of military rank. Article to be continued. See also: 345 R. E. Planck

1230. Dyboski, Roman. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN (1801-1890). *Życie i Myśl* 1956 3(2): 13-23. A chapter from an unpublished book on the history of English literature from 1830 to 1939, written by the foremost Polish scholar. A short description of the Oxford Movement is used as a background for an intellectual portrait of Newman. Newman's more important works are analyzed. A. F. Dygnas

1231. Dyos, H. J. (University College, Leicester). RAILWAYS AND HOUSING IN VICTORIAN LONDON. *Journal of Transport History* 1955 2(1): 11-21, and (2): 90-100. Assesses the impact which the building of railways had on the condition and location of the homes of London workers in the mid-19th century. The effects of the demolition of houses for railways, and the evolution of a social policy, such as slum clearance, to deal with the housing problem, are traced. J. A. S. Grenville

1232. Giartosio De Courten, M. L. GIUSEPPE MAZZINI E JANE WELSH CARLYLE. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(2): 71-8. Describes Mazzini's friendship with the Carlyles, especially Carlyle's wife Jane, during his exile in London. The meeting with the Carlyles occupied a great deal of his days in England chiefly between 1837 and 1844. The article is based on Mazzini's papers and on a recently published biography of Jane Carlyle. P. Pastorelli

1233. Henderson, W. O. and W. H. Chaloner (Univ. of Manchester). FRIEDRICH ENGELS AND THE ENGLAND OF THE 1840'S. *History Today* 1956 6(7): 448-456. Principally a critical analysis of Engels' book *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*. W. M. Simon

1234. Hobman, D. L. A VICTORIAN DIARIST. *Contemporary Review* 1956 189(1081): 41-45. An account of the life and friendships of the famous Quakeress, Caroline Fox, based upon her well known journal and the biography by Wilson Harris. Among her friends prominently mentioned are the Carlyles, John Stuart Mill, and John Sterling. J. G. Gaze

1235. Linehan, D. C. THE IRISH EXECUTIVE AND THE CRISIS OF 1848. *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences*, 1955 (71). (Summaries of Papers, Irish Historical Society, No. 84). The Paris revolution precipitated the Irish crisis. Splinter groups had seceded from the Repeal Association to form the more revolutionary Irish Confederation.



Young Ireland party. These intrigued actively and militantly, against the Irish administration but their failure was inevitable. Based partly on the State Papers (1848) in Dublin title. Dorothy B. Goodman

236. Meenai, S. A. ROBERT TORRENS - 1780-1864. *Economica* 1956 23(89): 49-61. A short biography of the English economist intended as an introduction to a proposed print of his *Letters on commercial policy*. Some indication of his economic views is given. H. Pollins

237. Ostrowski, Witold. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN I ŚCIÓŁ KATOLICKI [John Henry Newman and the Catholic Church]. *Życie i Myśl* 1956 3(2): 24-37. A sketch of the Oxford Movement and Newman's role in it, with a detailed analysis of his attitude toward Catholic thought. The article describes the difficult relations with Catholic spiritual leaders Cardinal Manning and Msr. Talbot), and stresses the harmonious cooperation with Cardinal Wiseman. A. F. Dygnas

238. Parker, W. M. GLADSTONE AS A "QUARTERLY VIEW" CONTRIBUTOR. *Quarterly Review* 1955 293(606): 476. An appraisal of Gladstone's literary ability, based on some letters sent to the editors of *The Quarterly Review*, to which Gladstone made some twenty contributions between 1844 and 1876. The letters are important for a complete understanding of Gladstone's complex personality; they throw new light on his religious and political views and on the versatility of his interest in literary matters. Ch. LeGuin

239. Simmons, J. (University College, Leicester). FOR AND AGAINST THE LOCOMOTIVE. *Journal of Transport History* 1956 2(3): 144-151. The Stratford and Moreton Railway provides an interesting example of how, in the 1820's, the superiority of the locomotive over other forces of traction is not universally admitted. The report by William James (1771-1837), a British railway pioneer, was presented to the shareholders of the company in 1820 and argued in favor of the locomotive. But the company decided in favor of John Keay's arguments in his report of 1822, giving his reasons for not advocating locomotives for drawing the loads on the line. J. A. S. Grenville

240. Taffs, Winifred. THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1840. *Contemporary Review* 1955 188(1077): 178-182. The election of 1840 was the most exciting one since 1832. During the campaign the Liberals advocated many of the measures which they later brought to fruition--Irish Disestablishment, and financial, educational, and army reform. On the issue of the ballot the Liberals were badly divided. The Conservatives were less active than their opponents, and mistakenly relied upon party organization and a well filled party treasury for their victory. J. G. Gazley

241. Taylor, A. J. (Lecturer, Univ. of London). THE THIRD MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AND THE NORTHERN COAL TRADE. *Durham University Journal* 1955 1(1): 21-27. Charles William Stewart, by marriage, acquired collieries in Durham, which made him one of the two great coal owners of northern England in the early to mid-19th century. The conditions of the coal trade and mining are examined, and Stewart's character and achievements are analyzed. Though in his business dealings he was wholly motivated by the unhindered pursuit of his own private interests, some arguments for his legitimately being brought forward to mitigate the hard judgment of posterity on him. J. A. S. Grenville

242. Todd, A. C. (Tutor, Univ. of Exeter). AN ANSWER TO POVERTY IN SUSSEX 1830-45. *Agricultural History Review* 1956 4(1): 45-51. The work of Mary Ann Gilbert, one of an imaginative group of landowners, is an interesting example of a pioneer effort to cope with the problem of agricultural distress, by granting land to the unemployed paupers. She launched a scheme of cultivating waste lands; she developed an allotment system and thought out methods to improve husbandry. The success of Mrs. Gilbert's schemes attracted wide attention. She had shown that much land was capable of a higher degree of productivity and had sought to abolish poverty, by encouraging laborers to grow their own food on land let at economical rates. J. A. S. Grenville

243. White, R. J. (Cambridge Univ.). CASTLEREAGH. *History Today* 1956 6(5): 326-333. Castlereagh's unpopularity is explained in part as deliberately cultivated, in

part as the result of "contemporary ignorance about the true nature of his policy as Foreign Secretary." He "began as a Whig patriot and ended as a Tory disciple of Pitt," but was throughout aristocratically minded. His revulsion against popular agitation was increased by his experience as Chief Secretary in Ireland. As Leader of the House of Commons he, more than the Prime Minister, was associated with the repressive measures after 1815. Castlereagh's foreign policy is summarized from Sir Charles Webster's book. The author concludes: "There probably never was a statesman whose ideas were so right and whose attitude to public opinion was so wrong. Such disparity between the grasp of ends and the understanding of means amounts to a failure in statesmanship." W. M. Simon

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1109, 1111, 1187, 1267, 1276, 1277, 1282, 1289, 1297, 1448, 1458, 1461, 1462, 1464

1244. Barta, István. A KORMÁNY PARASZTPOLITIKÁJA 1849-BEN [The government's peasant policy in 1849]. *Századok* 1955 89(6): 849-881. Chiefly deals with Lajos Kossuth's policy and statements on peasantry and the land-owning classes which all were contradictory to the interests of class warfare. Kossuth did his utmost to maintain Hungary's national unity in the course of the War of Liberty. The author reviews some of the proposals made in order to improve the conditions of peasantry by regulating villein socage which did not succeed for serious political and military operations. Uses unpublished sources. Article to be continued. F. Wagner

1245. Bokes, František. PRÍSPEVOK K UHORSKEJ ŠKOLSKÉJ POLITIKE V ROKOCH 1848-1918 SO ZRETEĽOM NA SLOVÁKOV [Data on the school policy in Hungary, 1848-1918, with regard to Slovaks]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(3): 361-409. Gives a broad outline, with the use of unpublished material, of the history of the national minority problem. All possible measures were taken in order to ensure the realization of a uniform, homogeneous national Hungarian state. The author investigates the guiding principles and statistical data of the school system and some leading Slovak cultural institutions, as well as the most important laws on education. He concludes that only the founding of Czechoslovakia led to a rapid improvement of the situation in the Slovak schools. F. Wagner

1246. Čejchan, Václav. KAREL HAVLÍČEK BOROVSÝ A SLOVANĚ [Karel Havlíček Borovský and the Slavs]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(6): 186-188. After a brief biographical note on Havlíček Borovský, his journey to Russia in 1844 is described, together with an assessment of the influence which it had on his Slav views. He believed that the maintenance of Austrian strength was a guarantee for the non-Russian Slavs. His sharp views on the Poles are also quoted. H. A. Staff

1247. Farčić, Antonije. "VELEIZDAJA" U CAVTATU [The "high treason" in Cavtat]. *Republika* 1956 20 March. The case of Djuro Vragolan and other opposition leaders from Cavtat, near Dubrovnik, accused of high treason (in 1861), was the first to be tried in Austrian courts after the enactment by the Vienna rulers of civil and political liberties in mid-19th century. The imprisoned opposition leaders were subjected to brutal police treatment, but the courts found them "not guilty." S. Gavrilović

1248. Firingier, Kamil (archivist, Osijek). PONOVO SPRIJEČEN POKUŠAJ IZDAVANJA NOVINA U OSIJEKU [A repeatedly prevented attempt to publish a newspaper in Osijek]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1954 7(1-4): 226-227. An account of the refusal by the Hungarian authorities to give the required permit to the Divald Press in Osijek, Croatia. The article is based on the Municipal Archives in Osijek, decisions of the Hungarian Regency Council in Budim, 21 April 1835 (Reg. 1206) and 17 January 1837 (No. 1, 808 Reg. 313). S. Gavrilović

1249. Gentile, Attilio. ARRIGO E ATTILIO HORTIS E IL LIBERALISMO TRIESTINO [Arrigo and Attilio Hortis and Triestine liberalism]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 281-288. A biography of the Triestine lawyer Arrigo Hortis, who engaged in pro-Italian political activities during the second half of the 19th century, and a note on the life of his son Attilio. A. Monticone

1250. Goláň, Karol. L'UDOVIT ŠTÚR A SLOVENSKÉ NÁRODNÉ HNUTIE V ŠTYRIDSATÝCH ROKOCH XIX.



STOROČIA [L'udovit Štúr and the Slovak nationalist movement in the 1840's]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(1): 87-103. Although there was a transition period when nationalism changed from emphasis on language and culture to emphasis on the political and economic, L'udovit Štúr's principles regarding the Vienna Government or liberal nobility remained unchanged. The author emphasizes the close cooperation between Czechs and Slovaks in connection with the Prague Congress of Slavs in 1848. Published material is used. F. Wagner

1251. Kirschbaum, Joseph. LOUIS ŠTÚR CENTENNIEL. *Slovakia* 1956 6(1): 3-6. Emphasizes the importance of Štúr in mobilizing support, especially Protestant support, for Slovak nationalism. His role was cultural as well as political. Gail Cornaro

1252. Paučo, Joseph. ŠTÚR'S GROUP IN THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE. *Slovakia* 1956 6(1): 11-16. Points out the moral nature of Štúr's nationalism and his efforts to assist common people in practical ways. Gail Cornaro

1253. Purš, Jaroslav. POUŽITÍ PARNÍCH STROJŮ V PRŮMYSLU V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH V OBDOBÍ DO NÁSTUPU IMPERIALISMU [The use of steam engines in Bohemian industry after the beginning of imperialism]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1955 3(2): 254-290, and (3): 427-484. Examines the development of steam engineering in industry during the later stages of the industrial revolution and the growth of capitalism (1849-1879), emphasizing that feudal remnants retarded economic progress, chiefly in the field of agriculture. Graphs and statistical tables are printed in the second part. Unpublished material is used. F. Wagner  
See also: 1: 558

1254. Rath, R. John (Univ. of Texas). THE VIENNESE LIBERALS OF 1848 AND THE NATIONALITY PROBLEM. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1955 15(3): 227-239. Seeks to explain the complex motives that led the Viennese liberals and democrats to shift their positions toward non-German minority groups during the 1848 revolution, and vice versa. "Liberalism and nationalism denoted too many things to too many people," he observes. "All but a handful of Viennese liberals failed to realize that their own revolution was inextricably interwoven with the cause of democracy and national self-determination everywhere in the empire.... Dominated by an arrogant feeling of superiority, the Austro-Germans in Vienna were utterly incapable of understanding that the aspirations of the subject nationalities for freedom from German control were as natural and honest as the longings of the Germans for political liberation. Worse still.... they did not even particularly care about what happened to the other nationalities in the Habsburg domains." Based on scrutiny of publications by competing nationality and political groups in the Habsburg Empire during the 1848 revolutions. C. F. Delzell

1255. Šetlíková-Skrinar, Jelka. BOŽENA NĚMCOVÁ A SLOVINCI [Božena Němcová and the Slovenes]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(3): 111-112. A note on the literary and cultural contact which Božena Němcová had with the Slovenes, and a brief assessment of the result of this type of co-operation between the Czechs and the Slovenes. H A Staff

1256. Urban, Zdeněk. BOŽENA NĚMCOVÁ A SLOVANSTVO [Božena Němcová and Slavdom]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(2): 71-72. A survey of the contact which Božena Němcová, 19th century Czech authoress, had with the great Slav scholars and Slav propagandists. H A Staff

1257. Zapletal, Vladislav. VZNIK BOBULOVÝCH SLOVENSKÝCH NOVÍN [Founding of Bobula's Slovenské noviny]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(4): 489-529. Investigates, on the basis of unpublished material, the circumstances under which the new Slovak-language newspaper, *Slovenské noviny*, was founded by Ján Bobula, an ambitious young architect, on 2 January 1868. It almost immediately became a driving force in the field of national minority policy, a significant organizational power in Slovak public life. The author calls attention to Bobula's character which lacked idealistic intentions so that his enterprise should be regarded as capitalistic. F. Wagner

1258. Žiar, Marián. ŠTÚR: FATHER OF MODERN SLOVAK NATIONALISM. *Slovakia* 1956 6(1): 6-11. De-

scribes Štúr's desire to revive Slovakian national culture and achieve political autonomy. Gail Cornaro

1259. Żychowski, M. ANTYFEUDALNY RUCH W GALICJI I BURŻUAZYJNO-DEMOKRATYCZNE POWSTANIE KRAKOWSKIE ROKU 1846 [The anti-feudal movement in Galicia, and the bourgeois-democratic rising in Cracow in 1846]. *Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji* 1955 5(15): 14-35. The 1846 revolutionary situation had its roots in the developments of 1844-1845. The creation of a peasant movement was a realization of the plans of the Democrats, the bourgeois-gentry, and above all, the revolutionary democrats. In 1846 the anti-feudal outbreak in Galicia, and the defeat of the gent's plans had a counterpart in the Cracow rising. The bourgeois commercial interest, opposed to peasant rights, feared "Communism." After the fall of Cracow, the Galicians resumed the struggle against feudalism. H A Staff

#### ITALY

See also: 1232, 1316, 1350, 1723

1260. Alatri, Paolo. IL MEZZOGIORNO ALL'INDOMAN DELL'UNIFICAZIONE IN UNA RELAZIONE INEDITA DI DIOMEDE PANTALEONI [Southern Italy after the unification according to an unpublished report of Diomede Pantaleoni]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 165-169. Based on the observations of Diomede Pantaleoni in his 1861 unpublished report to the Minister Minghetti, analyzes the situation in southern Italy after the occupation by Piedmont. The author explains the difficult relations between the military power and the magistrates, and seeks the reasons for the attitude of the government against the democrats. A. Monticone

1261. Arrigone, Carlo. L'ASSASSINIO DEL DOTTOR A. VANDONI NELLA MILANO RIVOLUZIONARIA DI CENT ANNI FA [The assassination of the physician A. Vandoni in revolutionary Milan a hundred years ago]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 180-192. Studies the group of Mazzinian conspirators who plotted the murder (on 25 June 1851) of a Milanese physician who had informed against a patriot. The political consequences of the assassination outside the town are also examined. A. Monticone

1262. Artom, Eugenio. GIUSEPPE VITALEVI ED IL SUO "CATECHISMO" CARBONARI [Giuseppe Vitalevi and his "catechism" for the Carbonari]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(1): 1-19. Publishes a pamphlet dated 1830, probably written by Vitalevi, found in the State Archives of Turin. It was designed for dissemination outside the Carbonari group; it was strongly anti-Austrian and pointed out that the Savoy was the leaders of the independence movement. The author, however, thinks that Vitalevi's action was not the result of his personal initiative, but emanates from an organization which prepared the insurrection in Piedmont. P. Pastorelli

1263. Balestrieri, Leonida. LE IDEALITÀ DEMOCRATICHE NEGLI SCRITTI GIORNALISTICI DI GOFFREDO MAMELI [The democratic ideals in the journalistic writings of Goffredo Mameli]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 193-205. Studies the political articles published by the poet Goffredo Mameli in various newspapers and periodicals between the beginning of 1848 and the first months of 1849. In these articles he shows himself to be a "gradual revolutionary" and a supporter of complete democracy. A. Monticone

1264. Boyer, Ferdinand. LE PROBLEME DE L'ITALIE DU NORD DANS LES RELATIONS ENTRE LA FRANCE ET L'AUTRICHE (FEVRIER - JUILLET 1848) [The problem of northern Italy in the relations between France and Austria (February - July 1848)]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 206-217. Using unpublished documents of the Archives of the French Foreign Office, the author proves that in 1848 the French representative in Vienna worked toward having the war in Italy decided by granting independence to Lombardy and Venetia without any compensation to France. France favored Lord Palmerston's intermediate solution for the independence of Lombardy alone only after the insurrection of 22 to 26 June. A. Monticone

1265. Camerani, Sergio. MODERATI E DEMOCRATICI IN TOSCANA DAL 1849 AL 1859 [Moderates and Democrats in Tuscany from 1849 to 1859]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgi-*



into 1955 42(2/3) : 222-227. Describes the activities of the two principal Tuscan parties on the basis of police and government reports. The differences between them increased over the years, but they nevertheless worked in unity for Cavour's policy. A. Monticone

266. Cella, Sergio. IL COMITATO SEGRETO PADOVANO 1850-1852 [The secret committee of Padua in 1850-1852]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 243-247. Mazzinian activity in Padua was organized by Alberto Cavalletto and directed independently of the other Venetian centers. A. Monticone

267. Curato, Federico. LA STRANA MISSIONE DELL'EGATIONSRATH" EUGENIO VON PHILIPPSBERG A MILANO NEL GIUGNO 1848 [The strange mission of the Council of Legation" Eugenio von Philippsberg to Milan in June 1848]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(2) : 123-132. Relates the activities of the Austrian envoy who on 30 May arrived to negotiate the exchange of hostages between the rebels and the Austrians. The doubts provoked by the irregularity of his credentials induced the Milan authorities to have him arrested. The failure to have his arrival announced is attributed to the intention of the Vienna government to consider the Lombards and Venetians rebels with whom it did not have to negotiate in the usual diplomatic way. P. Pastorelli

268. DeGiorgio, Domenico. LA PROVINCIA DI REGGIO 1848 [The province of Reggio in 1848]. *Historica* 1955 2(2) : 56-60. Continuation of articles in *ibid.* : 1954. On the basis of documents of the Archives of Reggio, discusses an attempt at common action between Reggio and Messina during the insurrection against the Bourbons. A fundamental disagreement prevailed among the leaders of the two towns concerning the tactics for the occupation of the Bourbon fortresses in the Messina Straits. As a consequence the revolutionary forces were not engaged to their full capacity. As the Provinces failed to help, the Bourbons succeeded in dominating the situation. Article to be continued. P. Pastorelli

269. Dioscoridi, Alvaro. LA RIVOLUZIONE ITALIANA "LA CIVILTÀ CATTOLICA" [The Italian Revolution and the "Civiltà Cattolica"]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 258-266. Analysis of the initial years (1850-1864) of the Jesuit periodical. It completely condemned the liberal and national movement prior to the Syllabus of Pius IX. A. Monticone

270. Grandi, Terenzio. IL CONCETTO MAZZINIANO DI UNITÀ EUROPEA IN UN IGNOTO OPUSCOLO DI GUSTAVO MODENA [The Mazzinian concept of European unity in an unknown pamphlet of Gustavo Modena]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 297-304. Publication, with a short commentary, of the main fragments of a pamphlet by the Mazzinian G. Modena, *Epistola di Lando ai Giovani Italiani*, written in 1834 and published under the pseudonym of Michele Lando. The pamphlet contains ideas of brotherhood among the people of Europe in accordance with Mazzini's ideas. A. Monticone

271. Guichonnet, Paul. QUELQUES ASPECTS DE LA QUESTION OUVRIÈRE EN SAVOIE À LA VEILLE DE 1848 [Some aspects of the workers' problem in Savoy at the eve of 1848]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 305-309. Analysis of the precarious conditions of the workers, especially in the cotton mills of Annecy in Savoy under the reign of Charles Albert. The first attempt to attract the King's attention to this question was made by Bishop Louis Rendu in a *Mémoire sur le prolétariat* (1845). He proved himself to be a pioneer of social Catholicism. The unpublished negative answer of the Secretary of State for Justice to the proposals of Rendu is mentioned. A. Monticone

272. Lodolini, Armando. IL PARLAMENTINO LIBERALE DELLA CONSULTA DI STATO PONTIFICIA [The liberal "little Parliament" of the Papal "consulta di stato"]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 328-336. Notes the difference between the Consulta and the State Council which succeeded it, and studies the activity of the first (October 1847-May 1848) from documents of its four sections preserved in the State Archives at Rome. A. Monticone

273. Maioli, Giovanni. LOTTA FRA RIVOLUZIONARI E REPUBBLICANI E COSTITUZIONALE-MONARCHICI NEL

1852 [The struggle between the revolutionary republicans and constitutional monarchists in 1852]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 352-361. In the year 1851 the situation of political parties in Italy changed, with a clear differentiation into republican democrats ["puri"] and monarchists ["fusi"]. The first were purely Mazzinian and their ideas were fully expressed in 1852 in a publication by the Roman Giuseppe Petroni. His main thoughts are examined. A. Monticone

274. Marchetti, Leopoldo. ANTONIO ROSMINI A ROMA E A GAETA NEL 1848-49. BRANI INEDITI DEL "COMMENTARIO" [Antonio Rosmini at Rome and Gaeta in 1848-49. Unpublished parts of the *Commentario*]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(3) : 177-194. Publishes the sections on the mission to Rome of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati in the years 1848-1849. These were omitted in the first edition of the work in 1881. They concern Rosmini's negotiations with Pius IX for a Concordat with Piedmont, negotiations for an Italian political league and a description of the months he stayed with the Pope at Gaeta. P. Pastorelli

275. Marchetti, Leopoldo. DELLA RELIGIOSITÀ DI SILVIO PELLICO IN ALCUNE SUE LETTERE INEDITE [On the religious feelings of Silvio Pellico from some unpublished letters]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(1) : 41-48. Reproduces six letters written by Silvio Pellico between 1835 and 1851. At present they are, with some others, at the disposal of the Museo del Risorgimento in Milan. Some of the letters show dissent between Pellico and Gioberti. P. Pastorelli

276. Markus, Stefano. I PROCESSI DI MANTOVA E I MOTI UNGHERESI [The trials of Mantua and the Hungarian riots]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 362-370. Studies the relations between the Italian revolutionaries and the Hungarian patriots in 1851. There were mutual contacts in Italy, and three Hungarian soldiers were condemned in Mantua. The author finds analogies in the actions led by Mazzini and by Kossuth. The failure of the Mazzinian movement in 1853 and the Crimean war induced Kossuth to conform to the policies of Napoleon III and of Cavour. A. Monticone

277. Mantiotti, Lorenzo. LA FUNZIONE POLITICO-MILITARE DEL "QUADRILATERO" DURANTE IL NOSTRO RISORGIMENTO [The political and military function of the "Quadrilatero" during our Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 371-378. The territory between the rivers Adige and Mincio, containing the towns of Legnago, Verona, Peschiera and Mantova (the "Quadrilatero"), assured Austria the military and political domination of Lombardy and Venetia. The events of the years 1848, 1859 and 1866 which occurred in the Quadrilatero are examined. Austrian efforts to have the area fortified in peace times are stressed. A. Monticone

278. Montini, Renzo U. VOCI DALLO SPIELBERG. SEI LETTERE INEDITE DEI CARBONARI POLESANI (16 MARZO 1824) [Voices from the Spielberg. Six unpublished letters of Carbonari in Polesine (16 March 1824)]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 379-392. Publishes six letters written in March 1824 by the Italian patriots Solera, Foresti, Fortini, Munari, Bachiega and Villa to their relatives in Italy after their four-year incommunicado imprisonment. The letters were not forwarded to Italy. Some biographical notes concerning each of the Carbonari are included. A. Monticone

279. Ottolini, Angelo. CESARE D'AZEGLIO E I MOTI DEL '21 [Cesare d'Azeglio and the insurrection of 1821]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(2) : 120-122. Publishes some letters in which the Marquis informed his son Massimo of the events of March 1821. They reveal that his other son had participated in the insurrection and he deplores what had happened. P. Pastorelli

280. Praticò, Giovanni. LE FONTI PER LA STORIA DEL RISORGIMENTO NELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI MANTOVA CON PARTICOLARE RIGUARDO AI MARTIRI DI BELFIORE [The sources for the history of the Risorgimento in the State Archives of Mantua, with special regard to the martyrs of Belfiore]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3) : 393-409. A description of the documents kept in the State Archives of Mantua, which came from families of patriots or from local Austrian authorities. They make



reference also to the principal personalities of the Risorgimento. Short biographical sketches of the conspirators from Mantua, taken from a register of the provincial delegation, are also included. A. Monticone

1281. Pusineri, Giovanni. ANTONIO ROSMINI PER LA LIBERTA DELLA CHIESA [Antonio Rosmini for the freedom of the church]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(3): 153-176. Rosmini's political work aimed at safeguarding the freedom of the Church and at securing the existence of the Papal State. A participant in the 1848 movement for independence, he nevertheless followed the instructions of Pope Pius IX. But he maintained that if the Pope could not go to war the temporal sovereignty of the Papacy might be destroyed. He favored a federation of the four larger states. P. Pastorelli

1282. Rezzaghi, Albany. LA CONGIURA DI BELFIORE NELLE MEMORIE INEDITE DEL COSPIRATORE ATTILIO MORI [The conspiracy of Belfiore in the unpublished memoirs of the conspirator Attilio Mori]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 410-417. Based on the reminiscences of Attilio Mori from Mantua who was tried in 1852 and imprisoned in Josephstadt, the article brings to light how the Austrians successfully exploited the weaknesses of the accused persons to determine the extent of the conspiracy. A. Monticone

1283. Ricci, Alfredo. LA POLITICA DI FERDINANDO II DI BORBONE DURANTE LA RIVOLUZIONE DEL 1848 NEL REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE [The policy of Ferdinand II of Bourbon during the revolution of 1848 in the Kingdom of the two Sicilies]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 418-427. Recalls the events of 1848 at Naples and in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It is quite impossible that Ferdinand II favored the disturbances of 15 May. Ferdinand turned reactionary as a consequence of the Austrian successes in northern Italy. The author condemns Ferdinand's policy as opportunistic. A. Monticone

1284. Rizzi, Bice. IN MARGINE ALL' ARRESTO DI PIETRO CALVI. DOCUMENTI INEDITI TRENTINI [On the arrest of Pietro Calvi. Unpublished documents from Trent]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 428-440. Based on the correspondence of the Austrian police and military authorities of Trent, the article tells of the events and the inquiries which led to the arrest in 1853 of P. Calvi and some citizens of Trent, among them Giuseppe Clementi. A. Monticone

1285. Smith, Denis Mack (Cambridge Univ.). GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI 1807-1882. *History Today* 1956 6(3): 188-196. A brief account of Garibaldi's personality, experiences, and political importance by the author of Cavour and Garibaldi (1954) W. M. Simon

1286. Stanghellini, Mirena. IL MOVIMENTO CATTOLICO A LUCCA DAL 1828 AL 1848 [The Catholic movement in Lucca from 1828 to 1848]. *Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia* 1955 9(1): 58-91. The currents of Catholic thought during this period are examined on the basis of all available documents. Especially stresses is the work done by the newspapers, *La Pragmalogia*, *Cattolica*, *L'Araldo* and *La Riforma*, and the differentiation of Catholic thought into conservative and moderate currents, as well as the reaction of Lucca society to the advent of Pius IX. The author describes the cultural, economic and political status of the founder of the *Pia Aggregazione Cattolica*, the first association of Catholic action in Italy. P. Pastorelli

1287. Terzi, Carlo. GIOVANNI MARANGONI: 1834-1869. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 461-468. A short biography of Marangoni, a Mazzinian from Mantua, who in 1860 fought with Garibaldi in Sicily, and tried in vain to organize an insurrection in Venetia in 1861. He finally went to Rome in 1867 to join in the insurrection against the Pope, but was arrested and died in prison. A. Monticone

1288. Urangia Tazzoli, Tullio. DON ENRICO TAZZOLI E CESARE CANTU. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 469-474. Don E. Tazzoli, the priest executed by the Austrians in 1852, contributed notes to many volumes of Cantu's *Storia Universale* [Universal history]. Cantu held him in high esteem. A. Monticone

1289. Vidal, César. LE ROYAUME LOMBARDO-VENETIEN EN 1851-1853 D'APRES LES DEPECHEES DES CONSULS DE FRANCE A MILAN ET A VENISE [The Lombardy-Venetian Kingdom in 1851-1853 in the dispatches of the French consuls in Milan and Venice]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 489-497. Based on unpublished dispatches of the French consuls in Milan and Venice. Relates the events which accompanied the visit of Emperor Franz Joseph to Lombardy in 1851 and the insurrection of 6 February 1853, with its subsequent repression. A. Monticone

## NETHERLANDS

1290. De Jong, C. T. PORTRET VAN EEN PAMFLETIST: ADRIAAN VAN BEVERVOORDE [Portrait of a pamphleteer: Adriaan van Bevervoorde]. *Streven* 1956 9(6): 528-536. Biography of a radical journalist, van Bevervoorde (1819 to 1851), who was a liberal without being revolutionary and pro-Roman Catholic. The article throws some light on the political conditions of Holland shortly before and after the revision of the constitution of 1848 and the joint Liberal-Roman Catholic opposition before 1848. D. van Arkel

## POLAND

See also: 1221, 1485

1291. Baczko, Bronisław. W SPRAWIE DRÓG KSZTAŁTOWANIA SIĘ ŚWIATOPOGŁĄDU W POLSKIEJ DEMOKRATYCZNEJ MYŚLI SPOŁECZNEJ POŁOWY XIX W. [On the question of how the fundamental view of Polish social-democratic thought evolved in the middle of the 19th century]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1955 4(18): 62-95. The traditional "bourgeois" interpretation of the cultural achievements of Romanticism must be rejected. Two camps existed in Poland, the democratic-progressive and the reactionary. The progressive struggle with the irrationalist and Messianic ideas, a guide being provided in the works of Dembowski and his materialist philosophy. The progressives opposed objectivity and faith in the laws of social development to irrationalism. H A Staff

1292. Bartel, Wojciech. RÓŻNE WERSJE AKTÓW REWOLUCJI KRAKOWSKIEJ 1846 R. [Various versions of the act of the Cracow revolution of 1846]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(2): 96-107. Compares three different extant versions of the "Manifesto of the National Government" of 23 February 1846, making a source analysis and discussing conditions under which the original text was drafted, printed and distributed. A. F. Dygnas

1293. Bartyś, J. O ŻYDOWSKIM OSADNICTWIE ROLNICZYM W ORDYNACJI ZAMOJSKIEJ W PIERWSZEJ POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU [On the Jewish agricultural settlement on the Zamojski estates during the first half of the 19th century]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1955 (15/16): 205-245. Initially the bailiffs assisted the Jews with plot allotments and subsidies. Later rent exemptions and subsidies were no longer granted. Jews from the over-populated towns streamed to the land, thus also avoiding military service. Farm management by the Jews, on the whole, was good, and Jewish-Polish relations were good. In several cases, joint action was taken in defense of privileges. Much original documentary material is supplied. H A Staff

1294. Chałasiński, Józef. CZASOPISMA NAUKOWE WARSZAWSKIE W LATACH KRÓLESTWA KONGRESOWEGO (1815-1830) [The scientific Warsaw periodicals of the Congress Kingdom in the years 1815-1830]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 19-98. Describes changes in the social structure of Poland, showing that many noble or aristocratic families (e.g. Łubieński) were active in industry and commerce as well as in learning and journalism. That factor created an atmosphere favorable for the rise of periodicals devoted to various branches of learning from literature to technology. All those periodicals are listed, their contents summarized, editors and contributors enumerated; and the role they played in the life of the nation is described. A. F. Dygnas

1295. Danek, Wincenty. DROGA KRASZEWSKIEGO DO PISANIA "RACHUNKÓW" [The path that led Kraszewski to the writing of *Rachunki*]. *Pamiętnik Literacki* 1956 47(1): 26-68. Kraszewski, great novelist and journalist, exercised powerful influence over Polish public opinion in the 19th century. His own social and political ideas and convictions



derwent great changes during his long life. The author examines his journalistic work between the publication in 1857 *Wieczory Wokryńskie* [Volhynian Evenings] and in 1867-1870 *chunki* [Accounts] (4 vols.). His collaboration with and contributions to *Gazeta Codzienna* (later renamed *Gazeta Polska*) in Warsaw, *Ojczyzna* [Motherland] in Leipzig and *Hasło* in Lvov are analyzed, and the changes in his attitude toward the idea of armed resistance of Poland to the occupation and toward the revolution of 1863 to 1864, especially, are discussed.

A. F. Dygnas

296. de Battaglia, Otto Forst (Univ. of Vienna). ADAM MICKIEWICZ IN NEU-ÖSTLICHER SCHAU. NACHWORT M HUNDERTSTEN TODESTAG DES GROSSEN DICHTERS Adam Mickiewicz in the New-Eastern outlook. Epilogue to centennial of the great poet's death]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(1): 44-44.

After a short appreciation of the many-sided character of the poet, the author reviews how present Russian and Polish officials have made him the exponent of Pan-Slavic friendship and an advocate of a socialistic fatherland. The present regime has paid great tribute to Mickiewicz, even if the point of view is one-sided. Over 4 million copies of his writings have been published, and the government has subsidized 16-volume editions of his collected works.

E. C. Helmreich

297. Grodek, Andrzej. PROBLEM ROZWOJU KAPITAŁU MU W ROLNICTWIE KRÓLESTWA POLSKIEGO I GALICJI the problem of the growth of capitalism in the Congress Kingdom and Galicia]. *Ekonomista* 1955 5/6: 121-132.

The bourgeois idea that capitalism did not develop in all the Polish areas is disputed at the outset. The Marxist studies have led to use "Leninist methodology." Feudal agrarian economic and social stratification is not to be confused with capitalist differentiation. The former results from landlord policy. During the 1860's, the critical stage of the transition to capitalism, a market economy was established. The law of value dominated a medium-sized farm, creating a few big estates and many small farms.

H A Staff

298. Kądziałski, Józef. DZIAŁALNOŚĆ PISARSKA I WYDAWNICZA JÓZEFA MIKOŁAJA I ADAMA WIŚLIKICH DO ROKU 1875 [Józef Mikołaj and Adam Wiślicki: their literary and publishing activities up to 1875]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 151-197. A description of the Warsaw press in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of the 19th century serves as a background for the biographical sketches of two generations of not too rich noblemen who turned intellectual. Adam Mikołaj, official of the bank of Poland, frequented the prominent literary salons of Warsaw, wrote novels and contributed to various periodicals. His son Adam was already a professional journalist, whose sole income came from contributions to the periodicals. In 1886 he started editing of *Przegląd Tygodniowy*, and remained chief editor until its closing in 1905. Throughout his life he represented the petty bourgeoisie. In *Przegląd Tygodniowy* he was an exponent of "positive" ideas and from his middle class position criticized "higher" and "lower" class policy.

A. F. Dygnas

299. Křemanák, Bořivoj. PAMÁTKY PETRA SCIEGENEHO [Recollections of Piotr Sciegenny]. *Slovanský věstník* 1955 41(9): 334. A note on the life and the activities of the Polish revolutionary and social reformer Piotr Sciegenny.

H A Staff

300. List Arzubide, Germán. ADAM MICKIEWICZ Y ROMANTICISMO POLACO [Adam Mickiewicz and Polish Romanticism]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(3): 250-266. Biography of the Polish writer and political leader. The author places him in the contemporary scene, describes romanticism in France, and traces Mickiewicz's life (1798-1855).

H. Kantor

301. Miłosz, Czesław. APOLLO NAŁĘCZ KORZENIENSKI. *Kultura* 1956 10(2): 60-80. Biographical sketch of the father of Joseph Conrad. The author discusses his literary works, political activities in the Ukraine, and his later Warsaw conspiracies, which led to his imprisonment in 1861. The sketch describes his life after his deportation to Vologda and Chernikov (Czernichów), and his last years in Galicia.

A. F. Dygnas

302. Pater, M. INWENTARZ MAJĄTKU FRANCISZKA WINCKLERA ZA LATA 1839-40 [Inventory of Franz Winckler's

fortune for the years 1839-40]. *Sobótka* 1955 10(3): 475-496. The investments of the Upper Silesian magnate Winckler are cited as an illustration of the development of capitalism during the first part of the 19th century. Property and industrial entrepreneurship were the mainstays of this fortune. After 1840, his fortunes grew less rapidly. His holdings under mining and smelting, metal extraction, as well as dealings with "company finance," are cited in the original form in the text of a balance sheet for the year 1839/1840.

H A Staff

1303. Sandler, Samuel. O BRĄZOWNICTWIE I ANTY-BRĄZOWNICTWIE [On "glorifying" and debunking]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1955 2(16): 122-148. The recent monographs on the early Polish Marxist Bronisław Białobłocki make it necessary to attempt a fundamental assessment of his views. Białobłocki had, in fact, assimilated the general principles of Marxism and they constitute the core of his outlook. The Marxist foundations of his esthetic views have to be related to the views he acquired from the Russian revolutionary democrats. His service as literary critic in the labor movement makes him more than merely a disciple of the Belinsky-Dobrolubov school. The development of a more self-conscious, literary-social theory is a historical advance which is equally a fundamental part of Marxist esthetics.

H A Staff

1304. Skwarczyński, Zdzisław. O DZIAŁALNOŚCI KAZIMIERZA KONTRYMA NA TLE RUCHU UMYŚLOWEGO I SPOŁECZNEGO W WILNIE W LATACH 1812-1822 [Kazimierz Kontrym's participation in the intellectual and social life of Vilna in the years 1812-1822]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 99-150. A biographical sketch describing Kontrym's petty gentry origins, education, and activities in Vilna University as the secretary of its Library. Special stress is laid on the role he played in Vilna Freemasonry, his attempt at reforming it, perhaps under the influence of the German Freemasons Lindner and Luden. Also, his philanthropic activities, and the part he played in the intellectual "Towarzystwo Szubrawców" [The Scoundrels' Society] are described in detail. An attempt at analysis is made of his dubious political position between liberal and reactionary trends.

A. F. Dygnas

1305. Skwarczyński, Zdzisław. POPRZEDNICY FILOMATÓW [Forerunners of Philomats]. *Pamiętnik Literacki* 1956 47(1): 1-25. Describes the intellectual life of Vilna prior to the founding of the Society of the Philomats. The article discusses the aims of "Towarzystwo Szubrawców" [The Scoundrels' Society], and their periodical *Wiadomości Brukowe*; also, the Masonic Lodge, and the split in it caused by the activities of Kazimierz Kontrym; Kontrym's philanthropic activities and his role in the investigations into the activities of secret societies conducted by Senator Novosiltsov.

A. F. Dygnas

1306. Szacki, Jerzy. O POLSKICH REWOLUCJONISTACH SZLACHECKICH DRUGIEGO I TRZECIEGO DZIESIĘCIOLECIA XIX w. [On the Polish "Revolution through the Gentry" groups in the second and third decades of the 19th century]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1955 4(18): 26-61. The rise of the idea of "revolution through the gentry" signified a certain solidarity with the liberals. Mochnicki was a principal spokesman, though his views on serfdom marked him as immature and inconsistent. These ideologies, especially as expressed in the journal *Nowa Polska*, prepared the way for the 1830 insurrection. In the subsequent political struggle, their views became more radical. Their recognition of the civic rights of the peasant gave the movement a democratic touch.

H A Staff

1307. Tatarkiewicz, Władysław. WIADOMOŚCI ŹRÓDŁOWE O EDWARDZIE DEMBOWSKIM [Source indications on Edward Dembowski]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1955 4(18): 96-108. These source indications on Dembowski include his letters to the editor of *Biblioteka Warszawska*, his wife's letters, and the biography written by Hipolit Skimborowicz, co-editor with Dembowski of the *Przegląd Naukowy* [Scientific Review].

H A Staff

1308. Truchim, Stefan. "PISMO DLA NAUCZYCIELI LUDU." PIERWSZE CZASOPISMO PEDAGOGICZNE W POLSCE ["Journal for teachers of village schools": the first Polish pedagogic periodical]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 483-543. The history of the monthly periodical established in 1845 by Antoni Wojkowski, publisher from Poznań, which appeared for only a year, and an



analysis of its contents. The author gives details of the organization, social and political attitudes of the Polish press in the provinces occupied by Prussia, during the first half of the 19th century. The article describes the struggle of the Catholic and the conservative press against the new monthly.

A. F. Dygnas

1309. Unsigned. MYŚL SPOŁECZNĄ POLSKICH REWO-LUCYJNYCH DEMOKRATÓW LAT SZESZĆDZIESIĄTYCH XIX W [The social thought of the Polish revolutionary democrats in the 1860's]. Myśl Filozoficzna 1955 3(17): 69-82. A characterization of social and political thought among the Polish revolutionary democrats during the period of the 1863 uprising. The text includes articles by Walery Wroblewski, the leaders from the socialist journal Zmowa, discussions of human and civic rights from Rzeczpospolita Polska, a Geneva paper edited by L. Bulewski, critic of bourgeois democracy. Bourgeois thought is sharply criticized in the light of the social and political conditions in contemporary England and Bonapartist France. H A Staff

1310. Woskowski, Jan. ECHA KOMUNY PARYSKIEJ W "GAZECIE POLSKIEJ" [Echoes of the Paris Commune in the "Gazeta Polska"]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 4: 360-410. Analysis of the articles and correspondence on the Commune published in Gazeta Polska. The article also outlines the history of Gazeta Polska and gives the opinions of other Warsaw newspapers on the Commune. A. F. Dygnas

#### RUSSIA

1311. Bazhova, A. P. VOLNENIE RABOCHIKH REVDIN-SKOGO ZAVODA V 1841 GODU [Unrest among the workers of the Revdinsk factory in 1841]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 112-120. Description of the strike and rebellion of the serf workers (mainly coal burners) attached to the iron smelting factories of the Urals. Documentation is drawn from unpublished documents in local archives. M. Raeff

1312. Koshovenko, A. E. O PODLINNOM TEKSTE ODNOGO VAZHNOGO DOKUMENTA [Concerning the original text of an important document]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (1): 130. Re-establishes the correct phrasing of two sentences in a letter of A. I. Gertsen and N. P. Ogarev to N. A. Serno-Solov'evich, dated 8 June 1862 (20 June 1862). The new texts are much more revolutionary and activist in tone than the version printed previously. M. Raeff

1313. Pikman, A. M. O BOR'BE KAVKAZSKIKH GORTSEV S TSARSKIMI KOLONIZATORAMI [On the struggle of Caucasian mountaineers with Tsarist colonists]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 75-84. Refutes the previously held thesis that the Caucasian national leader Shamil' was a reactionary and an agent of English and Turkish imperialism. The article rehabilitates the positive role of Shamil' and condemns the brutality and exploitation of the Tsarist conquerors. M. Raeff

1314. Treadgold, Donald W. (Russian Institute, Univ. of Washington). SIBERIAN COLONIZATION AND THE FUTURE OF ASIATIC RUSSIA. Pacific Historical Review 1956 25(1): 47-54. Examines Russian Imperial policy from the Emancipation to World War I, with reference to Siberian colonization, both from a domestic and foreign policy point of view. The article refutes the idea that Siberia is and was a land of "fur and exile." Colonization was encouraged and accepted by the land-hungry peasant. The author indicates that a democratic spirit prevailed during the colonizing period and may yet prevail. Herein lies the possible democratization of Asiatic Russia. Ruth S. Hyman

1315. Wallis, Aleksander. O MONOGRAFII "KOŁOKOŁA" HERCENA [On the monograph of the Herzen's "Kokokol"]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 4: 569-582. Review article of Z. P. Bazileva's book Kolokol Gercena (1857-1867) (Moscow, 1949). The author gives the history of Kolokol, analyzes its contents, and discusses the attitude of Herzen and his paper on the Polish question. A. F. Dygnas

#### SPAIN

1316. Vicéns Vives, Jaime. RAPPORTI TRA L'ITALIA E LA SPAGNA NEL RISORGIMENTO [Relations between Italy

and Spain during the Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(2/3): 482-488. After the year 1848/1849 Spanish moderados and progresistas became passionately interested in the Italian events according to their respective points of view. The progressive V. Balaguer prepared ardent writings, first in Spain, and later, in 1859, in Italy as a war correspondent. Catalanian Carlists took part in the Bourbon attempts in southern Italy after Garibaldi's enterprise. Very bitter quarrels existed at the time of O'Donnell's ministry on the question of diplomatic relations with the new Italian Kingdom. A. Monticone

#### Latin America

See also: 1130, 1356

1317. Bushnell, David (Univ. of Delaware). TWO STAGES IN COLOMBIAN TARIFF POLICY: THE RADICAL ERA AND THE RETURN TO PROTECTION (1861-1885). Inter-American Economic Affairs 1956 9(4): 3-23. Discusses tariff policy first under the rule of the Radicals, who adhered to the low-tariff doctrines of orthodox 19th-century liberalism, and then under Rafael Núñez, who in 1880 launched a protectionist revival. The immediate effect of the change, ascribed to essentially political motives, was slight; but it was a significant turning point in tariff policy. Author

1318. Camargo Pérez, Gabriel. CUNA, MUERTE Y SEPULTURA DEL CORONEL JAIME ROOK [Birthplace, death, and burial of Col. James Rook]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(489/490): 437-448. Examines principally certain incidents connected with the death in 1819 of James Rook, head of the British Legion fighting with Bolívar in South America. The article shows how certain insignificant inaccuracies have accumulated; the analysis makes an amusing commentary on the historiography of the independence era. D. Bushnell

1319. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS HISTORICOS SOBRE EL ANTIGUO PARTIDO DE NICOYA Y SU ANEXION A COSTA RICA. DE 1805 A 1847 [Historical documents on the old District of Nicoya and its annexation to Costa Rica. From 1805 to 1847]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1955 19(7-12): 346-352. Continuation of a previous article [See abstract 1: 3117]. Proclamations by various citizens and officials of the Nicoya region (1847 to 1854) affirming their satisfaction with the annexation to Costa Rica carried out in 1824 and opposing any prospect of a return to Nicaragua. D. Bushnell

1320. Unsigned. GRAN COLOMBIA - INTENDENCIA DE VENEZUELA [Great Colombia - Intendancy of Venezuela]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 369-386. The index of documents in the Venezuela National Archives, numbered according to entry, on the question of the internal administration of Great Colombia, and immigration, for the year 1823. A. Graham

1321. Unsigned. GRAN COLOMBIA - PAPELES DE GUERRA Y MARINA [Great Colombia - papers on war and the navy]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 352-368. The index of documents in the Venezuela National Archives, numbered according to entry, on the organization of the office of War and Marine, for the period March to April, 1832. A. Graham

1322. Unsigned. LA GUERRA CIVIL DE 1823 (DOCUMENTOS) [The Civil War of 1823 (Documents)]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1955 19(7-12): 303-345. Declarations taken from persons implicated in the unsuccessful revolt of March 1823, in favor of union with the Mexican Empire of Iturbide. D. Bushnell

1323. Unsigned. LIBRO DE ACTAS DE LA ASAMBLEA PROVINCIAL [Book of minutes of the Provincial Assembly]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1955 19(7-12): 260-302. Covers the sessions from 16 April through 29 August 1823. D. Bushnell  
See also: 1325

1324. Unsigned. REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA. SECRETARÍA DEL INTERIOR [The Republic of Venezuela. Secretariat of the Interior and of Justice]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(168): 387-405. The index of documents in the Venezuela National Archives, numbered



ording to entry, concerning the administration and circumstances of the Secretariat of the Interior, for the period March April 1840. A. Graham

325. Unsigned. SESIONES Y ACTAS DEL SOBERANO CONGRESO CONSTITUYENTE INSTALADO EL 3 DE MARZO DE 1823 [Sessions and minutes of the Sovereign Constituent Congress installed 3 March 1823]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1955 19(7-12):190-259. Minutes of the Costa Rican provincial Congress that met, with interruptions, from 3 March to 10 October 1823. The deputies first annulled Costa Rica's provisional union with the Mexican empire of Iturbide. They were temporarily dispersed by an abortive imperialist coup and finally accepted affiliation with the United Provinces of Central America (all of which had meanwhile seceded from Mexico). These records refer also to a wide variety of routine matters. D. Bushnell  
also: 1323

### United States of America

also: 1145, 1146, 1155, 1185, 1524, 1534, 1537

326. Anderson, Charles A., ed. SAN FRANCISCO JOURNAL OF GEORGE BURROWES, 1858-1875. WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY CLIFFORD M. DRURY. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1955 33(3):157-180 and 327-278. Continued from a previous number [See abstract 3123]. The record of a pioneer Presbyterian minister and educator in California who was founder and principal of Y College (1859 to 1865), principal of University Mound College (1869 to 1873), and one of the first four professors of the San Francisco Theological Seminary. W. D. Metz

327. Bonner, Thomas N. (Univ. of Omaha). CIVIL WAR HISTORIANS AND THE "NEEDLESS WAR" DOCTRINE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1956 17(2):193-216. The revisionist Civil War historians who posit the "Needless War" doctrine have profoundly affected the historiography of that struggle. But their terminology was not sharply enough defined, and they reflected in most instances a sectional pride and an attitude towards war prevalent during the decades between the 20th century World Wars. Since 1945 the tide has turned against this Civil War revisionism, and its analytical weaknesses are being exposed. W. H. Coates

328. Brockett, O. G. and Lenyth (Stetson Univ.). CONTEMPORARY TREATMENTS. *Civil War History* 1955 1(3):19-250. A review of the plays written during the war by playwrights of the North and South. Dramatic treatments which treat specific events of the war period and those in which the events are not based on specific historical happenings but in which some aspect of the war forms the background are examined. Conclusions are that more plays were written than is generally assumed; the Confederate theater was more active than assumed; the spirit of war background varied from serious to comic; no major playwright wrote war plays during this time; few of the surviving plays have artistic merit but are significant social documents. W. E. Wight

329. Brown, Andrew. THE FIRST MISSISSIPPI PARTISAN RANGERS, C.S.A. *Civil War History* 1955 1(4):371-399. Using printed and manuscript sources, the activities of the first Mississippi Partisan Rangers are surveyed through the persons of its respective commanding officers. The history of the regiment "speaks eloquently to the influence of leadership at both company and regimental levels, on the achievements of the rugged individualists who made up the armies of the Confederacy." W. E. Wight

330. Burt, Jesse C. SHERMAN, RAILROAD GENERAL. *Civil War History* 1956 2(1):45-54. Through the use of printed sources, Sherman's interest in railroads throughout his life and his utilization of them during the Civil War is brought up. As a man who saw a problem and used every source to eliminate it in his "March to the Sea," Sherman deserves to rank in history as a major railroad prophet, not as a man who ordered the destruction of railroads in the South. W. E. Wight

331. Calkin, Homer L. (Chief of Records Coordination Branch, U. S. State Department). ELK HORN TO VICKSBURG. *Civil War History* 1956 2(1):7-43. The diary of James Henry Fauntleroy of "Cates Regiment, 1st Regiment Cavalry, in 1st Brigade of Missouri Confederates." It is particularly valuable for its description of encounters in Mississippi during 1862 and 1863. W. E. Wight

1332. Crawford, William T. (United States Navy). THE MYSTERY OF SPRING HILL. *Civil War History* 1955 1(2):106-126. The movements of the Union and Confederate forces are traced from Hood's crossing of the Tennessee River, 21-29 November 1864. The affair or mystery at Spring Hill, Tennessee, is examined minutely. The failure of the Confederate flanking attempt there is attributed to 1) the lack of a definite and well-organized plan of action; 2) Hood's failure to grasp the full significance of the situation as it developed; and 3) the paralyzing lack of initiative which seems to have permeated the entire group of Confederate generals. The article is based mainly on printed sources. W. E. Wight

1333. Donnelly, Ralph W. (Editorial Board, Military Affairs). CONFEDERATE COPPER. *Civil War History* 1955 1(4):355-370. A study of the production of copper in the Confederate States based primarily upon the *Official Records* and the Carded Records of Confederate Personnel in the War Department Collection of Confederate Records in the National Archives. The focus is upon the Ducktown Mines of East Tennessee, long the main source of copper so vital to Confederate ordnance. W. E. Wight

1334. Downes, Alan J. (Univ. of Washington). THE LEGENDARY VISIT OF EMERSON TO TALLAHASSEE. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1956 34(4):334-338. A study of the writings and biographies of Ralph Waldo Emerson reveals the falsity of his long-accepted "visit" to Tallahassee in 1827. G. L. Lycan

1335. Dyer, Brainerd. THOMAS H. DUDLEY. *Civil War History* 1955 1(4):401-413. Without citation of authorities, a detailed sketch of the career of the U. S. Consul at Liverpool, whose ceaseless activities made possible the capture of many a Confederate blockade runner, is delineated. The data Dudley collected in the form of affidavits and depositions as to Confederate shipbuilding in England proved invaluable in settling the claims after the war. W. E. Wight

1336. Farnham, Wallace D. (Iowa State Teachers College). THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN OREGON COUNTY, 1852-1890: MINES, FARMS, AND A RAILROAD. *Pacific Historical Review* 1956 25(1):29-45. Analyzes a specific community, Jackson County in southern Oregon, as representative of the Far West's change from frontier bonanza living to an orderly daily existence. The author describes the roles played by Northerners and Southerners, the impact of the mines, the farms and the railroads on this community. Ruth S. Hyman

1337. Gamble, Jay Mack. UP RIVER TO BENTON. *Montana* 1956 6(2):32-51. History of steamboating up the Missouri River to the head of navigation at Benton, Montana. C. C. Gorchels

1338. Gearhart, Edward B. (Florida State Univ.). ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN QUINCY, FLORIDA DURING THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1956 34(4):339-360. The story of discouragement faced by this Episcopal church parallels the slow development of Florida during the decades prior to statehood in 1845. The article is based on church records, local histories, and various contemporary sources. G. L. Lycan

1339. Glanz, Rudolph (Yiddish Scientific Institute). THE "BAYER" AND THE "POLLOCK" IN AMERICA. *Jewish Social Studies* 1955 17(1):27-42. Analyzes the origins and significance of the conflict in the United States between Jewish groups of Bavarian and of East European backgrounds, largely on the basis of the periodicals and journals from the period, 1820 to 1900. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

1340. Govan, Thomas P. (National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church). WAS THE OLD SOUTH DIFFERENT? *Journal of Southern History* 1955 21(4):447-455. Sectionalism as a divisive force in American history has had more importance as a subject for historians than it has had in the life of the nation. At the time of the Civil War, the author sees the people not separated by differences in occupation and economic interest but unified by their common tradition and culture. The South, already questioning the principles of slavery, resented outside criticism. It blocked all action out of fear of the results of emancipation. The South's concern with maintenance of white supremacy identified it with all men of European origin who come in contact with large numbers of people of other origins. Ruby Kerley



1341. Harwell, Richard B. (Virginia State Library). THE RICHMOND STAGE. Civil War History 1955 1(3): 295-304. An examination of the theater of Richmond, "the archetype of the theater in the Confederacy" during the war years. The author finds the Confederacy was a halcyon day for the stage, for here was the first time the South had been able to supply the patronage necessary to keep the stage successful. He also finds the stock in trade of the Confederate dramatist was the war play. W. E. Wight

1342. Hoffman, Edwin D. (Allen Univ.). FROM SLAVERY TO SELF-RELIANCE. Journal of Negro History 1956 41(1): 8-42. "A Record of Achievement of the Freedmen of the Sea Island Region," based with one exception upon printed sources. The author narrates the hopes and disappointments of the Negroes of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia as they gave "a remarkable demonstration of their ability to overcome the handicaps of a slave upbringing and to conduct themselves in the finest traditions of American Democracy." W. E. Wight

1343. Hulston, John K. WEST POINT AND WILSON'S CREEK. Civil War History 1955 1(4): 333-354. Using printed sources, the writer 1) chronicles the eighteen West Point graduates engaged in their initial conflict and observes their application of lessons learned in the classroom and on the frontier; 2) sketches the battle of Wilson's Creek; 3) ascertains the chief lessons the West Pointers learned at Wilson's Creek; and 4) records the unique distinction of Wilson's Creek as a proving ground for company and field grade officers who subsequently attained brigade, divisional, corps and army commands. W. E. Wight

1344. Hyman, Harold M. OROVILLE'S REPUTATION RE-DEEMED: A LOYALTY INVESTIGATION IN CALIFORNIA, 1862. Pacific Historical Review 1956 25(2): 173-178. Corrects the historical injustice of the implication by Elijah R. Kennedy in his work The Contest for California in 1861 that the Oroville Home Guard was guilty of disloyalty to the Union in 1862. Secretary of State William H. Seward received the incriminating letter from a citizen of Oroville and proceeded to take action without further checking. Civil liberties gave way before civil war. The matter was put into the hands of a private detective who promptly put matters to right, refuting all accusations that Oroville was in any way disloyal to the Union. Ruth Hyman

1345. Kennedy, John F. (U. S. Senator from Massachusetts). THE MAN WHO SAVED A PRESIDENT, ROSS OF KANSAS. Harper's Magazine 1955 211(1267): 40-44. Ross, sent to the Senate as a Radical Republican, was counted on for the vote that would provide the two-thirds majority to remove President Johnson. He accepted a political death sentence to follow the dictates of his conscience and voted for acquittal. H. C. Deutsch

1346. King, Doris Elizabeth (Stephen F. Austin State College). EARLY HOTEL ENTREPRENEURS AND PROMOTERS, 1793-1860. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1956 8(3): 148-160. The author traces the development of the American hotel from the pre-Revolutionary inn and roadhouse, showing how mercantilistic habits and needs gave rise to the early hotels which were combined business and lodging places. King draws from extensive primary and secondary sources illustrating the introduction of large hotels and of the "American plan" to the eastern seaboard states before the Civil War. R. Mueller

1347. Kober, Adolf. JEWISH RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL LIFE IN AMERICA AS REFLECTED IN THE FELSENTHAL COLLECTION. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 45(2): 93-104. Dr. Bernhard Felsenthal (1822-1908) was one of the significant reform rabbis in America. Most of his adult life was spent in Chicago, and it was here that Felsenthal helped to shape the religious and cultural life of American Jews. Though a convinced reformer, he became also an ardent Zionist. The almost 900 letters of the Felsenthal Collection (of which some are reproduced in this issue) mirror American Jewry and its close academic and personal connection to European scholars and leaders. F. Rosenthal

1348. Lucas, Henry S. DE REIZE NAAR NOORD-AMERIKA VAN THEODORUS J. VAN DEN BROEK. O. P. [The journey of Theodorus J. van den Broek O. P. to North America].

Nederlands Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis 1955 41(2): 96-123. An account of the travels and activities of van den Broek in America and especially in Wisconsin (1830 to 1847). The letter is meant to be advice for Roman Catholic Dutch emigrants to America, and contains a description of the material and spiritual conditions of the country. The document throws some light on the conditions of the Roman Catholic Church and on missionary activities in a frontier area. D. van Arkel

1349. Lynne, Donald M. (United States Navy). WILSON'S CAVALRY AT NASHVILLE. Civil War History 1955 1(2): 141-159. Examines the part played by Wilson's cavalry unit in Thomas' defeat of Hood's army at Nashville, November 1864. Wilson coordinated a combination of favorable factors in his force giving it an exceptional caliber exceeding that of any other force of its day. These factors were 1) improvement of the morale of the cavalry; 2) the use of the Spencer carbine; 3) the large force combined into a single combatant command; 4) the basic mission of the cavalry was to drive the enemy from a strong defensive position; 5) the exceptional degree of coordination between the cavalry and the infantry; and 6) the radical tactic of dismounting the troopers, once they arrived at the attack area, and having them rush the enemy entrenchments on foot. The article is based on printed sources. W. E. Wight

1350. Marraro, H. R. THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM OF THE ITALIAN RISORGIMENTO AS SEEN BY AMERICANS. Church History 1956 25(1): 41-62. Protestants and Roman Catholics hailed the election of Pius IX, but the pope's volte-face and the ensuing revolt divided public opinion along religious lines. Protestants sided with the revolutionists, Roman Catholics with the papacy. With the loss of the pope's temporal power, the bitterness reached its peak. A documented article based on writings by Americans and on American newspapers. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1351. Miller, Samuel H. YELLOW TAVERN. Civil War History 1956 2(1): 57-81. A detailed study of the Battle of Yellow Tavern in which Major General J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. A., was fatally wounded. In the cavalry battle between General Philip Sheridan and General Stuart, one of the heaviest fought on this continent, the author focuses attention upon the part played by Stuart and his troops. W. E. Wight

1352. [Phillips, Philip]. SOUTHERN UNIONIST. A MEMOIR. Commentary 1956 21(1): 41-52. Selections from Jacob R. Marcus, "Memoirs of American Jews" (to be published in Charleston, South Carolina, Phillips, (1807-1884), studied law, was elected to the South Carolina Nullification Convention in 1832 as an anti-Secessionist, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1850. He writes of his life in Charleston and Washington before and during the Civil War. N. Kurland

1353. Reardon, William R. (State Univ. of Iowa). CIVIL WAR THEATER: FORMAL ORGANIZATION. Civil War History 1955 1(3): 205-227. After reviewing the concept of stock company organization in the 18th and early 19th century, the writer demonstrates the correlation between the development of railroad lines and the increase in the number of theaters. This development made possible the appearance "of the combination company, i. e., an organization which could travel as a unit and play in a series of theaters" and by presenting, usually one play, provide not only a better artistic production but a more profitable one. From this arose the booking agent and from thence the control of the theaters by the Theatrical Syndicate. W. E. Wight

1354. Roland, Charles P. (Tulane Univ.). DIFFICULTIES OF CIVIL WAR SUGAR PLANTING IN LOUISIANA. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(4): 40-62. A discussion of the plight of the Louisiana sugar planter between 1861 and 1865. War and the occupation by Northern forces brought on labor shortages, uncertainty of markets, lack of capital, lack of horses and mules, and, finally, shortages in seed cane. Relations between the sugar planters and the Federal officials are touched on, and conditions in other plantation crops are also mentioned. The sources included contemporary newspapers, printed and manuscript diaries and journals, and scholarly monographs. E. D. Johnson



355. Romero, Sidney J. (Southeastern Louisiana College). THE CONFEDERATE CHAPLAIN. Civil War History 1955 1(2): 127-140. Using manuscript sources, contemporary religious newspapers, and official publications, the author examines the Confederate chaplain. The shortage of chaplains in the Confederate army was due to the anomalous status of the chaplain and to the individual minister and his conception of where he should serve. In the final summing up, the Confederate chaplain was merely human "with all the phrase implies of love and the lack of it. Such as he was, the Confederate officers needed him. Indeed they could not have done without him." W. E. Wight
356. Ruchames, Louis, ed. EMERSON'S SECOND WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION ADDRESS. Negro History Bulletin 1956 19(6): 134-136. Reprints from two newspaper versions of Emerson's second West India Emancipation Address which he delivered at Waltham, Massachusetts, 1 August 1845. L. Gara
357. Salutos, Theodore (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). NORTHERN AGRICULTURE AND THE PROBLEMS OF READJUSTMENT: 1865-1877. Agricultural History 1956 30(2): 76. The complex problems of agricultural readjustment in the Southern United States after the Civil War, including holding, social classes, staple production, the place of the negro, credit, and markets are summarized and discussed. The author concludes that the problems defied solution. The article is based on printed sources. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)
358. Smith, George Winston (Univ. of New Mexico). FROM SAVANNAH IN 1865. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(4): 495-512. An account of the controversy between the War and the Treasury departments over holding the cotton captured by Sherman at Savannah in 1864. The controversy illustrates the lack of any comprehensive policy or plan by the federal government for the transition in economic matters from war to peace. Ruby Kerley
359. [Spitz, Haimon Philip]. PIONEER MAINE MERCHANT. AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Commentary 1955 20(1): 50-56. Selections from Jacob R. Marcus, "Memoirs of American Jews" (to be published). Spitz (1816-ca. 1886) writes of his early business activities in New Orleans and of his entry into the thriving manufacturing business in Maine in the middle 1840's. N. Kurland
360. Stripp, Fred (Univ. of California). THE OTHER GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. Civil War History 1955 1(2): 1-173. At the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, November 1863, two styles of oratory met. One in its deifying glory was represented by the peerless master of the school of literary demonstrative oratory, Edward Everett. The other in its rising ascendancy was represented by Abraham Lincoln with a style of speech and manner severe in its simplicity. No one recognized the triumph of one style over the other that day. The author calls for justice long overdue to the victor of the day, Edward Everett, the "Prince of Rhetoricians," who delivered the "other" Gettysburg Address. W. E. Wight
361. Thompson, Lawrence S. (Director of Libraries, Univ. of Kentucky). THE CIVIL WAR IN FICTION. Civil War History 1956 2(1): 83-95. After defining the secret upon those who still fight the last romantic war as the American novel, the use of the war in fiction is surveyed by the author through 1956. Reluctant to draw many specific conclusions, the author states, however, that "novels with this background reflect current literary trends with singular accuracy." A large measure this is because the vast majority of novelists who have used the war as background were imitators. The writings of DeForest, Bierce, Crane, or Glasgow represent landmarks in general literary history as well as in the history of the Civil War novel. W. E. Wight
362. Turner, Lynn W. (Indiana Univ.). THE ELECTORAL FIGHT AGAINST MONROE IN 1820 - AN AMERICAN LEGEND. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 42(2): 250-273. Maintains that sentiment and caprice played no part in William Monroe's vote against Monroe in 1820. He had been a political leader in New Hampshire, and had acquired a modest reputation on a national scale. He was "a singularly practical" and unselfish person, and simply believed that J. Q. Adams would make an abler President than Monroe. G. L. A. Reilly
1363. Welsh, Willard (State Univ. of Iowa). THE WAR IN DRAMA. Civil War History 1955 1(3): 251-280. The survey distinguishes five periods of Civil War drama: 1) the plays of 1852 to 1861 were melodramas and satirical comedies which assumed the shape of propaganda plays; 2) the performances of 1861 to 1865 were spectacles of recent military engagements and patriotic pageants to bolster morale; 3) the dramas of 1865 to 1885 were chronicle plays celebrating military victory and national allegories and tableaux; 4) the plays of 1885 to 1905 were melodramas romanticizing war and simplifying its issues to conflict between love and honor; and 5) the dramas of 1905 to 1955 were sentimental comedies and propaganda plays debunking war or spectacular historical chronicles. W. E. Wight
1364. Willson, Lawrence (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara). THOREAU AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM. Catholic Historical Review 1956 42(2): 157-172. A statement of Thoreau's critical attitude toward Catholicism, followed by an examination of his notebooks (Harvard College Library) which show his high regard for the French Jesuit missionaries in North America and for the historical reliability of the Jesuit Relations. Journal (J. T. Ellis)
1365. Yanuck, Julius. THOMAS RUFFIN AND NORTH CAROLINA SLAVE LAW. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(4): 456-475. Traces Thomas Ruffin's interpretations of the North Carolina slave law during his service in the state Supreme Court. In his first opinion, *State v. Mann*, Ruffin held that "the power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect." Cases cited show his judicial decisions were a mixture of strict construction of the law and generous concession, unless the safety of slavery was involved. Ruby Kerley
1366. Young, Elizabeth. JUVENILE BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, 1838-1887. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(3): 181-197. An analysis of the types of biography published by the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. during the period indicated, and the efforts made to make them attractive and to obtain wider use of them. W. D. Metz
1367. Zornow, William Frank (Kansas State College). MISSISSIPPI STATE AID FOR INDIGENT SOLDIERS, 1861-1865. Mid-America 1956 38(1): 38-46. Based on published sources, describes "the various methods instituted in Mississippi for the collection and distribution of goods and money for indigent families of soldiers" during the Civil War. The plight of the poor was not relieved, however, because "there was just not enough goods to go around." R. F. Campbell
1368. Zornow, William Frank. STATE AID FOR INDIGENT SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN FLORIDA, 1861-65. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956 34(3): 259-265. Local and county relief agencies were unable or unwilling to provide for the needs of the soldiers' families in Florida during the Civil War. The state legislature assumed the task, but it was hampered by the scarcity of supplies, dishonesty of some officials and claimants, and the taxes-in-kind of the Confederate authorities. G. L. Lycan



## D. 1871-1918

## GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1170, 1572

1369. Blake, Nelson M. (Syracuse Univ.). *AMBASSADORS AT THE COURT OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT*. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1955 42(2): 179-206. Roosevelt's likes and dislikes for the ambassadors stationed at Washington during his presidency proved to be important. Berlin and London both began to woo the new President, but the anti-German reaction produced here by the Venezuelan debt controversy helped to bring about the recall of Holleben to Berlin. Roosevelt's old friend, von Sternberg, was sent to Washington, but Jusserand and the President became strong friends, and T. R. respected Bryce. In the end, the Kaiser's attempt to woo Roosevelt failed. Sentiment and national interest began to push the United States inexorably toward the side of the future Allies of 1914, foreshadowing the uneven neutrality of Wilson's day. G. L. A. Reilly

1370. Curato, F. *LA POLITICA ESTERA ITALIANA DOPO LA CADUTA DI CRISPI SECONDO I DOCUMENTI DIPLOMATICI ITALIANI* [Italian foreign policy after the fall of Crispi, according to the Italian diplomatic documents]. *Politico* 1956 21(1): 19-48. Examines Italy's international position upon the formation of the Rudini Cabinet and shows that the new administration faced three urgent questions: 1) peace with Abyssinia; 2) renewal of the treaty of 1891 with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and 3) the situation in the Mediterranean. The volume of diplomatic documents published by the Italian Foreign Office throws light only on the last two points. The increased tension between Great Britain and Germany compelled Caetani, the new foreign minister, to propose to the other members of the Triple Alliance the revival of the Mancini clause of 1882, according to which Italian obligations in the Alliance were not to be applied against Great Britain. Germany's refusal obliged Italy to accept a clause contrary to its interests. The attempt to reestablish the treaty between Italy and Spain failed because Spain asked recognition of its possession of Cuba. Moreover, relations between Italy and France were strained by the struggle for Tunisia. Caetani was ready to recognize the French protectorate in Tunisia provided normal commercial relations followed, but the protectionist Méline cabinet was not willing to grant commercial advantages. Germany's narrow interpretation of the Triple Alliance led to a new stage of Italian foreign policy. Journal

1371. Djordjević, Dimitrije. *KAKO SU VELIKE SILE SAZNALE ZA ZAKLJUČENJE BALKANSKOG SAVEZA 1912* [How did the Great Powers learn of the conclusion of the Balkan alliance of 1912]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1954 (4): 127-143. Includes some unpublished local information based on the recollections of Aleksandar Belić, President of the Serbian Academy of Science. The information shows extreme caution on the part of the Serbian government not to disclose the existence of the Treaty of Alliance. The article is based on documents published by the Great Powers. S. Gavrilović

1372. Fein, John M. (Duke Univ.). *LONGFELLOW, SARMIENTO, AND TWO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS*. *Americas* 1956 12(3): 299-302. Brief letters of 1866 and 1876 from the Argentine statesman Domingo F. Sarmiento to the poet Longfellow. The letters are printed with an introduction relating them to the Spanish American reputation of Longfellow and to the work of Sarmiento as a promoter of Inter-American cultural relations. D. Bushnell

1373. Giglio, Carlo. *IL SECONDO TENTATIVO DI MANCINI PER ZEILA E L'HARAR (MARZO-GIUGNO 1885)* [The second attempt of Mancini for Zeila and Harar (March-June 1885)]. *Risorgimento* 1955 7(2): 89-119. The negotiations between Rome and London were resumed on account of the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from Harar, of the insurrection against the English authorities at Zeila and of the appointment of a French consular agent in that harbor. Mancini's action was brought to a favorable conclusion by Granville's declaration of 20 May, but no action was taken as both governments fell. The article is based on documents from the historical archives of the Foreign Office and the Ministry for Italian Africa, and unpublished English documents reproduced in the appendix. P. Pastorelli

1374. Hölzle, Erwin (Konstanz). *PROLOG ZUM ERSTEN WELTKRIEG: WELTIDEOLOGISCHE WANDLUNGEN IN AMERIKA UND RUSSLAND* [Prologue to the First World War world-ideological transformations in America and Russia]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1955 180(3): 507-529. An interpretation of politico-ideological developments in the United States and Russia before 1914. They influenced the foreign policies of both countries and, through some kind of Hegelian logic-mystique, prepared them both to begin in World War I to play the role of dominant factors, as states with world-missions, in a bi-polarized world. The author contends that Wilson (before 1914) in a vigorous though vague manner made the United States conscious of its mission to bring the right of self-determination to all peoples; that in Russia "Neoslavism," aiming at the liberation of specific peoples, grew in influence; and that both these countries were drawn closer to Britain and France whose traditional privileges were threatened by the emergence of a powerful and ambitious Germany. When Europe, previously the "center of the world," was torn in 1914 by the Russian-instigated strife, the way was opened for the "new forces" in both of the border states (*Randmächte*) to assert themselves historically. J. L. Snell

1375. Kiernan, V. G. (Univ. of Edinburgh). *BRITAIN, SIAM AND MALAYA: 1875-1885*. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(1): 1-20. Based on documents from the foreign and colonial offices in the British Public Record Office, on accounts and memoirs of British public servants, and on relevant secondary works. Describes relations between Siam and Great Britain concerning provinces, states and principalities of the Malay peninsula. Concentrates on the disputes between officials in the British colonial and foreign services over the policy to be followed in regard to Siamese authority on the peninsula. These disputes are carried on against the background of French colonial expansion in Indochina and center around the value and possibility of maintaining Siam as a buffer state between the British and French territories. The controversy came to a head in 1882. Policy in regard to Malaya and Siam was temporarily settled, by a Conservative government, in favor of maintaining Siamese authority on the peninsula whenever feasible and in her relations with foreign powers, insofar as this only involved extending moral support. Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

1376. Masić, V. *BISKUP JOSIP ŠTROSMAJER* [Bishop Josip Štrosmajer]. *Republika* 1956 10 April. Extracts from a speech on the doctrine of papal infallibility delivered by the Bishop of Zagreb, Croatia, at the Vatican Council of 1870. S. Gavrilović

1377. Radonić, Jovan (Univ. of Belgrade). *CRNA GORA NA BERLINSKOM KONGRESU 1878* [Montenegro at the Berlin Congress, 1878]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 336-339. Quotes two statements by Montenegrin envoy, Božo Petrović: 1) a letter published in *Le Temps* of 19 June 1878 presenting the case of Montenegro, and 2) a memorandum submitted to Bismarck, the President of the Congress, presenting Montenegro's claim for expanded frontiers. S. Gavrilović

1378. Sokolnicki, Michał (former Polish Ambassador to Turkey). *NA PRZEŁOMIE POLITYKI LEGIONOWEJ. EPIZODY 1916* [The turning point in the policy of the Legions. Episodes from 1916]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 5-28. The author, one of the leading figures in the Polish movement for independence, tells of his efforts in the summer of 1916 to raise the Polish question as an international problem. Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński informed him in Stockholm, about the end of June 1916, that the Russian Foreign Minister Sazonov expected very soon to receive the approval of his plan of a Proclamation by the Czar recognizing Poland as a separate political entity under the sceptre of the Romanovs, in union with Russia. It is well known that Sazonov's initiative in May 1916 was due to information he had about plans conceived by Austria and Germany relating to the creation of a semi-independent Polish State. The information about Sazonov's short-lived plan (it was abandoned after a couple of weeks) provided valid arguments for Polish politicians who advocated a solution of the Polish question in agreement with the Central Powers, for increasing their pressure in negotiations with Vienna and Berlin. Journal (S. J. Biegański)



379. Thaden, Edward C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). ARYKOV AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY AT CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1911. Journal of Central European Affairs 1956 1(1): 25-44. While Russia usually supported the Balkan states against the Ottoman Empire, on three occasions she favored instead an entente with the Porte. Such was the case between 1799 and 1805, again for a few years after 1833, and once more in 1911, when Charykov, Russian ambassador in Constantinople, sought special privileges for Russia in the Balkans. Much new information has become available since when B. Fay and William L. Langer wrote on the subject in 1928, and particularly important are volumes XVIII and XIX of the Second Series of the Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia v epokhu imperiializma, 1878-1917, published by the Russian government in 1908 and reviewed by Philip Mosely in the Journal of Modern History in 1940. This new information necessitates modification of the rather harsh and anti-Russian judgments of Langer and Fay regarding the program of Charykov, whom they regarded as a tool of ex-Foreign Minister Izvolski. The author concludes that 1) Izvolski's role in the negotiations in the autumn of 1911 in Constantinople was not of primary importance; 2) these negotiations now appear more logical and more official than has been assumed; 3) Charykov can hardly be considered to have been a scapegoat when he was recalled to Russia in 1912; and 4) if Charykov's impetuosity was a major factor in producing the Russian diplomatic fiasco, certainly the failure of acting Foreign Minister Neratov to send Charykov more precise instructions was equally important. C. F. Delzell

1380. Unsigned. THEO KAPLAN. Funken 1956 7(1): Biographical note on Menshevik participant in the revolution of 1905, who later lived as a Marxist scientist and social scientist in Germany; with bibliographical data.

H. Hirsch

1381. Wiener, Philip P. (City College of New York). M. BEARD AND FREUD ON 'AMERICAN NERVOUSNESS. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(2): 269-274. Dr. Beard's ideas, popularly presented in the United States in the 1920's concerning the cultural causes of mental tensions and the survival value of nervousness, were known to and admired by Freud. Freud strongly approved Dr. Beard's clinical empiricism, though he differed from Beard in singling out from the cultural environment the fact of sexual repression as the cause of neurosis. W. H. Coates

## WORLD WAR I

1382. B. R. PRVI "POALI" U BEOGRADU [The first "poilus" in Belgrade]. Nedeljna Informativna Novina 1956 May. Gives information on the French air force group stationed at the Banjica base near Belgrade and, generally, on the warfare in Serbia in World War I. The article also mentions the French naval artillery unit which was placed on the Opčider hills to defend Belgrade from attacks by the Austrian submarine fleet. S. Gavrilović

1383. Hammer, Hermann (Ph. D. candidate, Friedrichs-Institut, Berlin). DIE RUSSISCHEN AUFMARSCHPLÄNE GEGEN DIE MITTELMÄCHTE [The Russian plans of military assembly against the Central Powers]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(4): 165-176. Describes the historical background, development, and execution of the plans, from the Franco-Russian Military Convention of 1894 to the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. The author explains the reasons why Russian military leaders on strategic grounds rejected general mobilization. He points out the harmful effect of Russian strategy of French intervention and of Russian ingenious defensive psychology. H. M. Adams

1384. Henning, Heinz (teacher, Winsen/Luhe). DER AUFBAU DER DEUTSCHEN KRIEGSWIRTSCHAFT IM ERSTEN WELTKRIEG [The construction of the German war economy in the First World War]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(2): 49-65. Describes the step-by-step conversion, and its effects on the lives of the people, from the free economy in 1914 to the state-directed economy of 1916, which reached its high point in the Hindenburg Program at the end of that year. The article covers chiefly the areas of war finance, food, and raw materials. H. M. Adams

1385. Kienast, Harald, and others. [THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND]. Deutsche Soldat 1956 20(5). Three narra-

tives from phases of the Anglo-German naval battle of Skagerrak (Jutland), April 1916, as witnessed from several German battleships. Titles and authors are as follows: Kienast, Harald (Rear Admiral, Ret.). MIT ADMIRAL VON HIPPER AUF DER "LÜTZOW" [With Admiral von Hipper aboard the "Lützow"] pp. 138-139. Unsigned. AUS DEM GEFECHTSBERICHT SMS "SEYDLITZ" [From the battle report of the SMS "Seydlitz"] p. 139. Ritter, Rudolf (Capt., ret.) SMS LÜTZOW AN DER SPITZE DER FLOTTE [SMS Lützow at the head of the fleet] pp. 141-142. R. Mueller

1386. Kovač, Ante. PRVA DIVIZIJA JUGOSLOVENSKIH REVOLUCIONARA U RUSIJI [The first division of Yugoslav revolutionaries in Russia]. Republika 1956 22 May. A brief history of this division which fought on the Russian front in Dobruja in World War I. The division was formed of approximately 15,000 Yugoslav nationalists from Austria, ex-prisoners of war in Russia. S. Gavrilović

1387. Michaelis, Wilhelm. DER REICHSKANZLER MICHAELIS UND DIE PÄPSTLICHE FRIEDENSAKTION VON 1917 [Imperial Chancellor Michaelis and the Papal peace effort of 1917]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(1): 14-24. Based on published documents and memoirs, papers of the Chancellor, and Wilhelm Michaelis' personal memories and conversations with his father, State Secretary von Kühlmann and others. He defends his father against the charges of Erzberger and others that the Chancellor refused to renounce the German conquest of Belgium and thus caused the failure of the Papal Peace Proposal. The account concludes with a general defense of the Chancellor's conduct, stressing his loyalty to the monarchy. F. B. M. Hollyday See also: 1: 663, 2143, 2146, and 2: 1388, 1390

1388. Michaelis, Wilhelm. ERGÄNZUNG ZUM AUFSATZ: "DER REICHSKANZLER MICHAELIS UND DIE PÄPSTLICHE FRIEDENSAKTION VON 1917" [A supplement to the essay: "Imperial Chancellor Michaelis and the Papal peace effort of 1917"]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(2): 128. Presents evidence, based on the memory of State Secretary von Kühlmann, that Erzberger received from him foreknowledge of the German reply to the Papal Peace Proposal and approved it. F. B. M. Hollyday See also: 1387

1389. Purković, Miodrag. O EPISKOPU NIKOLAJU [On Bishop Nikolaj]. Poruka 1956 (36). Brief biography of the Serbian Orthodox Bishop Nikolaj Velimirović who died in South Canaan, USA, on 18 March 1956. He played a considerable role in England and the USA in the cause of Serbia in World War I. The Bishop was interned by the Germans in Dachau in World War II. S. Gavrilović

1390. Schütte, Ernst. NOCH EINMAL DER REICHSKANZLER MICHAELIS UND DIE PÄPSTLICHE FRIEDENSAKTION VON 1917 [A further word on Imperial Chancellor Michaelis and the Papal peace effort of 1917]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(5): 294-297; with comments by Wilhelm Michaelis (pp. 297-303) and by K. D. Erdmann (pp. 304-307). Schütte agrees with Wilhelm Michaelis that the Chancellor did not sabotage the Papal Peace Proposal, but questions his willingness to renounce Belgium as a war aim, supporting this stand from the published documents, and attributes to him the capabilities of the civil servant, not the statesman. Wilhelm Michaelis, basing his account on published documents, historical accounts, and the statements of his father's adjutant, von Kameke, insists that the Chancellor wished to renounce Belgium and probes further into the role of Erzberger, Kühlmann, and Papal Nuncio Pacelli in the German reply. Erdmann concludes, relying on the sources used by Schütte and Michaelis, that the Chancellor was willing to renounce political control of Belgium, but did not surrender the idea of economic guarantees, that the role of Hindenburg remains uncertain, that Kühlmann's reply to the Proposal did not destroy chances of a negotiated peace, that Erzberger's role remains unclear, and that peace in 1917 might well have flourished on Reichstag objections. F. B. M. Hollyday See also: 1387

1391. Terraine, J. A. 1915 - THE END OF AN EPOCH. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(601): 76-79. The year 1915 marks a turning point in history; the war had unexpectedly become a stalemate; the use of a poison gas was the first clumsy step into the age of horror



weapons, annihilating the importance of the individual; this new weapon, like submarine warfare also tried out in 1915, failed. The year 1915 was a year of defeat for the Allies and of deadly frustration. The attempt to break the deadlock by using the fleet in the Dardanelles campaign failed and British strategy based on a massive Navy and a small army was not adopted again. For the future, air power seemed the most important factor, and the period which saw the end of sole reliance on the army and navy closed a Golden Age.

J. A. S. Grenville

1392. Zloković, Ig. POTAPANJE AUSTRIJSKE RATNE KRSTARICE "ZENTA" [The sinking of the Austrian cruiser "Zenta"]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 390-396. Publishes the report of the commander of the ship, Captain Paul Pahner. The ship was sunk in an encounter with a French squadron on 18 August 1914 in the Adriatic Sea off the coast of Montenegro. Pahner wrote his report on 19 August 1914 as a Montenegrin prisoner of war. A certified copy of the original is now in the Maritime Museum in Kotor. S. Gavrilović

1393. Žujović, Zoran. U SRBIJI 1915 [In Serbia in 1915]. *Politika* 1956 1-3 May. Interview with the French general, George Amber, who had served in Serbia in World War I as a member of the Epidemiological mission sent by the French government in 1915 to aid in combatting typhus. S. Gavrilović

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See also: 1576

1394. Baylen, Joseph O. (Delta State College, Cleveland, Mississippi). A LETTER ON THE HOPES OF SMUTS. *Journal of Negro History* 1956 41(1): 69-70. Writing in February 1907, after the inauguration of responsible self-government in Transvaal, Smuts saw a "unique opportunity to work away from racialism - the dead center of S. African politics in the past." W. E. Wight

1395. Hargreaves, J. D. (Lecturer, Univ. of Aberdeen). THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SIERRA LEONE PROTECTORATE AND THE INSURRECTION OF 1898. *Cambridge Historical Journal* 1956 12(1): 56-80. Based on unpublished Colonial Office and Sierra Leone archives and the Chalmers Report in *Parliamentary Papers* (1899). Studies the Temne, Mende, and Sherbro revolts following Governor Cardew's imposition of a hut tax. The author concludes that the contemporary explanations were too simply conceived. The basic reasons were to be found in the tribesmen's mistrust of Western influences and the administration's arbitrary policy. S. H. Zebe

1396. Rowbotham, W. R. (Commander). NILE GUNBOATS, 1884-85. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(601): 80-91. Making use of both published work, and unpublished material in the British Admiralty records, the role of the local river craft--not strictly speaking gunboats--attached to the Nile Expeditionary Force to relieve General Gordon, is examined. The strategy of the campaign, with particular reference to the possible use of the Nile steamers is discussed, and the actual work done by these ships is explained. The author concludes that "although the work of the Nile gunboats in 1884-85 was confined mainly to lines of communication, as opposed to actual fighting, the assistance they rendered to the Army was incalculable." J. A. S. Grenville

1397. Turner, Lorenzo D. (Roosevelt Univ.). THE ODYSSEY OF A ZULU WARRIOR. *Journal of Negro History* 1955 40(4): 305-317. Life story of Mgnoka (Richard Julian von Dickersohn), a Zulu, who after the defeat of his people, lived in Germany until 1882 when he came to the United States. Photographs of his family Bible record, written in Zulu, are included. W. E. Wight

### Asia

See also: 1178, 1181

1398. Biggerstaff, Knight (Cornell Univ.). SHANGHAI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION AND READING ROOM: AN ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE WESTERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE CHINESE. *Pacific Historical Review* 1956 25(2): 127-149. Analysis of the Shanghai Polytechnic, including personalities involved, ultimate objectives, financial

problems, and its ultimate failure. The Polytechnic was an attempt by interested foreigners and progressive Chinese to bring Western scientific knowledge to China. The only successful project undertaken was an essay contest which interested the elite in China. Seen against China's backwardness in the late nineteenth century the Polytechnic was significant even though its work was basically unimpressive. Ruth Hyman

1399. Lee, Kyung Won. THE MILITANT EDITORS. *Korean Survey* 1956 5(5): 3-5, 11. Adulates the American publisher of the *Korean Review* and the British publisher of the *Korean Daily News*, two English-language newspapers which were published in Korea at the beginning of the 20th century. The author praises the publishers for having championed the cause of Korean independence despite the Japanese colonial authorities' frequent attempts to silence them. R. Mueller

### Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

1400. Blackton, Charles S. (Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N. Y.). AUSTRALIAN NATIONALITY AND NATIONALISM: THE IMPERIAL FEDERATIONIST INTERLUDE, 1885-1901. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1955 7(25): 1-16. An account of the bitter battle between the supporter and opponents of Imperial Federation in Australia, with much evidence gathered from the newspapers and journals of the time. The influence of economic conditions in Australia is given some prominence. C. C. Gorchels

1401. Gollan, R. (Research Fellow, Australian National Univ.). THE TRADE UNIONS AND LABOUR PARTIES, 1890-4. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1955 7(25): 17-36. The severe labor unrest in Australia during the 1890's, epitomized especially by the Maritime Strike, is described, followed by the subsequent development and tribulations of new labor parties. C. C. Gorchels

1402. McHenry, Dean E. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE ORIGINS OF CAUCUS SELECTION OF CABINET. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1955 7(25): 37-43. Gives details of the development, in some political parties in Australia and New Zealand, of the caucus method of selecting members of the government ministry, and points out some advantages and disadvantages of the system. C. C. Gorchels

### Canada

1403. Neatby, Blair H., and John T. Saywell (Univ. of Toronto). CHAPLEAU AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN QUEBEC. *Canadian Historical Review* 1956 37(1): 1-22. Analysis of the Conservative Party in Quebec and the role played by Joseph Adolphe Chapleau in it, for twenty years (1878-1898). He opposed the ultra-clerical forces and thus saved the party from becoming narrowly Roman Catholic. He failed, however, to unite his party, being unable to compromise with the Castors who wanted to destroy him. In spite of his personal ambition he put his nation above personal attainment, both in the execution of Riel and the Manitoba school question. His career illustrates the "dilemma of a national politician representing a minority group." Ruth Hyman

1404. Roy, Reginald H. (Provincial Archives, British Columbia). THE EARLY MILITIA AND DEFENCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1871-1885. *British Columbia Historical Quarterly* 1954 18(1/2): 1-28. An account of some of the unique defense problems faced by a sparsely populated outpost which seemed to require both naval and land militia. Details of the frustrations of the populace, the lack of official British and Canadian government support, and the ultimate solution are given. C. C. Gorchels

### Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1188, 1196, 1457, 1465, 1536

1405. Baerlein, Henry. THE FIRST AND LAST KING OF MONTENEGRO. *Contemporary Review* 1955 188(1077): 170-174. An unfavorable account, emphasizing the



anny and cupidity of Nicholas I. His dreams of becoming the st ruler of a united Yugoslavia were dissipated by his coward-submission to Austria during World War I. J. G. Gazley

1406. Gelber, N. M. (Jerusalem). AN ATTEMPT TO INTERNATIONALIZE SALONIKA - 1912-1913. Jewish Social Studies 1955 17(2): 105-120. Describes attempts by the Jewish community in Salonika to obtain, through the aid of the Zionist Organization and the Austrian Foreign Ministry, the internationalization of the city, in order to avoid both the destruction of the city's trading position and the submersion of Jewish culture and privileges under either Bulgar or Greek domination. Appended are memoranda from David Florentin the President of the Zionist Organization and an exchange of letters between the agent of the Salonika Jews and the Austrian Foreign Ministry. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

1407. Havráňková, Růžena. DUBNOVÉ POVSTÁNÍ V BULHARSKU A JEHO OHLAS U NÁS [The April uprising among the Bulgarians and its echo here]. Slovenský Přehled 1956 42(4): 123-124. The April 1876 uprising among the Bulgarians was a bid for national freedom. Prominent Czech writers, such as Jan Neruda, Svatopluk Cech and Josef Holecčka, came out on the side of the Bulgarian bid for freedom. As a national bid for freedom, the example was not lost on the Czechs. H A Staff

1408. Jovanović, Z. P. ILKA MARKOVIĆ [Ilka Marković]. Politika 1956 3 March. Brief history of the young woman who made an attempt on King Milan's life in the Cathedral of Belgrade on 11 December 1882 because her husband, an army officer, was sentenced to death in a political trial and shot. Based on local literature and some unpublished material such as the diary of Milan Milićević, diplomat and author. S. Gavrilović

1409. Lainović, Andrija (President, Montenegrin Historical Society). JEDAN IZVEŠTAJ O PRIVREDI IZ 1878 I REDLOZI ZA POBOLJŠANJE POLJOPRIVREDE U CRNOJ GORI [A report dated 1878 on economy and proposals for the improvement of agriculture in Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 377-385. Publishes the full text of Ilja Jovanović's report to the Montenegrin Government. The original report is in the archives of the Montenegrin Senate in the State Museum in Cetinje. S. Gavrilović

1410. Mišić, Aleksandar. DOKUMENTI I SEĆANJA [Documents and memories]. Politika 1956 1-3 May. Describes the celebrations of 1 May in several Serbian cities from 1896 to 1923. The article is based mostly on recollections by the early Serbian socialist leader Triša Kaclerović. S. Gavrilović

1411. Pejović, Djoko. AGRARNA POLITIKA CRNOGORSKE KRAJEVINA U KRAJEVIMA OSLOBODJENIM U BALKANSKOM RATU 1912. GODINE [The agrarian policy of the Montenegrin Government in territories liberated in the Balkan War of 1912]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 215-242. Describes measures enacted for redistribution of land abandoned by the departed Turkish owners, disposal of land previously owned by the Turkish state and Turkish corporate bodies, equipment of the new Montenegrin settlers, etc. Based on unpublished archives of the Montenegrin Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of War, National Assembly, Supreme Resettlement Commission, etc. S. Gavrilović

1412. Pejović, Djoko. PRILOG PROUČAVANJU RUDNOG BOGATSTVA CRNE GORE [A contribution to the study of the mineral wealth of Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 356-362. Refers mainly to explorations made at the request of the Montenegrin Government in 1914 by a Czech engineer, Albin Melhar. The article is based on Melhar's report dated December 1915 and other unpublished Montenegrin documents, files of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deposited in the State Museum in Cetinje. S. Gavrilović

1413. Shnitman, A. M. REVOLIUTSIONNAIA DEIATEL'NOST' D. N. BLAGOEVA V ROSSII I BOLGARII (1878-1885 GG) [The revolutionary activity of D. N. Blagoev in Russia and Bulgaria in 1878-1885]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (2): 66-107. Blagoev received his political education in Russia and it was there that he became acquainted with Marxism. In 1885 he helped found the Partiya russkikh sotsial-demokratov and participated in the publication of an illegal, Marxist-

oriented, workers' paper, Rabochii. After his return to Bulgaria he kept in constant and direct contact with the leaders of Russian Marxism abroad, especially Plekhanov. The article also gives a detailed summary of the ideological views of Blagoev in the 1880's. In part based on police documents in Russian archives. M. Raeff

1414. Unsigned. MOJE TAMNOVANJE [My imprisonment]. Borba 1956 10 March. An unpublished manuscript of the celebrated Serbian humorist, Branislav Nušić. In 1887 during the reign of King Milan he was sentenced to two years of imprisonment because of the anti-dynastical character of one of his satirical poems. S. Gavrilović

1415. Unsigned. NEZABORAVNI BRAT [Unforgettable brother]. Borba 1956 1-3 May. Biographical information on Dimitrije Tucović, an early Serbian socialist leader, based on recollections told by his sister Draginja. Tucović was killed in World War I. S. Gavrilović

1416. Urban, Zdeněk. OHLAS TAŽENÍ REVOLUČNÍ ČETY CHRISTA BOTEVA U NÁS [The echo of the campaign of the revolutionary band of Christa Botev in our country]. Slovenský Přehled 1956 42(6): 192-194. Botev took an active part in the 1876 uprising in Bulgaria. The exploits of his band are traced through comments in the Czech press. Several accounts of the exploits of Botev appeared, all of which are fully referenced, as is the account by J. Jireček in his correspondence with the Bulgarian historian Marin Drinov. H A Staff

1417. Vučković, Vojislav (Yugoslav diplomat until 1945). DON IVAN MUSIĆ I 'CETINJSKI INCIDENT' IZ 1883 [Nobleman Ivan Musić and the 'Cetinje incident' in 1883]. Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 143-154. Disentangles a historical plot in which two rival dynasties (Karageorgeviches and Obrenoviches) fought for control in Serbia, each backed by a foreign power (Russia and Austria). The Karageorgeviches used an in-law (Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, Cetinje) and King Milan Obrenovich secretly planted spies and assassins. Musić's role in this conflict is thus elucidated. Based on diaries of Milan Piroćanac and Milan Milićević; archives in the Serbian Academy of Science, Belgrade; and local literature. S. Gavrilović

## BELGIUM

1418. Onclinck, Georges (Athenée Robert Catteau, Brussels). LES DEBUTS DU CINEMATOGRAPHE DES FRERES LUMIERE A BRUXELLES D'APRES LES JOURNAUX DU TEMPS (NOVEMBRE 1895-FEVRIER 1897) [The beginnings of the Lumière brothers' moving pictures in Brussels, from newspapers of the times (November 1895-February 1897)]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(3): 219-225. Examines the reaction of the press to the earliest appearances of the moving picture outside France, at Brussels, beginning on 10 November 1895. After a few months, the new invention satisfied the technical curiosity of the photographers, the snobbism of the best aristocrats, the liberal journalists' avidity for progress, and the economic impulses of the impresario. With such a beginning, the movies were on the road to success. Ch. LeGuin

## FRANCE

See also: 1160, 1207, 1529

1419. Ainberg-Zagriatskova, S. F. PIS'MA IZ OSAZHDEN-NOGO PARIZHA 1870-1871 GG [Letters from besieged Paris 1870-1871]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 129-132. Summary of a few letters from the young Russian embassy official Obreskov, written during the siege of Paris by the Prussians and the few days which preceded the outbreak of the Commune. M. Raeff

1420. Angran, P'ér. NEIZVESTNYE STRANITSY BIOGRAFIH KOMMUNARA LEO FRANKELIA [Unknown pages from the biography of the Communard Leo Frankel]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 96-103. Describes the escape from Paris and peregrinations of one of the leaders of the Paris Commune, the Hungarian Leo Frankel. When Frankel was eventually arrested in Vienna he was not extradited to France because of the conflicts in jurisdiction between the Hungarian and Austrian authorities and also because the French government, after the Republican electoral victory of 1876, did not



want to bring the death sentence into execution. The latter part of the article is based on diplomatic correspondence in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Raeff

1421. Benedikt, Ernst. NEW LIGHT ON THE DREYFUS CASE. *Contemporary Review* 1956 189(1085) : 291-292. A summary of Paléologue's diary on the affair and of a new survey of the case by Professor Guy Chessman. J. G. Gazley

1422. Jezdinská, Milada. PAŘÍŽSKÁ KOMUNA A JEJÍ OHLAS U SLOVANSKÝCH NARODŮ [The Paris Commune and its echo among the Slav peoples]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42 (4) : 120-122. The tradition of the Commune worked its influence upon the Slav peoples, in strengthening the ideas of the working class movements during a period of persecution. Several Polish and Russian emigres had taken a part in the Paris uprising. The sentiments aroused by this Paris uprising --described as a political cataclysm--were echoed in several popular verses, examples of which are quoted in the text. The attitude of the Czech bourgeoisie was given in the paper *Pokrok*, defining its point of view towards the proletariat and the uprising. H A Staff

1423. Lavaulx, Jacques de. LE COMTE HENRI DE LA VAULX, PRECURSEUR DE L'AERONAUTIQUE [Count Henri de La Vaulx, pioneer of aeronautics]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1955 7(73) : 85-90. Brief biography of the man who popularized balloons, dirigibles and airplanes during the early 20th century. L. Loubère

1424. Laveau, Claude Fernand. LES COMMUNARDS DANS LES PRISONS CHARENTAISES [The Communards in the prisons of Charente]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1956 (14) : 30-47. A description of the conditions in the prisons of the Charente area in which the Communards awaited the execution of their sentences of deportation. Letters, official reports, newspaper accounts, etc. serve as sources. The numbers of prisoners held and sent to New Caledonia, the organization of the prison-fortresses, the hygienic conditions of the prisoners, their food and clothing supply, their work, reading materials and study groups, and their family relationships are described. Discontent was constant. R. E. Planck

1425. Muselier, (Admiral). MA VIE AU "BORDA" [My life on the Borda]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1955 6(71/72) : 688-695. Description of the routine aboard the old three-masted training ship, Borda, around the turn of the century when the author was a midshipman. L. Loubère

1426. Polti, Maurice (Association Nationale des Sociétés par Actions). QUARANTE ANS D'IMPOT GENERAL SUR LE REVENUE. SON EVOLUTION DE JOSEPH CAILLAUX A NOS JOURS [Forty years of general income tax; its development from Joseph Caillaux to the present]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances* 1955 108(1) : 14-30. A laudatory summary of the efforts of Joseph Caillaux, French minister of finance during the early 20th century, who championed and, in 1914, introduced the general income tax in France. The income tax boosted revenue returns while at the same time it provided for a more just distribution of the national tax burden and gave to a large segment of the nation a stake in the national welfare. R. Mueller

#### GERMANY

See also: 1217, 1223, 1225, 1390, 1475, 1493, 1497

1427. Bartel, Horst (Berlin). DIE HISTORISCHE ROLLE DER ZEITUNG "DER SOZIALDEMOKRAT" IN DER PERIODE DES SOZIALISTENGESETZES [The historical part played by the newspaper *Der Sozialdemokrat* during the period of anti-Socialist legislation]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(2) : 265-290. At the time when German Social Democracy and the German socialist Trade Unions were driven underground by Bismarck's anti-Socialist legislation (1878 to 1890), *Der Sozialdemokrat*, which started publication in September 1879, was the central organ of German Social Democracy. At the beginning the paper showed opportunist leanings but after the party congress in Wyden, the paper, directly assisted by Marx and Engels, developed into a consistent revolutionary organ in the struggle against the anti-Socialist legislation and Bismarck. Journal (H. Bültner)

1428. Chodera, J. POLSKA I POLACY W TWÓRCZOŚCI GERHARTA HAUPTMANN [Poland and the Poles in the work of Gerhard Hauptmann]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(7/8) : 482-495. The beginnings of German imperialism are also those of German "Naturalism." Hauptmann was the chief representative of this literary trend. Earlier the Poles had been regarded, in their exile, as heroes; now they became objects of mistrust and dislike by the Germans. The characters in Hauptmann's works are analyzed in this context, showing his use of Polish figures, and to what degree he adopted the current social and ideological descriptions. In his indirect manner, Hauptmann gave much support to German public opinion, and to German imperialism. H A Staff

1429. Cieślak, Tadeusz, and Stefan Witt. PROBLEM REFORMY PRUSKIEGO PRAWA WYBORCZEGO NA ZIEMIACH POMORSKICH W LATACH 1905-1907 [Problem of the reform of Prussian electoral law in Pomerania in 1905-1907]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9/12) : 112-119. The Prussian electoral law was based on the property census which favored the wealthy and discriminated against the poor. Under the influence of the Russian Revolution of 1905 to 1907 the Social Democrats in Prussia began an organized action for reform of the electoral law. On the basis of local newspapers the article describes the workers unrest in Polish-populated Pomerania, at that time part of Prussia. E. Boba

1430. Dorpalen, Andreas (St. Lawrence Univ.). WILHELMIAN GERMANY--A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1955 15(3) : 240-247. Concerns the nature and significance of the internal stresses to which William II's empire was exposed. He notes the cynicism and ruthlessness injected into public life by Bismarck, and argues that the Germans lacked "a sense of community transcending social cleavages," the quality of true nationhood. William II was not a strong personality and could be made to yield, but there was usually no effective opposition to the regime. Moreover, the middle class was so concerned over the growing socialist movement that it was reluctant to weaken the monarchy. The Social Democrats did nothing to allay the distrust of the middle class, which should have been their natural ally. The war led to a spontaneous, genuine closing of ranks, partly because many hoped that it would usher in a better social and political order. But this did not materialize, and with minor modifications the social cleavage continued after the war. The inability of the Weimar Republic to bring reform was one of the main reasons for its eventual collapse. Hitler at least created the semblance of a genuine national community, although actually little was changed. The problem still awaits solution. G. H. Davis

1431. Evzerov, R. Ia. "SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE KORRESPONDENZ" - ORGAN LEVYKH GERMANSKOI SOTSIAL'NOJ DEMOKRATII [Sozialdemokratische Korrespondenz - the organ of the Left in Germany's Social Democracy]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2) : 107-114. Summary of the contents and ideological orientation of the periodical *Sozialdemokratische Korrespondenz*, organ of the left-wing German Social Democrats in the years 1913 and 1914. The major part of the paper was devoted to its stand against war. M. Raeff

1432. Galos, A. UWAGI NA TEMAT RUCHU ROBOTNICZEGO WE WROCLAWIU W LATACH 1905-1906. [Notes on the theme of the working-class movement in Wrocław 1905-1906]. *Sobótka* 1955 10(3) : 341-367. The material conditions of the working classes in Wrocław, with respect to prices and real wages, are analyzed, showing deterioration of conditions and financial arrangements in the Wrocław industries during the 1905 revolutionary period. Strike action was a predominant feature of the labor-movement; detailed tables are provided on trade-union membership, which increased steadily. A comparative growth is discernible in the Social Democratic union. The lock-out, a feature of the struggles between the worker and capitalist elements, is extensively analyzed, with supporting figures from 1903 to 1906. H A Staff

1433. Gooch, G. P. REVISIONISM IN GERMANY. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2810) : Special Supplement "Historical Writing" : xv-xvi. Analyzes the attitude of German scholars from the First World War to the present with respect to the Second Reich and the policy of Bismarck. The earliest of these were almost unqualified in their praise of Bismarck and in their disapproval of his successors. A challenge to this view was



presented by Friedrich Meinecke, whose liberal and cosmopolitan sentiments have been reinforced by Erich Eyck, Veit Valentin, Franz Schnabel, and Gerhard Ritter. P. H. Hardacre

434. Knebel, Jerzy. PRZYWÓDCY SPD WOBEC REWOLUCJI I ZDZIERNIKOWEJ I SPRAWY DEMOKRATYCZNEGO POKOJU [The attitude of the leaders of SPD towards the October Revolution and democratic peace during the 1st-Litovsk talks]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(2): 73.

Discusses the attitude of the German Left after the Bolshevik Revolution towards the efforts of the German government and the war in the East. Of the three workers' parties the SPD tried to stifle revolutionary movements and supported German imperialism. The USPD cultivated a negative attitude towards the war, aiming at a just peace and defending the Russian Revolution in Parliament; however, it also showed a negative attitude to revolutionary activities, and followed a passive policy. The USPD was, moreover, divided internally into two groups, one with Ledebour and the other with Haase and Kautsky, the latter group being more radical. Only the Spartakus Party was fully revolutionary, rejoicing in the Bolshevik victories and fighting at the abolition of the German government by force.

A. F. Dygnas

435. Kühnert, Herbert. EIN UNBEKANNTER BRIEF VON ERNST ABBES AUS DER GRÜNDUNGSZEIT DES JENAER GLASWERKS SCHOTT UND GENOSSEN (9. NOVEMBER 1885) [An unknown letter of Ernst Abbes from the founding period of the Jena glass factory, Schott and Associates (9 November 1885)]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 1954/55 4(3/4): 261-265. During his search for source material on the history of this glass manufacturer, the author discovered this letter (reprinted in toto), which discloses production and marketing problems of the fledgling German optical industry. R. Mueller

436. Raba, J. WALKA O JEDNOŚĆ ORGANIZACYJNĄ W GÓRNO-SŁĄSKIM RUCHU ROBOTNICZYM NA PRZELOMIE XIX I XX WIEKU [The struggle for organizational unity in the Upper Silesian worker movement at the turn of the 19th and 20th century]. *Sobótka* 1955 10(3): 382-433. The wave of strikes in the late 1880's in the Silesian coal industry was primarily economic in character, although the participation of other classes did show some sense of solidarity. The influence of the German Social Democratic Party was also increasing at this time. The direction of Polish Socialist opinion was in the hands of the PPS (Polish Socialist Party). The *Gazeta Robotnicza* and the writings of Rosa Luxemburg exerted a direct influence. At the turn of the century, the Socialist press was agitating for an electoral campaign. The struggle for organizational form took place among the German Social Democrats, the Polish Socialists, the German Party, and the Polish Social Democratic Party, where the influences of Rosa Luxemburg and Julian Marchlewski were of outstanding importance. H A Staff

437. Rein, Gustav Adolf. DIE ZWEITE SCHLACHT BEI LEIPZIG [The second battle of Leipzig]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 175-185. As a convinced royalist Bismarck took firm stand against the danger of the spread of republicanism in Europe. In Bismarck's opinion, nationalism and democracy endangered the political balance of power. As a monarchist, he also pressed for the preservation of Austria-Hungary. H A Staff

438. Rich, Norman (Bryn Mawr College). HOLSTEIN AND THE ARNIM AFFAIR. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(1): 54.

Based on unpublished documents from the files of the German foreign ministry and on Holstein's personal papers, which the first volume has appeared in English translation in the Holstein papers: memoirs, diaries, and correspondence of Friedrich von Holstein, 1838-1909. Vol. I, Memoirs and critical observations. Edited by Norman Rich and M. H. Fisher. (Cambridge, 1955-). Recounts Holstein's role in the dismissal of Harry von Arnim in 1874 from his post as first ambassador of the new German Empire to France and in the subsequent trial of Arnim "before the municipal court of Berlin." Shows as well as the story circulated about Holstein by Arnim's party, incorporated into much of the historical literature dealing with this incident and its relation to Holstein's career. The "Arnim version" distorted both the part played by Holstein in the affair and the consequent effects on his career. Later in Holstein's career his enemies made the Arnim account the basis for an explanation of Holstein's "relegation" to a behind-the-scenes position in the foreign ministry which Rich shows was Holstein's

preference not his punishment. Also demonstrates that Holstein was not forced to remain "behind the scenes" and thus to resort to that career of intrigue and insidious influence by which he is so widely characterized. Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

1439. Sieger, Walter (Leipzig). ZUR GESCHICHTE DES VERBANDES JUNGER ARBEITER UND ARBEITERINNEN DEUTSCHLANDS, SITZ MANNHEIM [On the history of the Association of Young Workers of Germany, Mannheim office]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(1): 12-38.

The affiliation of the south German organizations in 1906 was welcomed and promoted within the Social Democratic Party only by the left-wing Social Democrats, in particular by Clara Zetkin and Karl Liebknecht. Both became political and ideological leaders of proletarian youth and brought up the young workers in the spirit of anti-militarism and socialism. The International Youth Conference in Stuttgart in 1907 showed the strength of the German proletarian youth movement. The prosecution of Liebknecht, the proclamation of the "Reichsvereinsgesetz" (1908), and, above all, the fact that the leadership of the Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party decreed the dissolution of the independent workers' and youth organizations, deprived the working youth movement of its revolutionary character. Journal (H. Bülter)

1440. Surman, Z. Z DZIEJÓW WALKI ROBOTNIKA GÓRNO-SŁĄSKIEGO W R. 1905 [From the history of the struggle of the worker in Upper Silesia in 1905]. *Sobótka* 1955 10(3): 367-382.

The period of the 1905 revolution in Upper Silesia is re-examined, showing that its lack of success was primarily a consequence of police suppression of worker movements. The coal mines of the area were the scenes of strikes. In this, as well as in labor struggles, the various worker unions played a prominent part. The idea of "a legal struggle" was held most prominently among the German Social Democrats, and the Polish PPS, led by Rosa Luxemburg. About 30,000 workers were involved in the 1905 strikes in Upper Silesia. H A Staff

## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1230, 1237, 1238

1441. Armytage, W. H. G. RUSKIN AS UTOPIST. *Notes and Queries* 1956 3(5): 219-225. An account of Ruskin's ideas, with particular reference to his experiment for founding a museum in Sheffield, and the establishment of a new community, principally composed of shoe-makers which has kept the name of St. George's farm. The museum was built, but St. George's farm languished, though the experiment was not without significance. J. A. S. Grenville

1442. Blake, Robert (Oxford Univ.). THE CURRAGH INCIDENT. *History Today* 1956 6(6): 395-402. This incident of 20 March 1914 is "the only occasion since the seventeenth century in which the British tradition of military neutrality in political matters has been broken," and it came "nearer, perhaps, than any other one event in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries" to disrupting the British constitution. Instructions from the War Office offered British officers serving in Ireland the possibility, under certain circumstances, of not participating in contemplated military action against the Unionists; but the instructions were not properly understood in Ireland, and the Asquith government became involved in political difficulties with the Conservative opponents of Irish Home Rule, one minister and two high-ranking officers resigning. There is still controversy as to the responsibility for the original misunderstanding and for the subsequent reactions. Both Liberals and Conservatives violated parliamentary usage, and the incident cannot properly be called a "mutiny." W. M. Simon

1443. Hyde, William J. (Trinity Univ., Texas). THE SOCIALISM OF H. G. WELLS IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1956 17(2): 217-234. The socialism of Wells was subjective and sincere, but it had some inconsistencies, ambiguities, waverings, and naivetés. During his stormy Fabian association (1903 to 1908) he tried to expand the Society's activity from a national to a world arena and to alter its technique of quiet "permeation" to that of vigorous proselytizing. Among his social ideas was a thorough-going eugenicism. Other social devices were to improve the lot of the selected, surviving members of his intellectually governed Platonic society. W. H. Coates



1444. Meyer, John R. (Harvard Univ.). AN INPUT-OUTPUT APPROACH TO EVALUATING THE INFLUENCE OF EXPORTS ON BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE LATE 19th CENTURY. *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History* 1955 8(1): 12-34. A challenge of popular contentions which attribute Britain's heavy losses of its overseas markets for industrial goods in the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the decline of her industrial expansion during this period. Of equal if not greater significance, were 1) the retarded growth of the global capability to absorb exports, and 2) Britain's deteriorating competitive position in the world market, by which she obtained a smaller proportionate share of the world's exports. Extensive chart and graph documentation. R. Mueller

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1245, 1249, 1253, 1407, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1495, 1580

1445. Amort, Čestmír. VLADIMÍR ILJIČ LENIN V PRAZE ROKU 1901 [Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in Prague, 1901]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(4): 113-117. Excerpts from the Lenin-Krupskaya correspondence establish where and with whom Lenin was staying while in Prague. H A Staff

1446. Doležal, Jiří. PRVNÍ RUSKÁ REVOLUCE A JEJÍ OHLAS U NÁS [The first Russian revolution and its echo among us]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(1): 19-21, and (2): 65-66. The first part is a note on the demonstrations and the statements of the Czechs in favor of the Russian revolution of 1905. The second part deals with the November period of the 1905 revolution. The strikes which took place throughout the Habsburg Empire are interpreted as active support for the Russian workers. H A Staff

1447. Flaker, Alexander (Univ. of Zagreb). O PRAVAŠKOM RADIKALIZMU 80-TH GODINA XIX STOLJEĆA [On radicalism of the pravaši in the 1880's]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1954 7(1-4): 85-101. Describes the crisis which arose inside the Pravaši Party, defenders of Croat national rights, under the impact of contemporary materialistic and revolutionary thinking (Darwin, Haeckel, Chernyshevsky, etc.) The description shows that after a period of militant opposition the leaders of the pravaši (Starčević and others) finally gave in under government pressure and their party declined. The article is based on contemporary newspapers and other local literature. S. Gavrilović

1448. Gross, Mirjana (Institute of History, Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb). POČECI RADNIČKOG POKRETA U ZAGREBU [The beginnings of the labor movement in Zagreb]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1955 8(1-4): 1-39. Examines the period 1869 to 1875. The examination concerns 1) local labor conditions; 2) aims, activities, and achievements of labor; and 3) the attitude of government. The article makes special references to reforms advocated by two labor leaders, Dragutin Kahle and Franjo Potisk. The article is based on the contemporary labor newspaper *Radnički Prijatelj*; Kahle's brochure *Nekoliko reči o društvenom životu* [A few words on social life]; the archives of the City of Zagreb, etc. S. Gavrilović

1449. Gross, Mirjana. SOCIALDEMOKRATSKA STRANKA HRVATSKE I SLAVONIJE I NARODNI POKRET 1903 [The Social Democratic Party of Croatia and Slavonia and the popular movement in 1903]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1954 7(1-4): 35-84. History of this party with special reference to its political cooperation with other Croat popular parties in opposition to the regime of Regent (ban) Héderváry in 1903. The article is based on local contemporary press and literature. The inaccessibility of the records of the proceedings of the state government of Croatia and Slavonia has made it somewhat incomplete. S. Gavrilović

1450. Hantsch, Hugo (Univ. of Vienna). DIE TAGEBÜCHER UND MEMOIREN DES GRAFEN LEOPOLD BERTHOLD [The diaries and memoirs of Count Leopold Berchtold]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 205-215. A critical examination of the diaries of Count Berchtold, who was Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary from 1912 to 1915. The diaries deal mainly with the years 1906 to 1913 and 1915 to 1918. Notes for the year 1914 were destroyed in accordance with Berchtold's wishes. H A Staff

1451. Hapák, Pavol. SLOVENSKÉ ROBOTNICKÉ HNUTIE V BUDAPEŠTI KONCOM XIX. STOR. [Slovak workers' move-

ment at the end of the 19th century in Budapest]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(1): 52-86. As a consequence of mass pauperization Slovak farmers and agricultural workers moved abroad or to other parts of Hungary. Budapest became the greatest center within the state, where they worked chiefly in the building industry and on the regulation of the Danube. Slovak and Czech workers in Budapest constituted the largest group of Slavic workers headed by the Social Democratic Party. The article is partly based on unpublished material. F. Wagner

1452. Holotík, L'udovít. PROBLÉM NÁRODNOOSLOBODIVOVCIEHO BOJA A POLITIKA SLOVENSKEJ BURŽOÁZIE PRED PRVOU SVETOVOU VOJNOU [Problem of the fight for national liberation and the policy of the Slovak bourgeoisie before World War I]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(1): 26-51. During the last decades before World War I Slovakia, as a part of Hungary, remained economically undeveloped. The national struggles failed because they were headed by bourgeois elements. As a direct result of the October Revolution (1917) the situation was completely changed, leading to the liberation of the Czech and Slovak peoples in the newly formed Czechoslovakia. Published sources are used. F. Wagner

1453. Jelovac, Vuk. BANJALUČKI VELEIZDAJNICKI PROCES [The high treason trial in Banja Luka]. *Republika* 1956 17 April. Describes the trial in World War I of 156 Bosnian nationalist leaders accused of plotting to overthrow the government. The trial lasted from 3 November 1915 to 22 April 1916. Sixteen nationalist leaders sentenced to death were reprieved at the intervention of the Interparliamentary Union, the World Alliance of Women, and, especially, the King of Spain, Alphonso XIII. S. Gavrilović

1454. Kodedová, Oldřiška. LIDOVÉ MANIFESTACE V ČECHÁCH K PRVNÍMU VÝROČÍ RUSKÉ REVOLUCE [Popular demonstrations in Bohemia on the first anniversary of the Russian revolution]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(1): 13-14. The year 1906 was celebrated among the Czechs as the first anniversary of the 1905 Russian revolution. A reprint of one of the posters used is included in the text, together with a list of the chief centers of demonstrations. H A Staff

1455. Kodedová, Oldřiška. NÁRODNOSTNÍ OTÁZKA V LETECH 1905-1907; SITUACE V ČECHÁCH [The nationality question during the years 1905-1907; the situation in Bohemia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1955 3(2): 192-222. One of the most important problems in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was that of national minorities. The Czech and German proletariat played a significant role under the influence of the Russian bourgeois revolution in 1905-1907. The solidarity of the multi-national working classes grew strong as a consequence of this revolution. The author investigates the economic situation and the labor movement as they concern the development of nationalities. In reviewing these problems from a Stalinist-Leninist point of view, he argues that the events of 1905-1907 weakened the foundations of the Empire, factor which led directly to the disintegration of the Habsburg Monarchy. Unpublished material is used. F. Wagner

1456. Kramer, Hans (Univ. of Innsbruck). BENITO MUSSOLINI IN TRIENT UND DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHEN BEHÖRDEN IM JAHRE 1909. NACH NEU GEFUNDENEN AKTEN [Benito Mussolini in Trent and the Austrian authorities in 1909. According to newly discovered files]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 186-204. Evaluation of documents of the Provincial Government in Innsbruck, dealing with the activities of the 26-year-old Mussolini in Trent. His work as editor, which was far more social democratic than nationalistic in character, ended with his expulsion from Austria. H A Staff

1457. Krizman, Bogdan (Archivist, State Archives, Zagreb). OSNIVANJE "NARODNOG VIJEĆA SLOVENACA, HRVATA I SRBA U ZAGREBU" 1918 [The setting up of the "National Council of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs in Zagreb" in 1918]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1954 7(1-4): 23-32. History of the amalgamation of all Croat, Slovene, and Serb political parties of Austria-Hungary into a National Council which, after the defeat of the Central Powers at the end of World War I, sent its authorized representatives to Belgrade and offered union with Serbia to King Alexander Karageorgevich. The article is based on State Archives in Zagreb, records of the proceedings of the Council, and local literature. S. Gavrilović



458. Matz, Richard. DER ÖSTERREICHISCHE LIBERALISMUS [Austrian liberalism]. *Zukunft* 1956 3: 75-79. Sympathetic inquiry into the causes of the failure of Austro-Hungarian Liberalism, 1860 to 1890. Austrian Liberalism was hindered from growing into an effective political movement because Austria's bourgeoisie was too divided over German hegemony issues in the Habsburg Empire and immersed in institutional quarrels over the Dualism Settlement of 1867.

R. Mueller

459. Pilch, Andrzej. WPŁYW REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 NA WALKĘ MAS PRACUJĄCYCH ŚLĄSKA CIESZYŃSKA [The influence of the 1905-1907 revolution on the fight of the working masses in Cieszyn-Silesia]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 120-138. After describing the poor material conditions of Polish workers in Austrian Silesia and the electoral law which was unfair for the working class, the author describes in detail the history of workers' unrest and political action of Polish Socialists in the years 1905 to 1907. The action of the working class forced the government to change the electoral law (21 December 1906). The activation of Polish labor movements in Austria at this time is ascribed to the influence of the Russian Revolution and workers' unrest in the neighboring Kingdom of Poland -- then under Russian rule.

E. Boba

460. Pisarev, Iu. A. REVOLIUTIONNOE DVIZHENIE JUZHOSLAVIANSKIKH OBLASTIAKH AVSTRO-VEŃGRII [1905 GODU] [Revolutionary movement in the South Slav provinces of Austria-Hungary in 1905]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 1: 25-36. On the basis of published sources from the archives of the Yugoslav and Hungarian Communist Parties and new evidence in Russian archives, the article gives a general descriptive account of the unrest and revolutionary ferment in Slovenia and Croatia during the Russian Revolution of 1905 to 1906. The industrial proletariat and the Social Democratic Party of Croatia-Slovenia were in the vanguard of the fight.

M. Raeff

461. Sandor, V. DIE GROSSINDUSTRIELLE ENTWICKLUNG IN UNGARN 1867-1900 [The development of large-scale industry in Hungary during 1867-1900]. *Acta Historica* 1956 3(3): 139-237. Hungarian industrial activity and development after the Dualism settlement of 1867 was attuned and dictated by the needs of the exploitative and ruling Austrian bourgeoisie classes which sought to perpetuate Hungary's colonial and dependent status. The author devotes special emphasis to the textile, grain milling, metal, and machinery industries, and maintains that the ruling Austrian bourgeoisie and capitalist classes had a tacit agreement with Hungarian landholders by which Hungarian industrialization would not disturb their hold on the Hungarian peasantry and the rural labor supply. He concludes with a survey of Hungarian labor legislation and the status of Hungarian urban labor during this period. Extensive use is made of primary and secondary sources. Russian and French summaries of the article are appended.

R. Mueller

462. Schüssler, Wilhelm. EIN HANSEAT SAH DAS ALTE ÖSTERREICH [A Hanseatic saw old Austria]. *Südostforschungen* 1955 14: 215-222. Brief summary of Schüssler's position on his writings on Austro-Hungarian questions of the period 1900 and 1918.

H A Staff

463. Szekeres, József. ADATOK A PÉCSI Bányászok Évi HARCÁIRÓL [Data on struggles of miners of Pécs, 1905]. *Századok* 1955 89(6): 897-923. Summarizes significant events prior to 1905 since the first miners' movement at Pécs in 1882. This movement and the strike in 1893 to the occurrences of 1905. Working conditions, wage demands, and the lack of political rights of the miners of the Pécs basin are described. The struggles were influenced by the Russian Bourgeois Revolution of 1905. The labor movement resulted in an improved wage system. Unpublished documents are used.

F. Wagner

464. Unsigned. VITA AZ 1875. ÉVI FÚZIÓ TÖRTÉNETÉNEK KAPCSOLATOS KÉRDÉSEKRŐL [Debate about some questions related to the history of the fusion in 1875]. *Századok* 1955 89(6): 924-933. A group of historians belonging to the Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences organized a discussion, based on the preparation of Mrs. Pál Kovács' work *Az 1875-ös fúzió története* [History of the fusion in 1875]. The debate particularly touched the party

struggles of 1867 to 1875 leading to fusion of the parties headed by Ferenc Deák and Kálmán Tisza. Many suggestions were made to elucidate the political role of smaller nobility in contemporary Hungary. It was proposed by the discussion group that the author omit the problem of the liberalism of the political party led by Ferenc Deák.

F. Wagner

1465. Urban, Zdeněk. DVĚ NEZNÁMÉ STRÁNKY DĚJIN ČESKOJUGOSLOVANSKÝCH STYKŮ [Two unknown pages of the history of Czech-Yugoslav relations]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(4): 129-130. Two incidents are cited, the first concerning the contact of the Czech publicist J. J. Touzimsky with the Bulgarian revolutionary Christo Botev, and the Serb Djordje Vojakovic, in 1876. The second is the letter of J. Meissner (Majzner) to the Bulgarian revolutionary, Panajot Chitov, in 1876. Meissner's letter--written in Serbian--is reproduced as a photostat in the text.

H A Staff

## ITALY

See also: 1285, 1456

1466. De Biase, Corrado. IL "DIARIO" DEL MINISTRO VINCENZO RICCIO (1915) [The diary of Minister Vincenzo Riccio (1915)]. *Nuova Antologia* 1955 90(12): 527-546. Describes the previously unpublished diary, which Minister Vincenzo Ricci kept from 1 May 1915 to 19 June 1916. Entries for the days 1 to 7 May 1915 are reproduced, describing the course of events and the views of an active collaborator of Salandra in Italian political activities during the days when the Triple Alliance was repudiated.

P. Pastorelli

1467. Fonzi, Fausto. GIUSEPPE TOVINI E I CATTOLICI BRESCIANI DEL SUO TEMPO [Giuseppe Tovini and the Catholics of Brescia of his time]. *Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia* 1955 9(2): 233-248. On the basis of a recent study by A. Cistellini on Giuseppe Tovini the author examines the development of the Catholic movement in the Province of Brescia. The conflict between the conservatives headed by Tovini and the younger ones of a moderate tendency, was resolved in favor of the latter. They overcame the intransigent opposition of the older group, and by joining the liberals, became a political force in the country. Contains some unpublished documents.

P. Pastorelli

1468. Gobetti, Piero (deceased Italian political journalist). RACCONTO INTERROTTO [Interrupted story]. *Ponte* 1956 12(3): 409-412. Consists of an unedited excerpt from the writings of Piero Gobetti, the influential Torinese anti-Fascist journalist who died in 1926 as the result of Fascist police brutality. The excerpt was designed to be the beginning of an autobiographical account in which the character, Andrea, represents Gobetti. The selection here printed deals with the initial period of the First World War. According to Gobetti's widow, it was written in 1918 to 1919, soon after the author was graduated from the lyceum, but was never completed. It is now published on the 30th anniversary of his death.

C. F. Delzell

1469. Maggio, Giovanni (Unione delle Provincie d'Italia). L'UNIONE DELLE PROVINCE D'ITALIA [The Union of Italian Provinces]. *Civitas* 1955 6(12): 103-108. Describes the U. I. P., founded in 1905 and dissolved by Fascism in 1928, chiefly from its revival in 1947 to the present day.

R. J. Mayne

1470. Rebecchini, Salvatore (Associazione nazionale dei Comuni italiani). NOTE SULL'ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEI COMUNI ITALIANI [Notes on the National Association of Italian Municipalities]. *Civitas* 1955 6(12): 109-113. Traces the history of the N. A. I. M. from its foundation in 1902 to its suppression by Fascism in 1927; then, from its revival in 1946 to the present day.

R. J. Mayne

1471. Spadolini, Giovanni. LIBERALISMO E DEMOCRAZIA DI FRONTE ALL'AVVENTO DEL MOVIMENTO CATTOLICO DALLA CRISI DEL 1898 ALL'AVVENTO DELL'ETA GIOLITTIANA [Liberalism and democracy at the birth of the Catholic movement. From the crisis of 1898 to the beginning of the era of Giolitti]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(2/3): 441-460. Studies the attitudes towards Catholics of the various Italian parties in the period between the agitation of 1898 and the Libyan War. The author calls special attention to the decline of the old anti-clericalism and of the anti-ecclesiastical legislation: moderate liberals and Catholics formed



alliances against socialism and the popular blocks, especially in the local administrations. There was a period of transition and tolerance during which the liberal state renounced the conflict with the Church in order to further its own economic and civil progress. A. Monticone

## POLAND

See also: 1298, 1303, 1428, 1436, 1440

1472. Biegański, Stanisław (Colonel, member of editorial committee of *Niepodległość*). *IDEA PAŃSTWOWA W RUCHU NIEPODLEGŁOŚCIOWYM, W LATACH 1908-14* [The state idea in the movement for independence in the period 1908 to 1914]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 60-116. Outlines the revival of the idea of the Polish State, after the first Balkan crisis in 1908, in the Polish Socialist movement and the all-Polish camp. The ideology and the organic structure of both political movements have used the political and national concepts of socialist and liberal trends in Western Europe to a great extent. The author analyzes the development of the doctrine in connection with the political events from 1909 to 1914, arising from the foreign policy and the main political trends throughout Poland. He uses Polish journalistic materials and memoirs as well as foreign publications relating to the foreign policy.

Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1473. Czapczyński, Tadeusz. MARIA KONOPNICKA WOBEC SPRAW SPOŁECZNYCH I NARODOWYCH W ŚWIETLE KORESPONDENCJI Z LAT 1888-1910 [Maria Konopnicka's attitude towards the social and national problems, as reflected in her correspondence: 1888-1910]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 433-482. For the first time publishes portions of the collection of 259 letters of the famous poetess, belonging to her daughter Zofia Mickiewicz. Many of them throw light on her literary activities. Subjects such as emancipation of women, current political and educational problems were also discussed. A. F. Dygnas

1474. Daniszewski, Tadeusz. KIEROWNICZA ROLA KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ W REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 ROKU NA ZIEMIACH POLSKICH [The directing role of the working class in the 1905-1907 revolution in the Polish lands]. *Nowe Drogi* 1955 12(78): 24-41. In the period after the economic crisis of 1890 to 1892, centralization of the metal and mining industry in the Congress Kingdom of Poland proceeded, without removing disproportions in the social and financial aspects of these industries. The SDKPIL (Communist Party) organized the workers, in the face of the "anti-popular" front of the propertied classes. In the revolutionary actions of 1905-1907, the working classes encouraged revolution with their strikes and solidarity. Lenin discerned this very strong "popular character and solidarity" in the Congress Kingdom. H A Staff

1475. Gacek, Stanisław. KONFERENCJA NAUKOWA W POZNANIU. SPRAWOZDANIE Z SESJI POŚWIĘCONEJ REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. [Scientific conference in Poznań. Report from meetings devoted to the revolution of 1905-1907]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 379-381. Summary of lectures and discussions on a scientific conference organized by the Universities of Poznań and Toruń on 16 and 17 December 1955 in Poznań. Social, economic, cultural and political aspects of events from 1905-1907 in Poland were discussed, with emphasis on the Province of Poznań (Great Poland) and Pomerania, then under Prussian rule. E. Boba

1476. Incze, Miklós, and Ferenc Mucsi. TUDOMÁNYOS ÜLÉSSZAK VARSÓBAN AZ 1905-1907-es FORRADALOM 50. ÉVFORDULÓJA ALKALMÁBOL [Scientific session in Warsaw on the 50th anniversary of the Revolution of 1905-1907]. *Századok* 1955 89(6): 934-936. In commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Revolution of 1905-1907 in Poland, a joint session was held by the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences and other leading organs on 10 to 13 October 1955, with the participation of about 300 Polish historians and some foreign guests from the USSR and people's democracies. In a series of lectures, the main questions of the Revolution and the role of the Polish working class were discussed. F. Wagner

1477. Kamińska, Helena. WALKA ROBOTNIKÓW TOWARZYSTWA "HRABIA RENARD" W SOSNOWCU W REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 ROKU [The struggle of the workers of the "Hrabia Renard" concern in Sosnowiec during the 1905-1907 revolution].

*Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(1): 131-166. Describes the strikes organized by the Social Democrats of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania and by the Polish Socialist Party in various plants belonging to the concern, as well as the concern's attitude to them. The article is based on the concern's records now in the Archives of Będzin. A. F. Dygnas

1478. Kochański, Aleksander. SESJA NAUKOWA POŚWIĘCONA REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. NA ZIEMIACH POLSKICH [Academic session on the revolution of 1905-1907 on the Polish territory]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(1): 238-244. Report from the session held from 10 to 13 October 1955 in Warsaw and organized by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy and three other institutions. The report contains resumés of four papers read and of the discussion. A. F. Dygnas

1479. Korzec, Paweł, and Władysław Lech Karwacki. 50-LECIE REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 ROKU [50th anniversary of 1905-1907 revolution]. *Nauka Polska* 1956 4(1): 108-114. A bibliographical article reviewing the most important post-war books and conferences devoted to the 1905-1907 revolution in Poland. Most of the books listed are Polish. A. F. Dygnas

1480. Kosiński, Jerzy. DOKUMENTY WALKI O CZŁOWIEKA - WSPOMNIENIA PROLETARIATCZYKÓW [Documents of the fight for (the cause of) man: the recollections of the members of "Proletariat"]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 411-432. Reprints passages of the memoirs of the members of the first Polish Socialist Party "Proletariat," adding running commentary. A. F. Dygnas

1481. Kowalik, Tadeusz. Z HISTORII MARKSISTOWSKIEJ MYŚLI EKONOMICZNEJ W POLSCE [From the history of Marxist economic thought in Poland]. *Ekonomista* 1955 5/6: 155-179. Discusses the first publications of Ludwik Krzywicki. The principal achievements of Krzywicki and his followers are the translation of Marx' *Capital* (Vol. 1) and the attacks on Positivism. Krzywicki attacked Bolesław Prus, the leading Positivist ideologist, in various Polish journals. Though Krzywicki was clearly under the influence of Marx, in agrarian matters he adopted an idealist position, and tended to overestimate the role of the progressive intelligentsia. H A Staff

1482. Mark, B. PROLETARIAT ŻYDOWSKI W OKRESIE WALKI STYCZNIOWOLUTOWYCH 1905 ROKU [The Jewish proletariat in the period of the January-February struggles, 1905]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (17/18): 3-60. The period is marked by sharp crisis in the Polish industrial towns. The Jewish proletariat took part in the common struggle through their participation in the mass actions in Warsaw, Łódź, the industrial districts of Łódź, and in the Belorussian areas. Anti-Jewish pogroms, initiated by the Tsarist police, failed in view of the unity of the Polish front. Often a common struggle was waged by the Bund, the Social Democrats (Congress Kingdom) and the Social Democratic Working Party (Russia). H A Staff

1483. Michałowska, Barbara. SPRAWY ZIEMIAŃSTWA I WSI W EKONOMICZNO-SPOŁECZNYM PROGRAMIE "TYGODNIKA ILUSTROWANEGO" 1870-1880 [Social problem of gentry and peasantry as reflected in "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" 1870-1880]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 4: 198-235. Analyzes the contents of articles devoted to these questions, and states that, though the attitude of the editors to the problems had undergone changes during the ten-year period, those changes were always the reflection of changed conditions. Basically, "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" always represented the interests of great landowners. A. F. Dygnas

1484. Pilsudska, Aleksandra. UDZIAŁ KOBIET W WALKACH O NIEPODLEGŁOŚĆ [Women's part in the struggles for independence]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 169-188. A participant's account of the revolutionary activities in the years 1900 to 1908 and in the organization of the Riflemen's Unions, which prepared the cadre of the future Polish Army from 1908 to 1914. The author describes the special duties of women engaged in the conspiracy and their increasing participation in both stages of the struggle for Poland's independence. Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1485. Piotrowski, Wacław. LÓDŹ W "PRAWDZIE" ALEKSANDRA ŚWIĘTOCHOWSKIEGO (1881-1886) [A. Świętochowski's "Prawda" on Łódź: 1881-1886]. *Przegląd Na-*



torycznych i Społecznych 1954 4: 236-267. Analyzes the stories about Łódź and her industrial and nationalities blemishes in the Warsaw press, 1840 to 1870, and in *Prawda* from 1881 to 1886. The Warsaw press did not show much interest in the life of Łódź. *Prawda* shows more interest in it, and describes the harsh conditions of the worker's life there. The tone of *Prawda's* articles was very anti-German, quite possibly its editors found it easier therefore to discuss labor problems of a city in which the majority of industrialists were Germans. A. F. Dygnas

486. Piskor, Tadeusz (Lieutenant-General and former Chief of the Polish General Staff). *MOJE PIERWSZE TKNIĘCIE Z KOMENDANTEM* [My first contacts with the commandant]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 189-201. The author records two events in 1909 to 1910. One of them is the meeting abroad of the founders of the association of the Polish aggressive youth "Filarecja," which tried to integrate the idea of social progress with the political struggle for Poland's independence, whichever might have been the attitude of the revolutionary Russia. The second event is the first contact of the author with Józef Piłsudski in the common endeavor of organizing Polish military societies. The article gives many touches of the persons who later became well-known figures of Poland. Journal (S. J. Biegański)

487. Składkowski, Sławoj (General, former Prime Minister of Poland). *GERZYBÓW: 13 LISTOPADA 1905* [Grzybów: November 1905]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(25): 4. A participant's account of the famous Socialist manifestation on Grzybowski Square in Warsaw on 13 November 1904 [the date in the title is misprinted]. The article describes the rioting of the demonstrators and the Russian police, the retreat of the troops, the retreat of some of the demonstrators from the church, which was not entered by the Russians, and the demonstrators' surrender to the police late that night. A. F. Dygnas

488. Unsigned. *JERZY RYNG (W 70 ROCZNICE URODZIN)* [Jerzy Ryng. On his 70th birthday]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 3(81): 77-78. A brief biographical note on the Polish Communist Jerzy Ryng, together with an outline of his activities in translating the works of Marx and Engels, and his "activist" brochures. H A Staff

489. Unsigned. *Z SESJI NAUKOWEJ POSWIECONEJ WOLUCJI W LATACH 1905-1907 NA ZIEMIACH POLSKICH* [From the scientific assembly devoted to the 1905-1907 revolution in the Polish lands]. *Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji* 1955 6(1): 7-27. The meeting was held from 10 to 13 October, 1905, and the following papers were presented on the 1905 to 1907 revolution in Poland: T. Daniszewski on the working masses at the head of the Polish struggle during the 1905 to 1907 period; St. Kalabiński and F. Tycho on the peasant masses in the Congress Kingdom; Z. Kormanowa on the problems of the 1905-1907 period in Poland; Z. Młynarski on Polish-Russian cooperation, from the point of view of the masses. T. Radziński, and M. Pieczyńska-Rygnowa, both veterans of 1905-1907, gave short addresses. A short summary is appended to the title. H A Staff

490. Uziembło, Adam. *PIERWSZY PORTRET ZIUKA* [The first portrait of Ziuk (i. e. Joseph Piłsudski)]. *Kultura* 1956 3(1): 91-106. Personal recollections of the Polish Socialist, describing his first meeting with Piłsudski in Lvov in this century. The author also gives his recollections of other socialist politicians and of the atmosphere in the intellectual circles of Lvov. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIA

Also: 1314, 1413, 1434, 1446, 1454, 1656

491. Baron, Samuel H. (Univ. of Nebraska). *THE FIRST CADE OF RUSSIAN MARXISM*. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1955 14(3): 315-330. Deals with the attitudes, efforts, and achievements of the first dozen years of the "Emancipation of Labor" group established in 1883 by Khanov, the first to adapt Marxism to the concrete Russian situation. This was to be a propagandistic spearhead rather than an action group. It wanted to win followers by developments in Russia and by influencing Russian students in Switzerland. The time was most unpropitious for revolutionaries,

especially Marxists. Various groups sprang up but did not last long because they were so weak organizationally. This group made Populism less, and Marxism more, acceptable. It also influenced opposition elements rejecting terror.

R. B. Holtman

1492. Blank, A. S. *BOL'SHEVISTSKIE ORGANIZATSII I RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE V IVANOVO-VOZNESENSKOM RAIONE V 1912-1914 GODAKH* [The Bolshevik organizations and the labor movement in the Ivanovo-Voznesensk region in 1912-1914]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (3): 103-111. On the basis of unpublished archival sources (local and central) describes the strikes in the textile industries of Ivanovo-Voznesensk. The Bolshevik deputy to the fourth Duma, F. N. Samoilov, helped the workers to establish regular contacts with the Bolshevik party and thus the Bolsheviks played a guiding role in the revolutionary ferment of that region.

M. Raef

1493. Brügel, J. W. (London). *DIE BOLSCHEWISTISCHE REVOLUTION--FINANZIERT VOM WILHELMINISCHEN DEUTSCHLAND* [The Bolshevik revolution--financed by Wilhelmian Germany]. *Zukunft* 1956 (5/6): 155-156. The recent publication of "German Foreign Office Documents on Financial Support to the Bolsheviks in 1917" in *International Affairs*, April 1956, by George Katkov (prepared from German Foreign Office Archives captured by the Western Allies in 1945), establishes beyond doubt that the German Imperial Government subsidized the Bolshevik party in 1917. In return, the Bolshevik government effected the Russian withdrawal from the war and impeded Menshevik efforts to align revolutionary Russia on the side of the Western allies. Lenin later emphatically denied the receipt of German subsidies. R. Mueller

1494. Grabski, Marian. *SESJA WYDZIAŁU NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH AKADEMII ZSRR POŚWIECONA 50-LECIE REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R.* [Session of the Department of the Historical Sciences of the Soviet Academy devoted to the 50th anniversary of the revolution 1905-1907]. *Nauka Polska* 1956 4(1): 144-147. Enumerates the papers read at the session, and quotes from Professor Pankratova's paper, in a Polish translation. A. F. Dygnas

1495. Hostička, Vladimír. *POVSTÁNÍ NA KŘÍŽNÍKU "POTĚMKIN" A JEHO OHLAS V ČECHÁCH* [The uprising on the cruiser "Potemkin" and its echo among the Czechs]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(6): 203-204. A brief account of the 1905 uprising on the Russian warship "Potemkin," and the effect which this had on the proletariat of the Habsburg Empire, especially among the Czechs. The year 1905 in Russia is considered a vital experience for the Czech proletariat. H A Staff

1496. Jelavich, Charles (Univ. of California, Berkeley). and Barbara Jelavich. *THE OCCUPATION FUND DOCUMENTS: ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE*. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1955 14(3): 390-401. Answers an article by P. W. Blackstock in the December 1954 issue of this journal [See abstract: 1:33] which displayed two misconceptions, as to the basis on which the documents were deemed unreliable, and the definition of the term "forgery." The circumstances surrounding the acquisition and publication of the documents were suspicious, as shown by the judgment of their worth made by those in a position to know. Date and serial number of a document do not prove its validity. The issue is not content, but whether the documents are genuine and original, or concocted and reconstructed. Only a study of the Russian archives can determine the exact value of the documents. R. B. Holtman

1497. Kennan, George F. (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton). *THE SISSON DOCUMENTS*. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(2): 130-154. The Sisson documents were obtained from a Russian journalist, Eugene Semenov, by Edgar Sisson, representative in Petrograd of the U.S. Committee on Public Information, which in 1918 published the documents. They implied that the Bolsheviks were serving as paid German agents. The documents were examined by J. Franklin Jameson, editor of the *American Historical Review*, and by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian languages and institutions at the University of Chicago, who declared them generally authentic. The author argues against the authenticity of the documents on the bases of historical implausibility, technical imperfections, and evidences of forgery. He suggests that the documents were



the work of Anton Martynovich Ossendowski, who gave them to Semenov. Ossendowski was a Russian journalist with a long record as a virulently anti-German propagandist in the pay of Russian firms desirous of eliminating German competition. The author concludes that even if the Bolsheviks received funds from official German sources, it is still unlikely that either the Bolsheviks or the Germans saw the funds as a means of the Germans' purchasing substantial political influence in a post-revolutionary government.

Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

1498. Korol'chuk, E. A. LENINSKII "SOIUZ BOR'BY ZA OSVOBOZHDENIE RABOCHEGO KLASA" - ZACHATOK BOEVOI REVOLIUTSIONNOI RABOCHEI PARTII [Lenin's "Union of the struggle for the liberation of the working class" - origin of a fighting revolutionary workers' party]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 13-30. Descriptive account of Lenin's accomplishments in organizing "fighting unions for the liberation of the working class." On the basis of memoirs, published and unpublished, as well as some archival materials, the author describes the organization, tactics, and activities of several such unions in various towns of Russia in the 1890's.

M. Raeff

1499. Kosok, P. REVOLUTION AND SOVIETIZATION IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. *Caucasian Review* 1955 (1): 47-55. War and revolution went hand in hand in the Caucasus. The Order No. 1 of the Petrograd Soviet, 2 March 1917, did much harm to the Northern Caucasus. Military government, and the land dispute between the natives and Cossacks had been sources of trouble in the Northern Caucasus before 1917. Though the Caucasian front quickly broke up, the Caucasian Cavalry division remained a model unit. Confusion and indecision in the Kerensky-Kornilov relationship rendered the situation almost hopeless. The Caucasian division was later halted in its march to Petrograd.

H A Staff

1500. Livshin, Ia. I. PROMYSHLENNAIYA POLITIKA KAPITALISTICHESKIKH MONOPOLII V DOVOENNOI ROSSII [The industrial policy of capitalist monopolies in pre-war Russia]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (3): 37-52. In the first part, the author discusses the conflict which existed between the monopolistic syndicates of Russian industry, trade, and finance on the one hand and the interests of the noble large landowners, on the other. For political reasons, the Tsarist government tended to support the interests of the landowners. In its second part, the article describes the unplanned and ruthless exploitation of Russia's natural resources by the monopolies and their retarding influence on the technological progress of Russian industry and transportation. The documentation is partly based on unpublished minutes and reports of government conferences.

M. Raeff

1501. Mendel, Arthur P. (Graduate student, Harvard Univ.). N. K. MIKHAILOVSKIY AND HIS CRITICISM OF RUSSIAN MARXISM. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1955 14(3): 331-345. Mikhailovskij was a moderate Populist who led the anti-Marxist fight in the early 1890's and was revered by radical youth before Alexander II died. He accepted Marx' economic ideas, but not historical materialism. He especially criticized the "State, Race, and History" interpretation of history and nature, favoring the study of all aspects of a problem. Mikhailovskij favored a liberal constitution but became increasingly pessimistic. The keys of his thought were a "theory of progress," the "struggle for individuality," and the "subjective approach." Free will can make subjective ideals and a sense of justice prevail. Objective science and moral truth are the two kinds of truth.

R. B. Holtman

1502. Owen, L. A. (Sydney Univ.). THE INTERPRETATION OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917. *Australian Outlook* 1956 10(1): 20-29. The author compares his views on the contribution of the Russian peasantry during the Russian Revolution to those of Michael Florinsky, *Russia, a History and an Interpretation*, (New York, 1953). He concludes that the historiography on the Revolution treated inadequately the Russian agricultural and rural problems and the extent to which they aggravated the ills of the Tsarist regime.

R. Mueller

1503. Petrenko, M. Z., and V. A. Shidenko. KIEVO-PECHERSKAIA LAVRA V BOR'BE PROTIV REVOLIUTSII 1905 GODA [The Kiev-Pecherskaia lavra in the struggle against the Revolution of 1905]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (3):

132-136. On the basis of archival materials describes a few of the activities of the famous monastery outside Kiev in defense of the established order. The article lists some of the clergy's efforts, through education and propaganda, at counteracting the growing revolutionary sentiments of the local population.

M. Raeff

1504. Procházka, Jaroslav. LENIN - UČITEL A VŮDCE LIDU [Lenin - teacher and leader of the people]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(4/5): 129-131. A note on the highlight of Lenin's career, the prevailing features of the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, and how these may be studied by the Czech Communists.

H A Staff

1505. Roslova, A. S. Pervye Massovyie Politicheskie Vysshtupleniia Peterburgskikh Rabochikh [The first mass political actions of the workers of St. Petersburg]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 88-95. On the basis of archival sources and contemporary memoirs, describes the formation and activities of workers' circles in St. Petersburg from 1890 to 1893. The main organizer was M. I. Brusnev. First, the activities centered on discussions with the radical writer Shelgunov, and then they led to First of May meetings in the outskirts of the capital.

M. Raeff

1506. Scott-Montagu, Paul. MY DISCOVERY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATION. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1955 11(4): 326-331. In the pre-1914 period the Ukraine represented a separate entity from that of Great Russia proper. This distinction has not even now obtained general acceptance in Western Europe. The article is based on personal experience travels and study of pre-1914 Russia.

H A Staff

1507. Startsev, V. I. Pervaia Magistral'naia Ural'skaia Zheleznaiia Doroga [The first Ural railroad trunk line]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 116-122. Describes the planning and construction of the first trunk line into the Ural Mountains. The line was to benefit primarily the Ural industrialists, but it was not well integrated with the remaining Russian railroad net and its cost was extremely high. As the line proved economically unsatisfactory, the Treasury had to absorb the financial burden of its construction and operation.

M. Raeff

1508. Stasova, Elena, N. S. Karzhanskii, I. G. Korolev (Batyshhev), and B. M. Volin. Vospominaniia o partii-Nykh S'ezdakh [Reminiscences of the party congresses]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 3-16. Brief reminiscence of the arrangements made to bring delegates to and from the 4th party congress (1905). The recollection of the 5th congress (1907) contains a description of Lenin's role as a member of the presidium, and of his method of drafting and editing of the minutes of the sessions. The account of the 6th congress (1911) by a member from the provinces includes a description of the semi-illegal status of the party at the time. The reminiscence of the 9th (1921) congress center on Lenin's personality.

M. Raeff

1509. Szurig, Wacław. Rewolucja 1905-1907 w Rosji. Dokumenty i Materiały [Revolution of 1905-1907 in Russia: documents and materials]. *Nauka Polska* 1956 4(1): 147-150. A resumé of the characteristics of two collections of documents published in the Soviet Union in 1955.

A. F. Dygnas

1510. Tonerian, E. S. O Pervykh Perevodakh Trudov V. I. Lenina na Armianskii Iazyk [Concerning the first translations of the works of V. I. Lenin into Armenian]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 123-125. Account of the translations of Lenin's early works into Armenian made between 1903 and 1907. The names of the translators are unknown, but there is strong indication that most were made by S. G. Shaurmian and A. Akopian.

M. Raeff

1511. Tsetsorin, A. A. Bor'ba Moriaikov Chernomorskogo Flota za Vlast' Sovetov v 1917 Godu [The struggle of the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet for Soviet power in 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 94-104. Describes the attitudes and actions of the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet and of the workers of the naval base of Sevastopol, on the basis of local archival materials. Unlike the Baltic Fleet, the sailors and workers here were led by Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries, whose policies were oriented towards compromise with the bourgeoisie, the professional



cers, and the Tartar nationalists of the Crimea. Gradually, Bolsheviks secured a position of greater influence and led workers and sailors of Sevastopol into open armed revolutionary action. Thereby the influence of Bolshevik Soviet power was consolidated on the Black Sea. M. Raeff

512. Unsigned. IZ ISTORII PERVOI RUSSKOI REVOLYUTSII V PROMYSHLENNYKH TSENTRAKH STRANY [On the history of the first Russian revolution in the industrial centers of the country]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 87-93. Summaries of articles sent to the journal but not printed because of the limitation of space. The articles deal with various aspects of revolutionary events in the cities of Russia in 1905-1907, stressing the vanguard role of the proletariat and the activities of the Bolshevik local organizations. M. Raeff

513. Unsigned. K 50-LETIU PERVOI RUSSKOI REVOLYUTSII [On the 50th anniversary of the First Russian Revolution]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 202-209 and 214-216. Summary accounts of scholarly conferences, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Revolution of 1905, held at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, local institutes and academies, in Czechoslovakia, and Poland. M. Raeff

514. Unsigned. Z. 1905. GADA ATCEREI [In memory of 1905]. *Latvju Žurnāls* 1955 4(34): 34. Reviews the importance of the Revolution of 1905 in Latvia, which started on 13 January and lasted until the end of December. Three hundred Latvian revolutionaries lost their lives fighting against the Russian Expedition of Punishment commanded by General von der Lubbe and the units of the Baltic German nobles. However, the Latvians won freedom of religion and considerable freedom of press and assembly. Several Latvian deputies were elected to represent their nation in the Russian Duma. E. Andersons

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

515. Edqvist, Sven-Gustaf. BRANTING ANNO 82 [Branting in the year 1882]. *Tiden* 1955 47(10): 612-617. Based partially on unpublished letters to Branting found in the archives of the Labor Movement in Stockholm. They show that Branting was influenced by socialism at an early age and had personal contacts with men such as Bernstein and Vollmar. Branting had contacts in 1882 with both French socialists and Russian nihilists, and there is a possibility that he met nihilists in Geneva. Branting contributed an article on Swedish-Russian relations to a Geneva publication, *Der Baltische Föderalist*, November 1882 and the text of this article is given in Swedish translation. E. Ekman

#### SPAIN

516. Ortega y Gasset, Eduardo. MI HERMANO JOSE; CUERDOS DE INFANCIA Y MOCEDAD [My brother José; collections of infancy and youth]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(3): 174-211. A biographical note about the Spanish writer José Ortega y Gasset (1883-1956) written by his brother. The author describes the ancestry and early days of the writer and explains why he returned to live in Franco's Spain. H. Kantor

517. Rocamora, Juan. LAS PRESIDENCIAS DE LA PRIMERA REPUBLICA ESPAÑOLA [The presidents of the first Spanish Republic]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(1): 159-166. A review of Spanish history during the 19th century describing events which led to the creation and destruction of Spain's first Republican government. It describes the ideas and roles played by the four presidents of the short-lived republic--Estanislao Figueras, Francisco Pi Margall, Nicolas Gerónimo, and Emilio Castelar--and assesses their significance. H. Kantor

#### Latin America

See also: 1317, 1523, 1526, 1544

518. Dusenberry, William H. (Univ. of Pittsburgh). THE MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1879-1914. *Americas* 1956 12(4): 385-398. Describes the Society's work from its foundation to its dissolution during the Mexican Revolution. It represented essentially the large farmers and cattlemen, and its main functions were to distribute technical information, encourage exports, etc. D. Bushnell

1519. Liévano Aguirre, Indalecio. LA GENERACION DEL CENTENARIO [The Centennial Generation]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(489/490): 395-424. An address, in very general terms, praising the Conservative and Liberal leaders of the early 20th century who managed--after the 1,000 Days' War and the loss of Panama--to restore constitutional normalcy on a basis of mutual tolerance. Followed [on pp. 425-434] by comments from Luis Martínez Delgado, who adds his own praise of the Centennial Generation and also describes the work of Liévano Aguirre as a historian. D. Bushnell

1520. McCornack, Richard Blaine (Dartmouth College). PORFIRIO DIAZ EN LA FRONTERA TEXANA, 1875-1877 [Porfirio Díaz on the Texas border, 1875-1877]. *Historia Mexicana* 1956 5(3): 373-410. Describes the taking of Matamoros by Díaz in 1876 and his subsequent defeat. Concludes that in general the American naval officials on the spot supported the forces of the Mexican government while the local military officers tended to support Díaz. However, neither side received much material aid and the official policy of the American government was one of strict neutrality. The article is based on records of the State, War, and Navy Departments in the National Archives at Washington. Author

1521. Pimentel Carbo, Julio. UNA FAMOSA EXCOMUNION [A celebrated excommunication]. *Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología* 1954 4(10/11): 181-193. The circumstances of the filling of a vacancy in the canonry in the town of Guayaquil led to a violent dispute between the higher clergy and authorities of the Church, and the townspeople of Guayaquil. The excommunication occurred in the period 1887 to 1888. A. Graham

#### United States of America

See also: 1326, 1336, 1339, 1347, 1357, 1366, 1520

1522. Anderson, Oscar E., Jr. (Univ. of Cincinnati). THE PURE FOOD ISSUE: A REPUBLICAN DILEMMA, 1906-1912. *American Historical Review* 1956 61(3): 550-573. Until the time of William H. Taft the Pure Food and Drug Act signed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 remained a political football, involving the personalities of Harvey W. Wiley, the chemist who crusaded for the passage of the bill, and McCabe and Dunlap. The Act itself was difficult to enforce. Wiley, the crusader, was not willing to make concessions on any issue, and he came into constant conflict with James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture. Wiley finally resigned, trying at the same time to persuade Taft to dismiss the men in the administration whom he felt were incapable of handling the job. In spite of early strife and personality conflict, the law nevertheless was a success. Ruth Hyman

1523. Appel, John C. (East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, State Teachers College). THE UNIONIZATION OF FLORIDA CIGARMAKERS AND THE COMING OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(1): 38-49. American labor played an important role in bringing about United States intervention in Cuba in 1898, especially the Cigarmakers International Union. Many Cubans came to Florida to work, and the union attempted to organize them. The union came to feel that union organization should begin in Cuba, and to this end Samuel Gompers threw the weight of organized labor on the side of Cuban independence. However, once independence was achieved Cuban cigarmakers refused to submit to direction from the United States. R. B. McCornack

1524. Athearn, Robert G. (Univ. of Colorado). WAR PAINT AGAINST BRASS. *Montana* 1956 6(3): 11-22. A study of the policies and problems of the U.S. Army in the late 1860's and 1870's in coping with gold-seeking whites and war-like Indians in the Bozeman Trail area of the U.S. C. C. Gorchels

1525. Bacote, Clarence A. (Atlanta Univ.). WILLIAM FINCH, NEGRO COUNCILMAN AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN ATLANTA DURING EARLY RECONSTRUCTION. *Journal of Negro History* 1955 40(4): 341-364. Using the activities of Finch, first Negro elected to public office in Atlanta, as a framework, political activities in the city during early reconstruction are surveyed with particular emphasis upon the important issues of the day: education of the poor; establishment of city water works; and legislation to benefit all citizens regardless of race. W. E. Wight



1526. Berbusse, Edward J., S. J. (Fordham Univ.). NEUTRALITY-DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, 1910-1911. Americas 1956 12(3): 265-283. Analyzes U.S. policy toward the movement of men and supplies from U.S. soil to aid Mexican revolutionists against the Díaz dictatorship. Official interpretations of the neutrality statutes varied rather widely, with Secretary of State Philander K. Knox holding that all "commercial transactions" in arms were permissible and only the actual preparation of military expeditions on U.S. soil illegal. As the latter was hard to prove, and opinion near the border generally anti-Díaz, the revolutionists were able to receive substantial aid. D. Bushnell

1527. Clements, Roger V. (Manchester Joint Research Council). BRITISH INVESTMENT AND AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WEST, 1880-1900. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 42(2): 207-228. British investments in the American West from 1880 to 1900 evoked accusations of exploitation and stimulated Western resentment against alien control. For the most part it was alien ownership of land which elicited the greatest jealousy. The movement of settlers into western Nebraska, Kansas and Texas and into eastern Colorado first made general this hostility to British enterprise. Alliance men feared the establishment of an economic landlordism and a social aristocracy by the British entrepreneurs. This hostility was shown in bills introduced in the Congress and in the various state legislatures to restrict alien enterprise. The Grange joined in the restrictive movement. Authorities believe that such action caused the prosperity of the region to suffer, though it did not cause a stoppage of British investment. G. L. A. Reilly

1528. Coburn, Wallace David (as told the author by Maj. Will A. Logan). THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN. Montana 1956 6(3): 28-41. This is one of a number of contentious "first-hand" reports of the details of General Custer's "last stand" against the Indians in Montana in 1876. C. C. Gorchels

1529. Cook, Mercer (Howard Univ.). BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND THE FRENCH. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(4): 318-340. Surveys the French interest in Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and in the school itself. The article is based on a study of French journals, French books on America and some portions of the Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress. The author concludes that despite some Frenchmen who wrote of the usual stereotype Negro, the traditional French sympathy for the Negro was not altered. W. E. Wight

1530. De Santis, Vincent P. (Univ. of Notre Dame). PRESIDENT HAYES'S SOUTHERN POLICY. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(4): 476-494. Hayes withdrew federal troops from the South in an effort to build a Republican Party in the South which would be supported by the Southern conservative whites, to establish harmony between the North and South, and because of the demand of business for a change from military reconstruction. He tried, and failed, to divide the Democratic vote on economic rather than on racial issues by a program of national and internal improvements. His policy of selecting Democrats for important posts was neither successful in winning Southern whites to the Republican Party in the Congressional elections of 1878 nor in the Presidential election of 1880. Ruby Kerley

1531. Dovell, J. E. (Univ. of Florida). THE RAILROADS AND THE PUBLIC LANDS OF FLORIDA, 1879-1905. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956 34(3): 236-258. One half of the total area of Florida was given to the railroad builders and drainage promoters in an effort to obtain inland transportation and to render useful the Everglades and other extensive tracts of inundated lands. G. L. Lycan

1532. Dreer, Herman. REV. GEORGE E. STEVENS, PIONEER CHAMPION OF INTEGRATION. Negro History Bulletin 1956 19(5): 99-101. Describes the activities of Rev. George E. Stevens, for thirty-five years the pastor of Central Baptist Church in St. Louis, as a leader in the integration movement. He succeeded in campaigns against restoring segregated streetcars in St. Louis and Kansas City in 1907, and against extension of racial segregation in public education in St. Louis. L. Gara

1533. Farrelly, David G. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). "RUM, ROMANISM AND REBELLION" RESURRECTED. Western Political Quarterly 1955 8(2): 262-270. Based on a memorandum found in the papers of John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Harlan records what James G. Blaine told him at a dinner during the winter 1884 to 1885 about the utterance of the words "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" which may have cost Blaine the presidency of the United States. The author reviews the incident and argues that Harlan's version differs from the standard explanations given of Blaine's behavior. H. Kantor

1534. Fenlon, Paul E. (Holy Cross College). THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD, 1867-1882. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956 34(3): 213-235. Captain Edward M. L'Engle, the ex-Confederate lawyer, tried unsuccessfully to operate the Jacksonville to Lake City railroad honestly. He was handicapped by a corrupt legislature, an impatient judge, and economic adventurers. Based on the private papers of Captain L'Engle, court decisions and newspaper accounts. G. L. Lycan

1535. Fosdick, Dorothy [Compiler]. WOODROW WILSON IN HIS OWN WORDS. New York Times Magazine 1956 10 June: 13, 58. A selection of Woodrow Wilson's statements on foreign policy, politics, leadership, liberty, learning, and duty. R. F. Campbell

1536. Gartner, Lloyd P. RUMANIA AND AMERICA, 1878-1918. LEON HOROWITZ' RUMANIAN TOUR AND ITS BACKGROUND. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 45(2): 67-92. Since the problem of Rumanian Jewry was the principal international Jewish question in the late 1860's and 1870's, American Jews played a notable diplomatic role for the aid of their hapless brethren. Two personalities stand out in this story: Benjamin Franklin Peixotto, first American Consul in Bucharest in 1870, and Leon Horowitz, author of Rumania va-Amerika, a contemporary booklet advocating immigration to the United States from Eastern Europe. F. Rosenthal

1537. Handy, Robert T. (Union Theological Seminary). CHARLES L. THOMPSON -- PRESBYTERIAN ARCHITECT OF COOPERATIVE PROTESTANTISM. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(4): 207-228. A sketch of Thompson's life (1839 to 1924), with primary emphasis on his professional career: Presbyterian minister in Jun and Janesville, Wisconsin, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and New York (1860 to 1898); leader in the "free" and "institutional" church movement; Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions (1898 to 1914); one of the main forces of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; organizer and first president (1908 to 1924) of the Home Missions Council. W. D. Metz

1538. Johnson, Dorothy M. GHOST DANCE: LAST HOP OF THE SIOUX. Montana 1956 6(3): 42-50. Tells the story of the despairing Sioux Indians on a reservation in Dakota Territory who embraced a "religion" which led to a final tragic massacre by white soldiers, in 1890. Other Indian religions of the time are mentioned. C. C. Gorchels

1539. Kaplan, Sidney (Univ. of Massachusetts). SOCIAL ENGINEERS AS SAVIORS: EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR I ON SOME AMERICAN LIBERALS. Journal of the History of Ideas 17(3): 347-369. Early 20th-century American liberalism, as represented by John Dewey, Randolph Bourne, Herbert Croly, and Walter Lippman, put its faith in disinterested and expert intelligence possessed by intellectual and political leaders. The First World War had essentially no disillusioning effect on Dewey, but it had on the others in three different ways. Bourne moved in a radical Marxist direction, Croly almost completely succumbed to a "mystic religiosity," and Lippman transferred his hopes from an "intellectual elite to "regenerate businessmen." W. H. Coates

1540. Klinkhamer, Sister Marie Carolyn, O. P. (The Catholic University of America). THE BLAINE AMENDMENT OF 1875: PRIVATE MOTIVES FOR POLITICAL ACTION. Catholic Historical Review 1956 42(1): 15-49. Concerns the opinions of members of the American Congress about the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would prevent appropriation of public funds for private and religious schools. The article reveals how this issue was used for political purposes.



the two major parties in the presidential campaign of 1876, the reluctance of some senators and congressmen to permit the Catholic Church to share in public funds for its schools. The article is based on unpublished correspondence members of Congress, most of which is located in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress.

Journal (J. T. Ellis)

541. Lange, Erwin (Portland, Oregon, State College). NEER BOTANISTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1956 57(2): 109-124. Short graphical sketches and summary of the botanical work of six standing botanists who worked in the Pacific Northwest of United States. C. C. Gorchels

542. Mead, Sidney E. (Univ. of Chicago). AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM SINCE THE CIVIL WAR. I. FROM DENOMINATIONISM TO AMERICANISM. Journal of Religion 36(1): 1-16. During the second half of the 19th century there was a virtual identification of the outlook of denominational Protestantism with the "American way of life." Conditions which made this identification possible are given, and numerous examples are cited to show how Protestantism had come to support the values of bourgeois American society with its free-enterprise system. Protestantism justified the accumulation of wealth and contributed to the conviction that the superiority of America among nations was due to divine providence. This belief was the foundation of the complacency of the prosperous middle class. N. Kurland

543. Meier, August. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND THE TOWN OF MOUND BAYOU. Phylon 1954 15(4): 396-400. Describes the town of Mound Bayou in the Mississippi typical of those segregated Negro communities that turned to the ideal of political and constitutional rights to theologies of economic advancement, self-help and racial solidarity. In spite of the help received from Northern philanthropies and Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute, the town never fulfilled its mission of justifying the "advantages of disadvantages" in segregation. The community was doomed to failure because self-help and racial solidarity were not a sufficient base upon which to build a successful economy and community. Ruth Hyman

544. Proctor, Samuel (Univ. of Florida, Gainesville). FLIBUSTERING ABOARD THE THREE FRIENDS. Mid-America 1956 38(2): 84-100. Based on newspaper accounts and other published sources, describes the filibuster activity of Americans sympathetic to the Cuban rebellion of 1895 to 1896. The article deals especially with the clandestine efforts of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, later a governor of Florida, to ship arms and supplies to the Cubans on his ship, Three Friends. R. F. Campbell

545. Rae, John B. (Massachusetts Inst. of Technology). ENGINEER-ENTREPRENEUR IN THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1955 8(1): 1-11. Taking as test cases the careers of Alexander Winton, Henry M. Leland, James W. Packard, and Howard E. Coffin, whose invention before the First World War had launched automobile mass production in the United States, the author maintains that where engineers occupy decision-making positions, decisive contributions to the techno-

logical and mass utility aspects of new inventions have been accomplished. The success of these men was attributable to their ability to foresee the economic role which their product would occupy and to anticipate what technical features it had to embody to find a nation-wide market. R. Mueller

1546. Rollins, Alfred B., Jr. (State Univ. Teachers College, New Paltz, N.Y.). YOUNG F. D. R. AND THE MORAL CRUSADERS. New York History 1956 37(1): 3-16. Describes Franklin Roosevelt's reactions as New York State Senator, 1911 to 1913, to labor, social and moral reform issues. His attitude was generally conservative, dictated by his rural constituency. He tended to support reform movements only when significant pressure developed in his district. Author

1547. Rosenberg, Stuart E. (Univ. of Rochester). NOTES ON THE POLITICAL ATTITUDES OF THE JEWISH TIDINGS. Jewish Social Studies 1955 17(4): 323-328. This survey runs from 1887 to 1891, and points up the periodical's support of political democracy, its fear of trade union movement and of Henry George, its opposition to the development of a Jewish voting bloc, except on issues in which the religious institutions of the people seemed under attack. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

1548. Sinclair, F. H. WHITE MAN'S MEDICINE FIGHT. Montana 1956 6(3): 1-10. Report of a battle between Indians and a small detachment of U. S. troops in 1867 near Fort Phil Kearney, Wyoming, in which twenty-eight whites successfully repulsed Indians, killing 1,137. C. C. Gorchels

1549. Sisk, Glenn N. (Georgia Institute of Technology). TOWN BUSINESS IN THE ALABAMA BLACK BELT, 1875-1917. Mid-America 1956 38(1): 47-55. Based largely on newspaper sources, describes the trade and commerce of the towns of this area. Marketing of cotton was an important activity in many of these towns, but much commercial activity centered around the general merchandise store. Peddlers and public markets were also in evidence. Much business and industry was related directly or indirectly to horse-drawn transportation. R. F. Campbell

1550. Tinsley, James A. (Univ. of Houston). ROOSEVELT, FORAKER AND THE BROWNSVILLE AFFRAY. Journal of Negro History 1956 41(1): 43-65. Theodore Roosevelt ordered the dishonorable discharge of a brigade of U. S. Negro soldiers suspected of terrorizing for ten minutes a section of Brownsville, Texas, on 13 August 1906. Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio led the fight to reverse this order. The author believes that Roosevelt was motivated by "perhaps a sort of unconscious compensating impulse for the earlier Booker T. Washington dinner" and his impatience at the law's slowness. W. E. Wight

1551. Ward, Karl (student, Univ. of Pennsylvania). A STUDY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER INTO ALASKA. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(4): 229-238, and 1956 34(1). A description of the work of Sheldon Jackson, educational missionary in Alaska after 1877, who in 1885 was appointed General Agent for Education in Alaska by the United States government, in making preparations for the establishment of an agricultural school there and the introduction of reindeer. W. D. Metz

## E. 1918-1939

### GENERAL HISTORY

1552. Ajnenkiel, A. Z. HISTORII FASZYZMU [From the history of Fascism]. Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji 1955 15(1): 1-14. Analyzes the growth of the Fascist movements in Italy, Germany and France before 1939. Their development was a consequence of the crisis of capitalism and the offensive against the working classes throughout Europe. The struggle of the German Communists with the Nazis was a consequence of the Communists being the single unified worker force which was un-bowed by terrorism. The Papal Concordat with Nazi Germany strengthened Hitler's position enormously. France, bankers and manufacturers helped to set up La Croux Feu and Jeunesse Patriotique. H A Staff

1553. Anchieri, Ettore. L'AFFARE DI CORFU ALLA LUCE DEI DOCUMENTI DIPLOMATICI ITALIANI [The Corfu incident in the light of the Italian diplomatic documents]. Politico 1955 20(3): 374-395. A reexamination of the Corfu affair, based on recently published Italian diplomatic documents. Letters by Mussolini, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Romano Avezana, the ambassador in Paris, form the most interesting part of the collection. Avezana suggested and won support for the compromise solution of the Italian-Greek controversy which the Conference of Ambassadors adopted. Mussolini was disappointed by this solution and attempted to make punishment of the leaders of the massacre the condition for Italian evacuation of Corfu, even though he knew that this would not be accepted. From this fact it can be



inferred that he originally intended to occupy the island. The British veto finally induced him to abandon the idea of a temporary occupation of Corfu. H A Staff

1554. Benvenuti, Lodovico (Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs). RESISTENZA EUROPEA E FEDERALISMO EUROPEO [European Resistance and European Federalism]. Civitas 1955 6(4): 60-81. Reviews some of the proposals for European unity made between the wars, including those of Aristide Briand, and Winston Churchill's and Pius XII's calls for unity during World War II. The author points out similar hopes expressed during the Resistance. R. J. Mayne

1555. Bottai, Bruno (Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs). I DOCUMENTI DIPLOMATICI ITALIANI [The Italian diplomatic papers]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1956 23(1): 85-99. Publication of the second volume of the Documenti diplomatici italiani, Settima serie, (Rome: Istituto poligrafico, 1955) provides a basis for research on the beginnings of Fascist foreign policy. Using material in the newly-published volume, the author describes the conflict between Italy and Greece caused by the murder of an Italian diplomat in 1923, which led to the occupation of Corfu, and the Italian-Yugoslavian controversy over Fiume. H A Staff

1556. Charaszkiewicz, Edmund. PRZEBUDOWA WSCHODU EUROPY. MATERIAŁY DO POLITYKI WSCHODNIEJ JÓZEFA PIŁSUDSKIEGO [Rebuilding Eastern Europe. Materials on Józef Piłsudski's Eastern policy]. Niepodległość 1955 5: 125-167. Outlines the role played by Józef Piłsudski during a crucial period in Polish history. Before the rebirth of Poland in 1918 Piłsudski tried to establish close links between the revolutionary activities of the Polish Socialist movement and the liberation activities of the nationalities of the Russian Empire. In the years 1918 to 1921, as Chief of State and Commander-in-Chief, he tried to find a solution of the political structure of Eastern Europe by assisting the liberation movements of Poland's Eastern neighbors, and by establishing lasting bonds between Poland and the States liberated after the collapse of Tsarist Russia. The article uses, among others, the works of Ukrainian, Cossack, Baltic and Caucasian writers. Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1557. Erdmann, Karl Dietrich (Kiel Univ.). ZEITGESCHICHTE: AUSSENPOLITIK [Recent history: Foreign policy]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6 (11): 709-716. Reviews seven recent volumes of official documents of the British Foreign Office, one of German Foreign Office Documents, and ten recent publications of the Institute of International Affairs. The conflicting evidence on semi-official Anglo-German attempts at an understanding in the summer of 1939 is particularly stressed. F. B. M. Hollyday

1558. Gatzke, Hans W. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). VON RAPALLO NACH BERLIN: STRESEMANN UND DIE DEUTSCHE RUSSLANDPOLITIK [From Rapallo to Berlin: Stresemann and the German policy toward Russia]. Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte 1956 4(1): 1-29. A thoroughly documented study, based on published sources and unpublished papers from the Stresemann Nachlass, concerning Stresemann's views on and policy toward the Soviet Union from 1923 to 1929, with special emphasis on the period preceding the Treaty of Berlin, April, 1926. Stresemann was not in favor of a military alliance with the Russians, but hoped for a relaxation of tension between the West and the East through enhanced economic co-operation. His Locarno and Russian policies were not contradictory, except in so far as the neutrality declaration in the Berlin Treaty was unconditional and, consequently, not in accord with the spirit of Article 16 of the League. The roles of Brockdorff-Rantzau and Chicherin are also stressed. C. R. Spurgin

1559. Grzybowski, Wachaw. OCZAMI AMBASADORA J. LAROCHE [In the eyes of Ambassador J. Larouche]. Niepodległość 1955 5: 251-162. A review article on the book of the French Ambassador to Poland, Jules Larouche, La Pologne de Piłsudski. Souvenirs d'une Ambassade 1926-1935 (Paris: Flammarion, 1953). The reviewer, a former Polish Ambassador in Moscow, describes the mission of the French Ambassador to Poland from the point of view of his duties: to represent his country, write about the developments in Poland and to negotiate. The author presents the Polish point of view on Polish-French relations. Moreover, having been for some time the Polish Envoy to Czechoslovakia, Grzybowski corrected

some statements contained in the book on Polish-Czechoslovak relations, thus throwing new light on this problem.

Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1560. Hempel, Stanisław (former Polish Minister in Teheran). O PRZYJAZD ARMII HALLERA DO KRAJU [On sending General Haller's army home]. Niepodległość 1955 5: 202-205. The account of J. Piłsudski's aide-de-camp of his political and military mission, at the end of November 1918, to the French and Polish authorities in Paris for the purpose of quickening the return to Poland of the Polish Army formed in France under General Haller's command. The factors which hampered the return of the Polish Army at that time were of a political nature and were mainly due to the attitude of the Polish National Committee. Journal (S. J. Biegański)

1561. Humphrey, A. H. (Wing-Commander). RUSSIAN DICTATORSHIP: THE FIRM BASE OF WORLD COMMUNISM. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(601): 92-98. The rise of dictatorship in Russia from Lenin's attitude to government to its transformation by Stalin, who replaced freedom of thought by the party line, is briefly traced. The aims and strength of Russian dictatorship, based on the philosophy of Marx, are then discussed. The weaknesses are examined and the conclusion reached that the future of everyone depends on whether Russian dictatorship dies naturally in a program of liberal reform or violently in a further struggle for state glorification. J. A. S. Grenville

1562. Jindra, Jiří. NOVÉ DOKUMENTY O AMERICKÉ ÚČASTI NA MNICHOVĚ [The new documents about the American responsibility for Munich]. Nová Mysl 1956 3(2): 189-191. An interpretation of the Foreign Relations of the United States 1938: Vols. 1-5 (Washington, 1955), from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism. The author argues that documents have sufficiently proved the positive attitude of the U. S. Ambassadors to Germany (Mr. Hugh Williams), to France (Mr. Bullitt), and to Great Britain (Mr. Kennedy), towards German aggression in general and on the Munich agreement in particular. I. Gadourek

1563. Jundziłł, Zygmunt. NIEFORTUNNA WYPRAWA KOWIENSKA [An ill-fated expedition to Kaunas]. Niepodległość 1955 5: 206-211. A story of the failure of a Polish mission to Kaunas in the spring of 1919, sent for the purpose of bringing about Polish-Lithuanian co-operation when Polish troops liberated Vilna from Bolshevik occupation. Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1564. Kraus, Fritz. T. E. LAWRENCE---LEGENDE UND WIRKLICHKEIT [T. E. Lawrence---legend and reality]. Deutsche Rundschau 1956 82(3): 279-283. Film lectures and a best-seller in 1919 made Lawrence a legendary figure in the public eye, and he remained so because of the fragmentary and unusual nature of information concerning him. The strength of the Lawrence legend, despite the considerable evidence already available to deflate it, was demonstrated last year by the criticism of Richard Aldington's biographical enquiry, Lawrence of Arabia. This is a critical biography of considerable consequence, especially in its examination of certain psychological aspects of Lawrence's character. One asks still how he could have become the focus of a heroic myth Lawrence himself is a symptom of the problematical difficulties of our time. L. Hertzman

1565. Lychowski, Tadeusz. NIEKTÓRE AKTUALNE ZAGADNIENIA FINANSOWE OBROTU MIĘDZYNARODOWEGO W KRAJACH KAPITALISTYCZNYCH [Some current financial problems of the international manipulation in capitalist countries]. Ekonomista 1956 (1): 86-117. In adopting the classic view of the Marxist idea of capitalism, the pre-war operations of the trade payment and international trade aspects of capitalism are analyzed, with a selection of figures and varied comments. The chief change has been in the relationship of the USA to Western Europe, and the British attempt to restore the status of the London market. Currency struggles are also analyzed from the Marxist point of view, and against the background of the pre-war dominant positions. H A Staff

1566. Maier-Hultschin, J. C. NOCHMALS: NEUBEGINNEN [Once again: Neubeginnen]. Politische Studien 1956 6(70): 47-49. A clarifying answer to some criticism made by F. Ehrler [See abstract 510] regarding Maier-Hultschin's



w of the group *Neu Beginnen* [See abstract 514]. The author assesses again the role of ex-Communists in this group of German Socialist émigrés and its relations to Communism.

H A Staff

1567. Malone, G. P. BRIAND: ARCHITECT OF U.N.O. *Contemporary Review* 1956 189(1081): 31-36. A brief summary of Briand's career, his early opportunistic socialism, achievements in the diplomatic field, notably at Locarno and the League of Nations, and his dream of European unity. Emphasis is laid upon his oratorical ability, his personal charm, and his unique combination of realism and idealism.

J. G. Gazley

1568. Pérez Concha, Jorge. LA FÓRMULA MIXTA [The mixed formula]. *Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología* 54 4(10/11): 5-101. In the fourth of a series of articles, the relations between Ecuador, Peru, Colombia and Brazil are considered in the context of the action of the League of Nations. The invasion by Peru of the Colombian town of Leticia in 1932 necessitated a readjustment in the relations of these South American states. The attitude of the government of Ecuador is analyzed in detail, concluding with the situation in October 1933.

A. Graham

1569. Rippy, J. Fred (Univ. of Chicago). SUGAR IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1956 9(4): 50-64. Critical analysis of U.S. sugar policy from the 1930's to the present. Consumer interests, inter-American relations, and the principles professed by both the Roosevelt and Eisenhower administrations have all been sacrificed in favor of uneconomic and heavily subsidized domestic sugar producers.

D. Bushnell

1570. Stanek, J. Vatikán, Spojenec L'udáctva a V. Slovenského štátu [The Vatican, ally of the movement supported by the Slovak Populist Party and of the so-called Slovak State]. *Československý časopis historický* 1955 11: 82-110. Examines the relationships between the Vatican and the Slovak Catholic movement from 1918 to 1945. Special attention is given to the activities of Andrej Hlinka, Jozef Tiso, Karol Sidor, and Ferdinand Durcansky. All these endeavors played an important role in the collapse of Czechoslovakia and in the founding of the so-called Slovak State, a fascist regime. Unpublished documents are used.

F. Wagner

1571. Starzewski, Jan. POLITYKA POKOJU I RÓWNO- WAGI [The politics of peace and balance]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 225-250. Review article on the diary of the former Under-Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Count Jan Szembek, *Journal* [1933 to 1939] (Paris: 1952). The reviewer, a Polish diplomat, emphasizes alterations in the original text, as well as the abbreviations and omissions made by the editors. While recognizing the valuable contribution of the diary on the period preceding the outbreak of the Second World War, the diary, being only a summary of the conversations, cannot be considered as a source supplying full information. The diary refutes the accusations of the alleged ambiguity of the Polish foreign policy in the years 1935 to 1939. By this policy Poland tried to maintain close relations with France and Great Britain, and preserve at the same time a free hand and neutrality in the conflict between Hitlerite Germany and Communist Russia.

*Journal* (T. Schaetzel)

1572. Unsigned. THE WORLD ECONOMY IN 1956: LATE STAGES OF AN INDUSTRIAL BOOM. *Round Table* 1955 (181): 9-16. Analyzes the current economic situation in terms of the characteristics of earlier 20th century boom periods: pre-war 1914 Europe and America; the 1929 boom; and, particularly, the boom which ended in 1937/1938. The winter of 1936/1937 stock market decline was dismissed by commentators as "a technical correction" which was "overdone." It was several months before the steady decline was recognized as the onset of a recession, one of the first overt signs being the drop in U.S. car sales during May 1937. The author sees other analogous danger signals in some of the statistical economic series published in the U.S.

Dorothy B. Goodman

1573. Watt, D. C. (London School of Economics). THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1935: AN INTERIM JUDGMENT. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(2):

155-175. A critical examination of the motives behind the signing of the Anglo-German Agreement and the effects which the agreement had. Hitler desired the agreement as part of his plan to placate England "by the sacrifice of the German fleet" and thus obtain a "free hand for the moral and political conquest of Europe." He also frequently referred to the agreement as proof of his will for peace. The British cabinet seems to have been moved by considerations of: 1) the international situation which seemed to make necessary an armament limitations agreement; 2) the climate of domestic opinion which favored disarmament; and 3) the parlous state of British defenses, combined with the fact that the economy could not bear the burden of an armaments race. The signing of the agreement constituted a triumph for Nazi diplomacy, encouraged Italy in its aggressive plans, alienated France, shocked the central European countries and had generally negative effects without compensatory positive ones. The German navy would not have been given any greater priority in German armament efforts even if the agreement had never been signed. Based mostly on published documents and German and British memoirs.

*Journal* (Mary Therese Hartigan)

1574. Watt, D. C. THE REOCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND. *History Today* 1956 6(4): 244-251. A detailed but undocumented summary of the events of the winter of 1936: the German decision to reoccupy the Rhineland, and the reaction abroad, especially in France and Great Britain. Flandin and some other French ministers favored resistance to the German step, but they were effectively opposed both by apathy in the French armed services and by British reluctance to be involved. The author concludes that the crisis "showed weakness to be embedded in the national will of France."

W. M. Simon

## Paris Peace Settlements

1575. Volacič, M. THE CURZON LINE AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES IN EASTERN EUROPE. *Belorussian Review* 1956 (2): 37-72. Summarizes the revisions of Poland's eastern frontier between 1795 and 1945, with special regard to the effects on the short-lived Belorussian National Republic, 1917-1918. The author maintains that the Curzon Line affected the Belorussian people adversely. The Western Powers' ineffective attempt at stemming Poland's eastward expansion through the Curzon Line became clearly manifest between the two World Wars. The article includes an extensive bibliography.

R. Mueller

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

1576. Hancock, Sir Keith (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London). EXPLORING THE LIFE OF SMUTS. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1955 1(1): 27-37. The author of a forthcoming biography of Jan Christian Smuts describes various research problems he encountered when gathering data for his subject, and summarizes current efforts to establish an archival collection of Smuts' papers. He describes some of Smuts' views on South African issues, his intellectual habits, and his position in the academic world, as reflected from miscellaneous bits of Smuts memorabilia.

R. Mueller

1577. Hourani, Albert (Magdalen College, Oxford). THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT: SOME CAUSES AND IMPLICATIONS. *Middle East Journal* 1955 9(3): 239-255. The Agreement of 1936 marked the greatest shift in Middle Eastern balance of power since 1923. Its chief cause was growing Egyptian resentment of British military occupation, untempered by the declaration of independence (1922) or by any consciousness of tangible advantage to be derived from continued occupation. This resentment was aggravated by great social and economic changes in the interwar period and by Egypt's growing post-war consciousness of her role as a world power. The implications can be tentative only, and relate to the realignment of internal political groups and of Egypt's international role.

J. P. Halstead



## Asia

1578. Kukushkin, K. V. BOR'BA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII KITAIA ZA EDINYI Natsional'nyi front (1935-1937 GG) [The struggle of the Communist Party of China for a single national front in 1935-1937]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2) : 53-68. As a result of the decisions of the 7th Congress of the Comintern, the Communist groups and organizations of urban China began to agitate and prepare for a national united front. The tactics were based on the realization that Chiang Kai-shek was capable of offering useful resistance to the advance of the Japanese. An important role was played by the "All-China student league" whose membership was under Communist influence. The article is based mainly on Chinese contemporary periodicals and recent secondary publications.

M. Raeff

1579. Panikar, P.J.K. A HISTORY OF PLANNING IN INDIA. *United Asia* 1956 8(1) : 5-9. Briefly summarizes the various suggestions for economic planning in India. Includes the plans of Sri M. Visvesvaraya, the National Planning Committee led by Nehru, the Bombay Plan, the Ghandian Plan. The basic objective of all these plans was to raise industrial and agricultural output which in turn would benefit the Indian masses. These plans bore fruit with the establishment of the Department of Planning and Development by the Indian government in 1944, and the first and second five year plans implemented by this body.

Ruth Hyman

## Europe

## AUSTRIA

1580. Stoltenberg, Gerhard. EIN BEITRAG ZUR KRISE DER SOZIALISTISCHEN BEWEGUNG IN ÖSTERREICH [A contribution on the crisis of the Socialist movement in Austria]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(4) : 236-237. Discusses J. Buttinger's [pseud. for Gustav Richter] *Am Beispiel Österreichs. Ein geschichtlicher Beitrag zur Krise der sozialistischen Bewegung* [The example of Austria, a historical contribution to the crisis of the Socialist movement] (Cologne: Verlag für Politik und Wissenschaft, 1954).

F. B. M. Hollyday

## BALKANS

See also: 1410

1581. Krizman, Bogdan. IZVEŠTAJ D.T. SIMOVIĆA, DELEGATA SRPSKE VRHOVNE KOMANDE KOD VLADE NARODNOG VIJEĆA SHS GODINE 1918 [The reports of D. T. Simović, delegate of the Serbian Supreme Command to the government of the National Council of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs in the year 1918]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1955 8(1-4) : 123-132. Publishes the text of twelve reports (telegrams and letters) together with replies and marginal minutes. The documents throw light on the conditions in Yugoslav provinces in Austria at the end of World War I. The original documents are in the Archives of the Institute of Military History, Belgrade, Box 113, Group 10. The reports are dated 14 to 19 November 1918 (Old Style). Some documents are missing from this file.

S. Gavrilović

1582. Martinović, Niko. REPUBLIKANSKI RADNIČKO-SELJAČKI SAVEZ [The republican workers and peasants union]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2) : 275-292. History of pre-war Communist front organizations in Yugoslavia with special reference to their position and activities in Montenegro. The article is based on contemporary Communist front newspapers, archives in the Museum of the National Liberation Struggle at Cetinje and unpublished records of participants, etc.

S. Gavrilović

1583. Najdanović, B. DRUG IZ URALSKOG ZATVORA [The comrade from the Ural jail]. *Borba* 1956 25 May. Gives information on Tito's imprisonment in a Russian jail in the Urals, based on recollections of Miloš Pavlović. The exact location of the prison and the date of imprisonment are not given. Pavlović was imprisoned at the time in the same Russian jail.

S. Gavrilović

1584. Radenković, Djordje. EDVARD KARDELJ. *Ne-deljna Informativna Novina* 1956 1 May. Publishes

Kardelj's biography covering mostly the pre-war period. Kardelj was made a member of the Yugoslav Politburo in 1938 or at the beginning of 1939. He was first a student and then instructor in the Lenin School in Moscow (1934 to 1936). The article mentions the Bileća concentration camp (Hercegovina) and includes considerable details on other political prisons in pre-war Yugoslavia.

S. Gavrilović

1585. Unsigned. PUT DJURE SALAJA [The road of Djur Salaj]. *Politika* 1956 15 May. Before the war Salaj was one of the founders of the Yugoslav Communist Party, an early member of its Central Committee and Politburo, and a Communist member of the first Yugoslav parliament. From 1930 he was in Russia.

S. Gavrilović

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 1452, 1647

1586. Černý, Bohumil. K OTÁZCE ZŘÍZENÍ OBILNÍHO MONOPOLU [Establishment of the grain monopoly]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1955 3(3) : 399-426. There was a growing economic crisis in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars as a consequence of the nature of capitalism. The crisis grew worse as a result of agricultural overproduction in certain overseas countries, especially in the United States, Canada, and Australia. After 1929 a central agency for regulating agrarian matters was established to improve economic conditions. The agency dealing with the grain monopoly, which was finally organized by Government Decree No. 127/1934, is briefly criticized, with special reference to the attitude of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

F. Wagner

1587. Gajanová, Alena. ÚČAST SLOVENSKÉ L'UDOVE STRANY NA FAŠISAČNÍCH SNAHÁCH ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ BURŽOASIE V OBDOBÍ HOSPODÁŘSKÉ KRISE [Participation of the Slovak Populist Party in the fascist endeavors of the Czech bourgeoisie during the period of economic crisis]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1955 3(2) : 223-239. Czechoslovakia became subject to the influence of fascism before the Munich Four-Power Agreement because of the unsolvable problem of the Czechs and Slovaks. The situation grew worse during the years of economic world crisis, 1930 to 1933. The opposition movement was directed by the Hlinka's Slovak Populist Party which adapted its tactics to the circumstances. The article investigates Czechoslovakia's unemployment and foreign trade conditions. Some phenomena of Slovak separatism are shown. The author deals chiefly with the alliance of Slovak Catholic and Lutheran movements and the so-called Pribina Celebrations in Nitra, all directed against Czechoslovak statehood. Some unpublished sources are used.

F. Wagner

1588. Holotřková, Zdenka. ŠTRAJK POL'NOHOSPODÁŘSKÝCH ROBOTNÍKOV ROKU 1929 [Strike of agricultural workers in 1929]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(3) : 326-360. Urgent labor questions were not settled in Czechoslovakia between the world wars; therefore, all measures, including land reform, taken to ease social tensions failed. As a result of the policy of the ruling classes, the standard of living steadily decreased until there was no real cultural life in villages. In order to change the situation the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia applied its Marxist policy to the problems. After 13 May 1929, when a vast strike of agricultural workers broke out on the large estates in South and Southwest Slovakia, class warfare became more acute in villages. Giving an account of the course of the strike, the author emphasizes that it helped hasten the Bolshevization of Czechoslovakia's Communist Party. Unpublished material is cited.

F. Wagner

1589. Kresta, Josef. BOHUMIR ŠMERAL. PAMÁTKA REVOLUČNÍHO BOJOVNÍKA [Bohumir Šmeral. Recollections of a revolutionary fighter]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(3) : 273-274. An account of the early career of Bohumil Šmeral and his trip to the Soviet Union in 1920, where he met Lenin. Šmeral did all he could to provide material support for the Soviets, sending extensive gifts of supplies to the Soviet Union. In the period of the onset of Fascism, he did much to promote an international resistance to it.

H A Staff

1590. Lipták, L'ubomír. PODROBENIE SLOVENSKÉHO PRIEMYSLU NEMECKÝM KAPITÁLOM V ČASE FAŠISTICKÉHO PANSTVA [Oppression of Slovak industry by German



tal during the Fascist rule]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3 (3): 3-25. Between the two world wars Czech and Hungarian banking institutions played an important role in Slovak industry. In the same period there was no direct influence of French, American, English, and Belgian capital, and the direct influence of German capital was also insignificant. But since the Munich Four-Power Agreement German capital gradually took a leading part in organizing Slovakia's war economy. Unpublished annual reports and archives of financial institutions are used. F. Wagner

591. Mlynárik, Ján. VZBURA L'UDU PROTI EXEKÚCIAM V POLOMKE ROKU 1932 [Rebellion against evictions in Polomka in 1932]. *Historický Časopis* 1954 2(4): 480-504. Unfavorable conditions in Czechoslovakia prior to 1945 and rebellions broke out between the two world wars. One of these occurred in 1932 in Polomka, a small village in Slovakia. The anti-social system of taxation was a chief reason for the confiscation of houses and land owned by the poor villagers. These proceedings resulted in a series of bloody mass demonstrations along the upper Hron River. After describing contemporary events, the article states that such class struggles do not throw favorable light upon the humanistic democracy of early Czechoslovakia. The Communist-inspired revolutionary spirit of the 1930's reappeared in almost the same form at the time of the Slovak National Uprising against the German occupation in 1944 to 1945. The article uses unpublished material. F. Wagner

592. Peša, Václav. VENKOVSKÝ LID MORAVY A SLOVENSKEJ V PROSINCOVÉ GENERÁLNI STÁVCE ROKU 1920 [The country people of Moravia and Silesia in the general strike of December 1920]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1955 (3): 369-399. As a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia there were numerous instances of social unrest in the newly founded Czechoslovakia. Unrest centered in Prague and very soon spread throughout the country, especially in Moravia and Silesia, where the peasantry also took part. This picture of the workers' movement, chiefly in the Brno and Moravská Ostrava regions, is based on archival sources. These revolutionary actions, conducted by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, put the labor movement on the right track to the worker-peasant alliance, the basic principle of people's democracy. F. Wagner

593. Skilling, H. Gordon (Dartmouth College). THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1955 14 (3): 346-358. Until 1921 formation of an inclusive party was blocked by Czech nationalism and the moderate leadership of Dr. Bohumil Šmeral. Czech Social Democrats did not want to risk a split over Communism. The Fourteenth Congress of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party established a Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; its 300,000 members made it the third largest workers' party in Czechoslovakia. Policies of moderation largely accounted for its size and length. Slovaks took the lead in organizing a Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; the Czechs did not join until October 1921. Alois Muna was important in organizing a Czechoslovak Communist Party. R. B. Holtman

594. Šmíd, Ladislav. NOVÝ SBORNÍK DOKUMENTŮ K DEJINÁM KSČ [A new collection of documents referring to the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. *Nový časopis* 1956 3(1): 88-91. Based on official documents covering the period of 1934 to 1938 which were recently published by the Institute for the History of the Czechoslovak Communist Party under the title *Na obranu republiky proti fašismu a válce* (SNPL 1955, p. 546). The period of 1934 to 1938 was a period of transition; the leadership of the anti-Franco bloc shifted from the Entente powers to German fascism and Japanese militarism. The rise and functions of the Popular Front are described. In Czechoslovakia the official policy of the president had the support of the large masses among Social Democrats and Czech Socialists. For this reason, Communists tried to collaborate with Socialists and exercised pressure on the government not to break the Czechoslovak-Soviet Pact in the years of crisis. I. Gadourek

595. Unsigned. POKROKOVÝ DĚLNICKÝ TISK NA TRÁVSKU V LETECH 1920-1938 [A progressive labor press in the Ostrava region between 1920 and 1938]. *Sborník archivních prací* 1955 5(1): 3-33. A "collective essay," which lists the Communist official publications, and the under-

ground periodicals which are kept in the Opava archive. The short introduction on the nature of the material is the work of the archive personnel. A short bibliography is appended.

J. Bradley

## FRANCE

See: 1426, 1618

## GERMANY

See also: 1673

1596. Adler-Bresse, Marcelle (Bibliothèque de Documentation internationale contemporaine). JUGEMENTS ALLEMANDS SUR LA WEHRMACHT [German judgements on the Wehrmacht]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1956 6(22): 10-22. Reviews the controversy in Germany concerning the role of the Wehrmacht and its leadership under Hitler. The apologists are taking over more and more. The book of John Wheeler-Bennett (*Nemesis of Power*) though perhaps not entirely fair in such matters as assessing the motives of opposition leaders, is attacked on far too wide a front. The conscience of the old army is best represented in the posthumously published work (*Der höhere Befehl*) of Colonel Duestenberg, which is summarized in some detail. H. C. Deutsch

1597. Bracher, Karl Dietrich (Freie Univ., Berlin). STUFEN TOTALITÄRER GLEICHSCHALTUNG: DIE BEFESTIGUNG DER NATIONAL-SOZIALISTISCHEN HERRSCHAFT [Stages of totalitarian co-ordination: the strengthening of the National Socialist rule]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(1): 30-42. After discussing the factors which led to the Nazi rise to power in Germany, the author stresses the revolutionary stages of political co-ordination and consolidation from January, 1933 to August, 1934. The contention of many writers that the dictatorship was established within the legal limits of the Weimar Constitution is criticized and rejected. C. R. Spurgin

1598. Braunthal, Gerard (Univ. of Massachusetts). THE GERMAN FREE TRADE UNIONS DURING THE RISE OF NAZISM. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 15(4): 339-353. The article is based on interviews with German trade union leaders after World War II and upon available documents. The author discusses the failure of the three German socialist unions (*Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund*; *Allgemeiner freier Angestelltenbund*; and *Allgemeiner Deutscher Beamtenbund*) to take action against Papen's coup d'état in Prussia on 20 July 1932, or to align themselves with Schleicher thereafter, or to resist the accession to power of Hitler in 1933. In the first instance, fear of unemployment and increasing defeatism caused the workers to reject a general strike. A sincere belief among the union leaders that National Socialism could be staved off helped prevent any political understanding between the unions and Schleicher. By the time Hitler came to power "there was apathy among all ranks of labor, caused partly by the failure of the leaders to present any positive plan for counteracting the Nazi policies." "A general strike would undoubtedly have led to civil war, and the Union leaders were not willing to risk it." By April 1933 they had capitulated to the Nazis because the Depression had demoralized the labor movement; faith in socialism was being replaced by a stress on nationalism. The labor leaders expected the Nazis to spare their movement and did not foresee their ruthlessness. C. F. Delzell

1599. Carsten, F. L. (Univ. of London). THE FAILURE OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC. *History Today* 1956 6(5): 318-325. A brief standard account, in part condensing and reviewing the recent book by Karl Dietrich Bracher, *Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik* (Stuttgart and Düsseldorf, 1955), and taking issue with some other German writings. W. M. Simon

1600. Freund, Michael (Kiel). HANS GRIMM UND ADOLF HITLER. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(3): 131-140. Criticizes Grimm's work, *Warum - Woher - aber wohin?* (Lippoldsberg: Klosterhaus-Verlag, 1954), on the Third Reich for its uncritical acceptance of Nazi propaganda and ignorance of more recent scholarship, particularly in the Slavic and Jewish questions. Grimm's opposition to Hitler at the time and his defense of him later is noted.

F. B. M. Hollyday



1601. Grebing, Helga. WEIMARER PORTRÄTS [Weimar portraits]. *Politische Studien* 1956 6(71): 17-35. Short biographical sketches of Friedrich Naumann, Adam Stegerwald, Rudolf Wissell, Otto Braun, and Heinrich Brüning. H A Staff

1602. Groener-Geyer, Dorothea. BRUNING ET LA FIN DE WEIMAR [Brüning and the end of the Weimar Republic]. *Documents* 1956 11(4): 285-294. Discusses the controversial role of Heinrich Brüning at the end of the Weimar Republic. Although he lacked full confidence in the Reichstag and tended to put his faith in Hindenburg as a rallying point for the German people, Brüning would never have tampered with the legal bases of the constitution; he was the "victim of his illusions on the exact nature of the art of governing."

J. L. B. Atkinson

1603. Gross, Günther (Berlin). ZUM ANTIFASCHISTISCHEN WIDERSTANDSKAMPF DER DEUTSCHEN GEWERKSCHAFTER WÄHREND DER FASCHISTISCHEN VERTRAUENS-RÄTE-WAHLEN 1934 [On the anti-Fascist resistance of German trade unionists during the Fascist shop-stewards' elections in 1934]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(2): 230-245. While the Social Democratic leaders turned down several offers made by the Communist Party of Germany (KPD) to form a united front, the KPD began to organize underground resistance to the onslaught on democratic rights caused by the Fascist assumption of power. At the Fascist shop-stewards' elections in 1934, the KPD induced workers of different political and trade-union affiliations in many workshops to turn down unanimously the fascist candidates put up by the managements and even to put up their own candidates. Based on unpublished documents of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv I, Potsdam, and other contemporary sources.

Journal (H. Bülter)

1604. Guderian, Heinz (retired General). COME NACQUERO LE FORZE CORAZZATE GERMANICHE [How the German Armored Forces came into being]. *Rivista Militare* 1956 12(1): 100-109. Excerpt from the published *Memoirs* of Panzer General Guderian. Article to be continued.

H. M. Adams

1605. Hammer, Hermann (Berlin). DIE DEUTSCHEN AUSGABEN VON HITLERS "MEIN KAMPF" [The German editions of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(2): 161-178. A comparison of the original edition of *Mein Kampf* (1925) with subsequent editions in the years 1928, 1930, 1933, 1939 and 1943. Despite the publisher's assertion that the later editions contained no changes, there were, in fact, modifications of the following types: 1) corrections of misspelled words and of ungrammatical constructions with no changes in meaning; 2) rephrasing for the sake of clarity; 3) deleting or modifying some obscene words and some South German colloquialisms, and 4) a few changes in substance which were apparently embarrassing to Nazi domestic or foreign policy. Of the last category there were surprisingly few changes, for Hitler felt that modifications of a basically "correct" program would be more damaging to the movement than improvement of the text for tactical reasons.

C. R. Spurgin

1606. Kogon, Eugen. DOKUMENTE ZUR ERINNERUNG [Documents as a reminder]. *Frankfurter Hefte* 1956 11(3): 177-183. Feeling that Germans should from time to time recall some of the unpleasant facts about the twelve years of Nazi rule, the author presents a chronological account of some of the anti-Semitic measures which led to the massacre of so many millions. The article is based largely on two recent books: *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden: Dokumente und Aufsätze* [The Third Reich and the Jews: Documents and Essays], by Léon Poliakov and Josef Wolf, and *Theresienstadt, 1941-1945: Das Antlitz einer Zwangsgemeinschaft* [Theresienstadt, 1941-1945: the face of a prison community], by H. G. Adler.

G. Rehder

1607. Matthias, Erich (Bad Godesberg). DER UNTERRANG DER SOZIAL-DEMOKRATIE 1933 [The decline of Social Democracy, 1933]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(2): 179-226. A series of documents concerned with the self-dissolution of the German Social Democratic Party in 1933 after Hitler's liquidation of the Weimar party system and with the beginnings of the party's illegal activities against the Nazi regime. The documents form the basic core of a forthcoming article by the author in the same journal.

C. R. Spurgin

1608. Meier-Welcker, Hans (Bonn). DIE STELLUNG DES CHEFS DER HEERESLEITUNG IN DEN ANFÄNGEN DER REPUBLIK: ZUR ENTSTEHUNGSGESCHICHTE DES REICHSWEHRMINISTERIUMS [The position of the chief of staff in the beginnings of the Republic: concerning the history of the origin of the Reichswehr Ministry]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(2): 145-160. A discussion of the deliberations and decisions concerning the organization of the German Reichswehr in the early days of the Weimar Republic 1919 to 1920. The following questions had to be settled: 1) chain of command; 2) extent of autonomous authority of the military as opposed to parliamentary subordination; 3) integration of non-Prussian armies; 4) alternatives to military institutions outlawed by the Treaty of Versailles, and 5) selection of officers to fill the newly created posts in the hierarchy. Figuring prominently in re-organization were Gröner, Noske, Reinhardt and von Seeckt.

C. R. Spurgin

1609. Nowak, Kazimierz. Z DZIEJÓW REPUBLIKI WEIMARSKIEJ [From the history of the Weimar Republic]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(7/8): 339-373. The internal political history of Germany between 1918 and 1932 is presented with stress on the role of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD). The author discusses the economic factors of political developments after World War I and the role of foreign and German monopolies and cartels. The KPD had to counteract rightist and leftist deviationists. Ernst Thälmann succeeded in strengthening the Party, taking direct advice from J. Stalin. The Social Democrats were traitors to the working class. The depression which started in 1929 resulted in labor unrests, which, in turn, strengthened the KPD. The Western Powers supported the Germany of Hindenburg, hoping to engage Germany in war against Soviet Russia. German big industry and the bourgeois parties, afraid of the increased influence of KPD, helped Hitler to take over the government. This move was facilitated by the rightist Social Democrats and approved by international capital.

E. Boba

1610. Schreiner, Albert (Institut für Geschichte, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin). DIE EINGABE DEUTSCHER FINANZ-MAGNATEN, MONOPOLISTEN UND JUNKER AN HINDENBURG FÜR DIE BERUFUNG HITLERS ZUM REICHSKANZLER, NOVEMBER 1932 [The petition of German finance bosses, monopolists and junkers in November 1932 asking Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Reichskanzler]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(2): 366-369. First-published original petition of German industrialists, in which they ask Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Reichskanzler. The initiative for this step was taken by the financier Kurt v. Schröder and Hjalmar Schacht. The reason for this action was the fact that the working class was becoming more radical, which, among other symptoms, was apparent in the increase of Communist votes at the general elections of 6 November 1932.

Journal (H. Bülter)

1611. Schulz, Klaus-Peter. DER ROTE KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN. GEDENKWORTE ZUM TODE OTTO BRAUNS [The red king of Prussia. In memory of Otto Braun]. *Deutsch-Rundschau* 1956 82(3): 258-260. Sketches the career of Otto Braun, long-time socialist premier of Prussia in the Weimar Republic who recently died in Locarno at the age of 84. He was a strong character, morally and physically, an "uncrowned king of Prussia," removed from power only by the Nazi flood and Franz v. Papen's intervention as Reich chancellor. After January 1933, Braun left Germany in voluntary exile. With the fall of Hitler and Nazism he did not return to Germany, nor was he asked to do so.

L. Hertzman

1612. Unsigned. ADENAUER SEIT 1919 AGENT AUSLÄNDISCHER GEHEIMDIENSTE [Adenauer an agent of foreign secret services since 1919]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1956 (111): 8874-8878. Alleges that recently discovered files, now in the possession of a retired prosecutor in Leipzig, disclose that in 1919 and from 1920 to 1925, Adenauer had secretly collaborated with French efforts to annex the Rhineland.

R. Mueller

1613. Unsigned. DIE DEUTSCHEN REICHSGERICHTEN VON NOVEMBER 1918 BIS JANUAR 1933 [German governments between November 1918 and January 1933]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1956 (118): 9552-9553. Two tables showing: 1) the composition of the governments of the Weimar Republic, and 2) the numbers and percentages of votes polled, and of Reichstag mandates elected, broken down by political parties.

R. Mueller



614. Unsigned. ZUR FÜRSTENABFINDUNG VOR 30 JAHREN: ARBEITEREINHEIT BRACHTE DIE REAKTION AN DEN RAND EINER NIEDERLAGE [Concerning ducal restitution 30 years ago: the workers' unity brought the reactionaries to the brink of defeat]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1956 (119): 2-9709. Hails the German Communist Party's efforts to defeat a Reichstag bill in June 1926, which provided restitution to the German nobility, dispossessed after World War I. According to the author, the Communists would have succeeded in defeating the bill, had the co-operation of the Social Democrats been less apathetic. Manifestos and speeches of Communist leaders opposing the bill's passage are reprinted.

R. Mueller

615. Vogelsang, Thilo (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München). DIE WEHRGESCHICHTLICHE FORSCHUNG IM INSTITUT FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE MÜNCHEN [Research in military history at the Institute of Recent History in Munich]. *Erwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(4): 210-212. Surveys the sources and publications based on military history at the Institute which pertain to the relations of the Army to the State in Germany, 1929 to 1939. H. M. Adams

616. Wagner, Raimund (Berlin). ZUR FRAGE DER KLASSENKÄMPFE IN SACHSEN VOM FRÜHJAHR BIS ZUM SOMMER 1923 [On the problem of mass actions in Saxony from spring to summer 1923]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(2): 246-264. The mass actions of the German proletariat in Saxony in 1923 illustrate particularly well that a revolutionary situation existed in Germany. Large like movements over all of Germany, demonstrations led by the Communist Party and the activity of the proletarian "underclasses" interfered with the rule of the bourgeoisie. It was not prepared to alleviate the deteriorating economic plight of the working class. The Social Democratic government of Saxony collaborated with the bourgeoisie and the Reich government and took part in the cruel oppression of proletarian struggles. Based on unpublished documents of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv I, Potsdam, and on other contemporary sources.

Journal (H. Bülter)

#### GREAT BRITAIN

617. Lawrence, R. J. (Queen's Univ. of Belfast). DEVOLUTION RECONSIDERED. *Political Studies* 1956 4(1): 1-17. "Home Rule" for Scotland and Wales is a perennial minor issue in British politics. Northern Ireland has had its own parliament since 1921, and devolution continues to offer an apparently satisfactory solution to other nationalists.

The position of Northern Ireland has been a stimulus to others, for example Malta. But this enthusiasm for parliamentary devolution is misplaced because it raises hopes that cannot be fulfilled. The financial and economic problems involved in devolution are considered in detail with special reference to relations with Northern Ireland since 1920. Devolution is unlikely to confer on Scotland and Wales advantages that cannot be obtained in a simpler way, and may create new difficulties.

J. A. S. Grenville

618. Rothman, Stanley (Harvard Univ.). ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOR AND POLITICAL CONSENSUS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History* 1956 8(3): 167-171. The author demonstrates how the interrelationship of entrepreneurial and working class attitudes in Britain and France between the two world wars affected the political alignments and party structures in these countries. British entrepreneurs were traditionally more willing to bargain with labor unions than French entrepreneurs. As a result, British labor unions grew in size and prestige and adopted a conservative political outlook. French society, on the other hand, and with it the French entrepreneurial class, reserved considerable residues of feudal and paternalistic attitudes which militated against the development of sound management-labor relations and alienated the French labor unions from democratic government institutions.

R. Mueller

#### HUNGARY

619. Aranyossi, M. DER EINFLUSS DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION UND RÄTEUNTERNAHMEN AUF DIE BEWEGUNG DER UNGARISCHEN ARBEITERINNEN [The influence of the great Socialist October revolution and Soviet Hungary on the Hungarian woman

workers' movement]. *Acta Historica* 1956 3(3): 249-287. Surveys the organized participation of the female factory workers in the Hungarian revolution of 1919 and in the subsequent revolutionary government. The author argues that the receptiveness of woman workers to the ideals of the Russian Revolution prepared the way for later introduction of labor legislation that was hitherto unknown in Hungary. French and German summaries are appended. R. Mueller

1620. Hajdú, Tibor. ÚLOHA RÁD V MAĐÁRSKEJ OKTÓBROVEJ BURŽOÁZNO-DEMOKRATICKEJ REVOLÚCII [The role of the soviets in the Hungarian bourgeois-democratic October Revolution]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(4): 530-552. A verbatim translation from the Hungarian original in *Századok* 1954 88(2/3): 245-265 [See abstract 1: 838]. F. Wagner

#### ITALY

See also: 1469, 1470

1621. de Block, M. DE ZUIDTIROOLSE KWESTIE [The South Tyrolean question]. *Internationale Spectator* 1956 10(3): 100-106. Discusses the problems of the German minority in South Tyrol since World War I. Though exposed to a rigid policy of Italianization, the South Tyrol Germans were betrayed by Hitler, who always regarded the Brenner as the natural frontier between Italy and Germany.

D. van Arkel

1622. Delle Piane, Mario (Italian republican writer). LAURO DE BOSIS E L'ESPRESSIONE "SECONDO RISORGIMENTO": PER LA STORIA DI UNA LOCUZIONE [Lauro DeBosis and the expression, "Second Risorgimento": in hope of a history of a locution]. *Ponte* 1955 11(11): 1952-1954. The expression "Second Risorgimento," used to describe the anti-Fascist resistance in Italy, was not originated during the war by the Communists, but was used as early as 1931 by the poet Lauro DeBosis, for whom the goal of the anti-Fascist struggle was the return to a constitutional monarchy rather than revolutionary political economic change. C. F. Delzell

1623. Rho, Edmondo. TESTIMONIANZA SU GOBETTI [Testimony regarding Gobetti]. *Ponte* 1956 12(3): 401-408. Personal recollections of the author's youthful friendship with Piero Gobetti, the noted Torinese anti-Fascist journalist and advocate of a "liberal revolution," a social revolution that would embrace the best elements of both liberalism and socialism. Gobetti was not really a philosopher, but he made dialectics--conceived as freedom, in the manner of Croce--his life work. Although he regarded himself as a realist, Gobetti was really a romanticist who insisted upon rigid moral values. His youthful publication, *Energie Nove* (1918 to 1920), helped to make Turin the "moral capital" of Italy in those years. He was infatuated with the possibilities of the Gramscian "factory councils" (analogous to Russian soviets), but he rejected the dogmatism and eschatology of Marxism. He wrote brilliantly about the failure of the Risorgimento to reach the Italian masses, but his most important publication was the anti-Fascist cultural review, *Rivoluzione Liberale*. Mussolini's persecution of Gobetti finally forced him to escape to France in 1926, where he soon died as the result of police brutality. C. F. Delzell

1624. Salvemini, Gaetano (Univ. of Florence). GOBETTI: NON TUTTO È ANDATO PERDUTO [Gobetti: not everything has been lost]. *Ponte* 1956 12(4): 513-514. Recalls some of the activities of Piero Gobetti, discussing primarily his publication, *Rivoluzione Liberale* (1922-26). Gobetti did not speak of a "liberal restoration" but of a "liberal revolution," by which he meant that Italy's free institutions should be conquered by the working classes, educated by liberal revolutionaries. In the course of this revolution the Fascists and their chief collaborators should be "physically destroyed." There was a revolution during the Resistance, but it was not "liberal," and at the present there is a regime of the very "collaborators" whom Gobetti so detested. Yet Gobetti would still agree that Italy is better off now than when he wrote.

C. F. Delzell



## POLAND

See also: 1488, 1642

1625. "beh". NIEZNANA INICJATYWA PIŁSUDSKIEGO [Unknown initiative of Piłsudski]. *Kultura* 1956 10(5): 124-127. Quotes and summarizes from the Ukrainian paper "Svoboda" (New York) the recollections of Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, who describes an unsuccessful attempt at bringing the Polish-Lithuanian relations back to normal. Smal-Stocki went to Lithuania in 1926 at the instigation of Piłsudski, though officially on behalf of the Ukrainian government-in-exile, and had two conferences with Waldemaras.

A. F. Dygnas

1626. Berenstein, T. KPP W WALCE Z POGROMAMI ANTYŻYDOWSKIMI W LATACH 1935-37 [The Communist Party of Poland in its struggle with the anti-Jewish pogroms in the years 1935-37]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1955 (15/16): 3-75. The Communist Party of Poland unmasked the nationalism and anti-semitism of the period as instruments of capitalist exploitation. By teaching the working classes the principles of proletarian internationalism, it was able to combat the government-supported anti-Jewish movement, which took the form of taking over shops and instituting "ghetto benches" in the universities. H A Staff

1627. Biegański, S. (Colonel). BITWA WARSZAWSKA 1920 ROKU [The battle of Warsaw 1920]. *Bellona* 1955 (4): 3-13. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish victory at Warsaw, this phase of the Polish-Soviet conflict is re-examined. The political background to the critical Warsaw battle is analyzed in detail, as a preface to the description of the military developments, and the defeat of the Red Army. The detailed aspects and tactics of the military maneuver are presented and illustrated by a comprehensive map of the operations. H A Staff

1628. Fabrycy, Kazimierz. KOMORKA SPECJALNA [A special cell]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 217-220. The author, then one of the army inspectors, was called in 1934 by Marshal Piłsudski to organize and direct a special working team to carry out the political and military enquiries relating to Russia and Germany, in particular as regarded the progress of aggressive trends in the policy of these two neighbors of Poland. The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs was represented on this team by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassadors in Moscow and Berlin. Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1629. Glabisz, K. (Brig.). WSPOMNIENIA SIERPNIOWE [August recollections]. *Bellona* 1955 (4): 14-18. A note on the situation in August 1920, when the Red Army was advancing on Warsaw, by a participant in the Polish army. Details are given of the tactical movements involved, of the equipment, and the methods used, with a note on how these compared with the later developments in mobile warfare. In spite of the lack of mechanized transport, considerable distances were covered. H A Staff

1630. Głowczyk, Jan. Z ZAGADNIEŃ WZROSTU SPOŻYCIA W POLSCE LUDOWEJ [Of the problems of the rise of consumption in People's Poland]. *Ekonomista* 1955 (5/6): 3-34. The present level of consumption far exceeds the pre-1939 levels. Analysis of the pre-1939 statistics reveals that class differentiation operated to establish disproportions between the urban and rural areas, the propertied classes and the masses. Such disproportion has now been eliminated. H A Staff

1631. Ignar, Stefan. AGRARYZM - PROGRAM SPOŁECZNO-GOSPODARCZY WIEJSKIEJ BURZUAZJI [Agrarianism - the social-economic program of the rural bourgeoisie]. *Ekonomista* 1956 (1): 27-54. The "agrarian ideology" is fundamentally a part of the revisionist ideas which maintained that the small peasant farm was a permanent form of land ownership. It appeared in its entirety as a formula after 1929. Agrarianism is interpreted as an anti-revolutionary ideology, its social solution being a reversion to pre-feudal economic patterns. Strong private farms are a disguised form of village capitalism; this was to be the foundation for "democracy." The Polish Communist land policy has been a struggle against this anti-revolutionary tendency. Detailed statistics are presented.

H A Staff

1632. Jędrzychowski, Stefan. BUDOWNICTWO MIESZKANOWE W POLSCE LUDOWEJ [Town construction in People's Poland]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 3(81): 77-92. This study of the development of town-building in post-war Poland, although concentrating on the new plans, deals in considerable detail with pre-war town-planning. The new figures for urban concentration are compared with those for the pre-war period. The study is supported by statistics. H A Staff

1633. Jędrzejewicz, Janusz. REFORMA SZKOLNICTWA [Reform of the school system]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 29-59. The author, a former minister of education, carried out a reform of the school system in Poland in 1932, based on the idea of an education in the spirit of service to the State "as a common good of all citizens." He describes the new system of education and the methods of education, school curricula, and explains the conditions under which the reform was carried out. Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1634. Krzemiński, Jakub. ROZMOWA KOMENDANTA ZE MNĄ [My conversation with the Commandant]. *Niepodległość* 1955 5: 212-216. Recollections of a legal adviser on military matters to Piłsudski when the latter was Chief of State and Commander-in-Chief. Journal (T. Schaetzel)

1635. Kuryluk, Karol. "ŚWIAT DUCHA I ŚWIAT PRACY MUSZĄ SOBIE PODAĆ RĘCE" ["The world of the spirit and the world of labor must join hands"]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 5(83): 60-65. A brief introduction is supplied to the text of the 1936 meeting of the Lvov Congress of Cultural Workers. The introduction gives details of the personalities involved, as well as the main aims of the assembly. The text of the Congress signed by Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish cultural workers in Lvov, deplors Hitlerism and demands a struggle with imperialism for peace, as the first unifying factor among intellectuals. Anti-Semitism is equally condemned as shameful discrimination. H A Staff

1636. Leński, Julian. O ANTYFASZYSTOWSKI FRONT LUDOWY W POLSCE [On the anti-Fascist national front in Poland]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 3(81): 56-74. This study of the Communist tactics in pre-war Poland is a reprint of the speech made by J. Leński at the 7th Congress of Communist Internationalism in 1935. The study is divided into the following parts: 1) the mass basis of the national front; 2) Communist efforts for a unified front; 3) the struggle for class-unity; 4) the process of radicalization in the socialist parties, and 5) the Communist role at the head of the democratic struggle. H A Staff

1637. Lepecki, M. B. NIEDOSZŁY OBCHÓD [Might-be jubilee]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(21): 1. Fragment of the memoirs of the former aide-de-camp to Marshal Piłsudski, written on 18 February 1935. The article gives insight into Piłsudski's personal habits in the last days of his life, and also prints a document relating to his studies at Kharkov University, and his participation in political manifestations there in 1886. A. F. Dygnas

1638. Rasiński, Jerzy. KILKA UWAG O STOSUNKACH KLASOWYCH NA WSI [Some observations on class relations in the village]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 5(83): 18-28. An investigation of the land-holding classes, the extent of their holdings, and their social actions, with reference to Leninist writings on agrarian matters. The arguments are supported by figures, and a plea is made for closer examination of social relationships in the village under the capitalist system. H A Staff

1639. Rey, Krzysztof. UWAGI W SPRAWIE PRZEŻYTKÓW FEUDALNYCH W ROLNICTWIE POLSKI MIĘDZYWOJENNEJ [Observations on the question of the vestiges of feudalism in Polish inter-war agriculture]. *Ekonomista* 1956 (2): 110-128. Even under a capitalist system of wages, feudal characteristics can be observed. Statistical information and calculation are presented to support this argument. H A Staff

1640. Unsigned. PRZED DWUDZIESTU LATY [Twenty years ago]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 4(82): 81-103. A selection of texts, issued by the Polish Communist Party for the year 1936, dealing with class struggles in Cracow, Lvov, and Częstochowa. Documents are printed on Communist Party demands, on street-fighting struggles in Częstochowa, on 1 May



13 in Lvov and Cracow, and the letter of Romain Rolland (1936) on the Polish troubles. H A Staff

## SPAIN

See also: 1516

1641. Żarnowski, Janusz. STRAJK KOLEJARZY I STRAJK POWSZECHNY W LUTYM-MARCU 1921 R. [The railway strike and the general strike in February-March 1921]. *Pracownicy Historyczni* 1956 63(1): 55-88. Describes various railway trade unions and the influence of political parties upon them. The earlier strikes of railway workers are summarized. The Polish Socialist Party is condemned for going against the instructions of the Communists and the interests of the workers in trying to prevent strikes or to bring them to an early end. The Socialist attitude to the strike of February-March 1921 was the same. The Socialists ordered days of general strike when the militarization of railways and martial law was ordered. But on the government's promise of withdrawing the militarization order, they brought the strike to an end because they feared the increase of the Communist influence amongst railway workers. A. F. Dignas

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 1625

1642. Katelbach, Tadeusz. CO POPRZEDZIŁO POLSKIE ULTIMATUM DO LITWY [Antecedents of the Polish ultimatum to Lithuania]. *Kultura* 1956 10(4): 111-118. Publishes recollections of Stanisław Szmidt, chairman of the Polish Association "Pochodnia" [Torch] in Kaunas. The author describes the unofficial talks of 1937/1938 of the Poles in Lithuania and Lithuanian politicians, aiming at the normalization of Polish-Lithuanian relations. Those conversations led to the arrangement of the unofficial conference of Polish and Lithuanian officials in Danzig. However, at the very last moment, under the pressure of young Lithuanian nationalists, the conference was boycotted by Lithuanians. A. F. Dignas

1643. Montgomery, Arthur. ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS IN SWEDEN IN 1919-21. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 1955 3(2): 203-238. A chronological account of the post-war boom and deflation in Sweden. A comparison is made with contemporary events in Britain and the United States, showing the close relationship between them and Sweden. H. Pollins

1644. Panteļejevs, A. SPĀRNOS VIRS LATVIJAS [On wings over Latvia]. *Latvju Žurnāls* 1955 4(34): 36-37, 40. Article on the development of Latvian civil aviation and the sporting sport between the First and Second World Wars. On June 1940, Latvian civil aviation was mobilized in order to resist the forthcoming Russian invasion, but the order to strike was not given. E. Andersons

1645. Rimscha, Hans von (Univ. of Erlangen). PAUL SCHIEMANN ALS MINDERHEITENPOLITIKER [Paul Schiemann minority politician]. *Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(1): 43-61. Aside from his fine record as leader of the German minority in Latvia from 1918 to 1934, Schiemann was active in the European national minority movement. His aim in both capacities was to reconcile the attachment to a national community outside the territory of the state without sacrificing the necessary political loyalty to the state in which the minority lives. An enduring solution lay neither in national assimilation nor in political union with the rest of the cultural community, but rather in a stronger European political system guaranteeing cultural autonomy for all. C. R. Spurgin

1646. Švābe, A. INTERESANTI MEMUARI [Interesting memoirs]. *Ceļa Zīmes* 1956 (28): 464-467. The author views *Aus dem letzten Kapitel deutsch-baltischer Geschichte Lettland 1919-1945* (2 vols., 1944 to 1955) by Wilhelm von Rüdiger. The book reveals the antagonistic attitude of the majority of the Baltic Germans toward the new Baltic republics and their clandestine activities to undermine the Latvian rule and restore the predominant position of Germans in that area. Von Rüdiger was one of the leaders of this movement who encouraged the transportation of the Baltic Germans to Nazi Germany before the occupation of the Baltic area by Soviet troops. He attacked those Germans who were loyal to the governments of their homelands. Von Rüdiger, however, was later replaced by more belligerent Nazi organizers. E. Andersons

1647. Vajsova, Henrieta. NÁRODNO-REVOLUČNÁ VOJNA V ŠPANIISKU V ROKOCH 1936-1939 A JEJ OHLAS V ČSR [National and revolutionary war in Spain in 1936-1939 and its echo in Czechoslovakia]. *Historický časopis* 1955 3(2): 153-190. The Communist Party of Spain carried out successfully the decision made by the 7th Congress of the Communist International on the establishment of a People's Front. This provoked counteraction by the German fascists. There was a great response among the progressive circles of Czechoslovakia. Two thousand to three thousand volunteers participated in the war which drew the attention of the Czechoslovak press. Unpublished sources are also used. F. Wagner

## Middle East

1648. Bentwich, Norman. TURKEY AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF REVOLUTION. *Quarterly Review* 1955 293(605): 346-351. Describes the enormous progress made since 1924, the great increase in agricultural production, industrial progress, revolutionary advances in transportation and education, and the emancipation of women. Despite progress, the Turkish Revolution has been primarily a revolution in slow motion. Though the revolution still goes on, it has been slowed down and changed by those who have succeeded Atatürk. Ch. LeGuin

1649. Laqueur, Walter Z. (Author and resident of Israel). THE APPEAL OF COMMUNISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST. *Middle East Journal* 1955 9(1): 17-27. Drawn from the final chapter of Laqueur's book *Nationalism and Communism in the Middle East* (New York: Praeger, 1955). In the absence of a genuine urban proletariat or serious agrarian unrest, Communism has appealed chiefly to the middle class intelligentsia since the party line softened in the mid-1930's. For three reasons Communism has had all the appeal of a secular religion for this class: 1) Islam has ceased to be a living force for the middle class; 2) its nationalist, anti-imperialist, anti-Western sentiment has been encouraged by the USSR; and 3) its political immaturity is uncomfortable with Western democratic institutions. J. P. Halstead

## Soviet Union

See also: 1499, 1504, 1508, 1627, 1805

1650. Archimovic, A. THE CULTIVATION OF LONG FIBER FLAX IN BELORUSSIA. *Belorussian Review* 1956 (2): 115-121. Crop yields of long fiber flax have dropped considerably during the Soviet regime despite its efforts to introduce new techniques and cultivation methods. The author ascribes this failure to primitive and irrational cultivation methods. R. Mueller

1651. Beliaeva, V. I., and L. G. Gol'dfarb. BOR'BA ZAVODSKIKH PARTIINYKH ORGANIZATSII UKRAINY ZA VOSSTANOVLENIE CHERNOI METALLURGII V 1924-1925 GODAKH [The struggle of party organizations in Ukrainian factories for the restoration of metallurgy in 1924-1925]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 28-40. On the basis of contemporary local press reports and archival documents, the article describes the active role and dynamic leadership of party cells at factories in the rebuilding of metallurgical industry in the Ukraine. In the process, factory party organizations and methods of political education among workers were being developed and perfected. M. Raeff

1652. Belikov, V. E. PARTIINAIJA ORGANIZATSIIA PETROGRADA V BOR'BE PROTIV IUDENICHA LETOM 1919 GODA [The party organization of Petrograd in the fight against Yudenich in the summer of 1919]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (1): 31-44. Describes the activities of the Petrograd Bolshevik Party Committee in mobilizing and organizing the manpower and military potential of the city against the offensive of General Yudenich. Stalin was the special delegate of the party's Central Committee and, as Lenin's lieutenant, played the leading role. The article is based on contemporary newspapers, published documents, and some unpublished archival materials. M. Raeff



1653. Chamberlin, William Henry (Cambridge, Massachusetts). SEVEN PHASES OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY. Russian Review 1956 15(2) : 77-84. An analysis of the main shifts in Soviet foreign policy, 1917 to 1956. The author distinguishes seven phases: 1) 1917 to 1921--all-out revolutionary offensive against the bourgeois world; 2) 1921 to 1934--defensive isolationism; 3) 1934 to 1938--popular front; 4) 1939 to 1941--aggressive isolationism; 5) 1941 to 1946--wartime alliance; 6) 1946 to 1953--the cold war; 7) 1953 to present--smiling non-cooperation. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

1654. Charachidze, G. THE GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE NATIONAL QUESTION. Caucasian Review 1955 (1) : 22-36. Deviationism is a real problem for the Soviet Union. In 1918, the Communist Party attitude to Georgia was prudent and tentative; in 1919, the Georgian Communists tried to bring about a worker-peasant rising. From 1920, Moscow was preparing to take Georgia, and for this, a Russo-Turkish rapprochement had been implemented. Lenin was faced with a fait accompli when Stalin and Ordzhonikidze took over Georgia; Lenin tried to minimize the consequences of an act he considered an error in method. Ordzhonikidze and H. Q. 11th Army ran the country, and the abuse of power foreshadowed a crisis within the Georgian Communist Party. After a report by Molotov, the Kavbureau decided to disband the Georgian Red Army. In 1924 Beria was entrusted by Stalin with the mission of reducing the Georgian deviationists. H A Staff

1655. Cherne, Leo (Research Institute of America). IS THE 'NEW RUSSIA' A NEW MYTH? New York Times Magazine 1956 17 June: 10, 50, 54. Krushchev's denunciation of Stalin reveals what life was like in the Soviet Union in the last twenty-five years. It reveals, however, that the terror and persecution was the result of totalitarianism itself and not of "the cult of personality." The author discusses what measures the U. S. should adopt to meet the new situation.

R. F. Campbell

1656. Comte, Gilbert. UNE REVOLUTION DANS LA REVOLUTION, MAKHNO ET L'ANARCHIE [A revolution in the revolution, Makhno and anarchy]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 7(73) : 54-62. Makhno was a Cossack adventurer who became the leader of Ukrainian anarchists and nationalists. Allied with the Bolsheviks they defeated the monarchists during the revolution of 1917. Later he and his followers were slaughtered by the Reds, who then occupied the Ukraine.

L. Loubère

1657. Djabagui, V. SOVIET NATIONAL POLICY AND GENOCIDE. Caucasian Review 1955 (1) : 71-81. Early promises by the Soviet leaders attracted the sympathies of non-Russian peoples to the Soviet government and thus had considerable importance in determining the outcome of the Civil War. A sharp divergence developed, however, in later periods between theory and practice in the Soviet attitude towards national groups and actual practice, as glorification of the Great Russian people became manifest. Denationalization of the non-Russian peoples began, marked by the deportation of peoples from their homeland. The destruction of nationalities, such as the North Caucasians, was nothing less than genocide.

H A Staff

1658. Gimpel'son, E. G. LITERATURA O GEROIAKH GRAZHDANSKOI VOINY [Literature on the heroes of the Civil War]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (1) : 145-150. Bibliographical and critical review of books and articles describing the lives and activities of the heroes of the Civil War in Russia.

M. Raëff

1659. Goodman, Elliot R. (Brown Univ.). THE SOVIET DESIGN FOR A WORLD LANGUAGE. Russian Review 15 (2) : 85-99. The author traces the Soviet grand design to transform the present nation-state system into a Soviet world-state, envisaging also a fundamental reshaping of national languages. The article is based on Stalin's writings and on articles in Soviet periodicals and newspapers.

Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

1660. Hadjibeyli, Dj. SOME ECHOES OF THE 1937 PURGE IN AZERBAIDZHAN. Caucasian Review 1955 (1) : 36-47. The 1936 to 1938 liquidation, though it went off quietly, affected most of the first generation Communist leaders. Only one leading personality was tried--Gamid Sultanov--in the "Shemakhe trial." This began on 27 October 1937. The

trial was not held in Baku, but in Shemakhe; a "counter-revolutionary center" aiming to overthrow the Soviet state was disclosed. The course of the trial is quoted verbatim from the Soviet press; it is assumed that this trial was to serve also as an "off-stage" trial of other Soviet leaders, already liquidated or about to be. H A Staff

1661. Kanev, S. N. PARTIINYE MASSY V BOR'BE ZA EDINSTVO RKP(b) V PERIOD PROFSOIUZNOI DISKUSSII (1920-1921) [The party masses in the struggle for the unity of the RCP (b) during the period of the trade union discussion 1920-1921]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (2) : 17-27. Describes how Lenin's position concerning the role of trade unions was adopted at the 10th party congress despite the factional opposition of Trotsky. The trade unions were to be the connecting link between the party and the government apparatus. With the help of the central party organs. Lenin won the day in the various local party and trade union organizations, in spite of bitter Trotskyite opposition. The article is based on contemporary periodical press sources. M. Raëff

1662. Kocharian, S. SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY IN ARMENIA. Caucasian Review 1955 (1) : 81-93. The Soviets consider the problems of nationality within the former Tsarist empire to have been settled; Armenia had fallen in unequal battle. When the Bolsheviks came to power, it seemed that they might allow the free existence of nationalities, and reject assimilation. The Armenian revolt of 1921 against the Bolsheviks failed; Lenin was clearly not interested in the fate of the Armenians, only in a fusion of the nations. A brief analysis of the attitude of Arutunov, appointed by Beria in 1937 as secretary of the Armenian Communist Party, is given. Russification was supreme. H A Staff

1663. Kofler, Leo (formerly Univ. of Halle, now Cologne). RUSSLAND UND DER STALINISMUS: ÜBER ZWEI BÜCHER UND ZUM VERSTÄNDNIS DER NEUEN SITUATION [Russia and Stalinism: on two books and for an understanding of the new situation]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1956 11(7/8) : 13-15. In a discussion of Geschichte des bolschewistischen Russland (Wiesbaden: Rheinische Verlagsanstalt, 1955) by Georg von Rauch, and Russland und die Weimarer Republik (Düsseldorf: Müller-Albrechts, 1955) by Lionel Kochan, the author compares Elizabeth I and Stalin. Stalin stopped the process of democratization projected in the 1936 constitution. In an enumeration of the factors calling for this democratization, the author goes back to the Five Year Plan of 1928, the functioning of which depended upon smoother relations with the West. H. Hirsch

1664. Kolymsky, Petro. LIBERATION OF THE KOLYMA PRISONER. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(1) : 75-81. An eye-witness account of the return of a Ukrainian, sentenced to a forced labor camp in the Soviet Union, to his home in Kiev. Details are given of the "review" of his case, of the attitude of the NKVD, and of the hunger strikes which eventually led to harsh action on the part of the NKVD officials. After interminable "reviews," the prisoner was finally released. Details of NKVD procedure are given. H A Staff

1665. Kucherov, Samuel (Library of Congress). THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT A SOCIALIST SOCIETY (IN 'DEFENSE' OF V. M. MOLOTOV). Political Science Quarterly 1956 71(2) : 182-202. Taking its point of departure from the "doctrinal errors" recanted by Molotov in 1955, presents careful documentation on the non-fulfillment of certain Marxist predictions in the Soviet Union, concerning above all the "withering away of the State"--important contrary pronouncements by Soviet leaders are adduced--and the formation of a "classless society." G. Stourzh

1666. Lebed, A. PROBLEMS OF RAIL TRANSPORTATION. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR 1955 2(10) : 11-17. Discusses the problem of meeting the increased demand for freight hauling, and the electrification and introduction of Diesel locomotives on Soviet railroads. With statistical tables. H A Staff

1667. Natirboff, I. THE CIRCASSIANS' PART IN THE CIVIL WAR. Caucasian Review 1955 (1) : 138-144. During the Civil War the Circassians were obliged to fight on two fronts: against the Reds, and against internal subversion and disorder. The Circassian regiment, under the orders of Kornilov, took part in a number of engagements with the Red



any during the Civil War. A section under General Ulagai eventually retired, after having failed to break through the Army, though the Circassians in the Crimea continued to fight under Wrangel, until withdrawn. There seems little doubt that the Circassian generals were hanged in Moscow after their compulsory surrender. J. Erickson

668. Oslikovskaia, E. S., and A. V. Snegov. ZA PRAVDOE OSVESHCHENIE ISTORII PROLETARSKOI REVOLIUTSII [For a truthful interpretation of the history of the proletarian revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 138-145. Severe criticism of the book by A. V. Likholat, Razgrom natsionalisticheskoi kontrrevoliutsii na Ukraine 1917-1922 [Destruction of the nationalist counter-revolution in the Ukraine, 1917 to 1922] and the favorable review of it in Voprosy Istorii (April 1956). The authors point out the numerous errors and falsifications contained in the book as a result of the application of one-sided ideological prejudices. Likholat wrongly characterizes the activities of many Bolshevik leaders and did not give credit to the active and constructive role of the Communist Party. M. Raeff

669. Pentkovskaia, V. V. ROL' V. I. LENINA V SOSTAVLENII SSSR [The role of V. I. Lenin in the formation of the USSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (3): 13-24. On the basis of archival material, gives a synoptic account of the Soviet government's discussions and legislative measures which led to the formal organization of the USSR in 1923. This particular solution was reached to counteract the separatist nationalisms of some Soviet republics linked to Russia by treaty to foil the attempts at a Great Russian chauvinistic revival. M. Raeff

670. Pipes, Richard (Harvard Univ.). MUSLIMS OF SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS. Middle East Journal 1955 9(2): 147-162 and (3): 295-308. A crucial question in the future of Soviet Central Asia is the degree to which the native population is being Russified. Five criteria are used: religion, customs, language, ethnic distinctiveness and cultural loyalty. Islam as a way of life has been destroyed by the combined pressures of Soviet policy and hostility of the native intelligentsia. National customs have been better. Only those which clearly conflict with material progress were abandoned, and language assimilation seems to have been successful. Despite considerable Russian colonization, the Muslims retain their ethnic distinctiveness and despite Soviet indoctrination of the intelligentsia, this group retains its native cultural loyalties. Soviet efforts have resulted in Russification but in the growth of distinct national consciousness among the five major ethnic groups. Among the sources consulted for the articles were 31 Muslim refugees in the area. J. P. Halstead

671. Plyushch, Vasil. THE DISCOVERY AND THE REALIZATION OF THE UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF UKRAINE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(1): 63-69. In 1929 mass protests continued in the Ukraine, and the investigations into the activities of the SVU (Union for the Liberation of Ukraine) continued. In 1930, 45 members of the SVU were tried. All accused and the prosecutors are listed. GPU methods against the accused consisted of ill-treatment and torture. These trials, however, were only a part of the general action against the SVU, for repression was thrust on all of the Ukraine. Earlier resistance patterns showed that the Soviets had not been able to stamp out the work of the SVU. H A Staff

672. Quaroni, Pietro. CHE COSA C'E DI NUOVO IN RUSSIA? [What is there new in Russia?]. Civitas 1955 6(1): 11-30. Sketches the political and economic development of the USSR from 1917 to the present. The author asks whether Soviet society is changing and was beginning to change before the death of Stalin. He concludes that there is no justification for a modified attitude on the part of the Western Powers toward Russia. R. J. Mayne

673. Remer, Claus (Karl-Marx-Univ., Leipzig). DIE GROESSEN DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERDELEGATIONEN IN DER SOWJETUNION (1925 - 1927) [The three great German workers' delegations to the Soviet Union, 1925-1927]. Schrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(2): 343-365. Contains a number of unpublished documents, such as travel reports, lists of members and memoirs of the members of the delegations. From the end of 1924 numerous workers' delegations from all over the world visited the Soviet Union. The

reasons for this were: the failure of the intervention against the Soviet Union, the recognition of the USSR by many bourgeois governments and the reports of peaceful economic reconstruction. The workers' delegations consisted of members of the Social Democratic and the Communist Parties of Germany; they reported on the Soviet Union at many well attended meetings. Journal (H. Bülter)

1674. Ruslanov, P. (West Germany). MARSHAL ZHUKOV. Russian Review 1956 15(2): 122-129 and (3): 186-195. A biographical study of Marshal Zhukov based on author's personal observations, on what he heard of him from the staff officers of the army commanded by Zhukov in Mongolia, and on stories told the author by Zhukov's personal adjutant who was in his service for twenty years. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

1675. Sagirashvili, D. GEORGIA UNDER BOLSHEVIK RULE. Caucasian Review 1955 (1): 112-122. Centralization is the key-stone of the Moscow nationality policy. National republics cannot compile their own budgets, and are practically without income. The articles which Georgia supplies to the Soviet Union are listed. This drainage is secondary to the ruinous effect of collectivization upon Georgian agriculture. Brauntal's figures are quoted extensively to show how Sovietization has lowered the level of economic life in Georgia. The uprising of 1924, a consequence of the harmful centralizing policy of the Soviets, was brutally suppressed. Georgia's important role during World War II is also discussed; there was little sympathy in Georgia for a war which could not better their interests. H A Staff

1676. Schechtman, Joseph B. (World Zionist Organization). THE JABOTINSKY-SLAVINSKY AGREEMENT: A CHAPTER IN UKRAINIAN-JEWISH RELATIONS. Jewish Social Studies 1955 17(4): 289-306. A description and analysis of an agreement made by Zionist leader Vladimir Jabotinsky with a Ukrainian nationalist friend, in an attempt to prevent further pogroms in 1921 and 1922 and to promote co-operation between Zionists and Ukrainian nationalists. The storm of criticism which arose after the agreement is also analyzed. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

1677. Seton-Watson, Hugh. THE SOVIET RULING CLASS. Problems of Communism 1956 5(3): 10-16. A description and analysis of the new Soviet state bourgeoisie. Gaining in prestige as well as in privilege, this new class of technocrats has rapidly developed into a Soviet elite group. This "elitist" process, growing out of the first Five-Year Plan in 1928, will grow stronger in the 1960's. Such a state bourgeoisie would probably be more amenable to a genuinely peaceful foreign policy than were the old-line Communist revolutionaries. S. L. Speronis

1678. Uratadze, G. THE SUPPRESSION OF AN ELEMENT OF GEORGIAN INDEPENDENCE. Caucasian Review 1955 (1): 55-60. Internal fifth column and armed insurrection form the two methods used by the Communists for subduing foreign powers. The subjugation of Georgia was accomplished by armed force. Communism had taken little hold on the Georgians. Units of the Red Army were stationed on the border; a refugee "Georgian government" was set up in Moscow. After defeat, the real ruler of the country was Ordzhonikidze, and the staff of the 2nd Army. The Red Army followed a purely colonial policy, a course of plunder. In view of the prolonged unrest, the Communists sought a solution on the ideological level. A good illustration of the unrest is provided in the reactions to the monetary policies of the Soviets. H A Staff

1679. Volin, M. S. ORGANIZATSIYA IZUCHENIYA ESTESTVENNYKH RESURSOV SOVETSKOI STRANY V 1917-1920 GODAKH [The organization of the exploration of the natural resources of the Soviet land in 1917-1920]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (2): 80-88. Descriptive account of the measures taken from 1918 to 1920 for the exploration of Russia's natural resources. Lenin was very interested in the project and under his stimulation, with the collaboration of most scientists, the surveys got under way in 1920 and yielded important results in areas whose resources had been neglected before 1917. The article is based on contemporary press and secondary sources. M. Raeff

1680. Vvedensky, G. A. THE SOVIET PEAT INDUSTRY. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture



of the USSR 1955 2(10): 29-36. Discusses the importance of the Soviet peat industry and the developments in methods of extraction since the Revolution. Includes statistical tables of output. H A Staff

### United States of America

See also: 1539

1681. Boorstin, Daniel J. (Univ. of Chicago). SELLING THE PRESIDENT TO THE PEOPLE. Commentary 1955 20(5): 421-427. The introduction of "public relations" techniques into American politics, during and since the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, has changed the relation of the President to the people. National politics have become a more continuous concern of the citizens, the average citizen is better informed about national than local politics, and the opinions of the citizens are a constant concern to the president who has to "sell" his policies to the people. N. Kurland

1682. Ferrarotti, Franco. LA FUSIONE SINDACALE NEGLI STATI UNITI [Trade Union amalgamation in the United States]. Civitas 1955 6(5): 47-54. On the occasion of the amalgamation of the A.F.L. and C.I.O., the author recalls that the differences between them were never so deeply ideological as similar splits in European labor, but resulted partly from the "craft" traditions of the A.F.L. and partly from its traditional skepticism towards the New Deal. Technological and political changes having superseded these factors, the amalgamation may be expected to have both national and international repercussions. R. J. Mayne

1683. Hyman, Stanley Edgar. FREUD AND THE CLIMATE OF TRAGEDY. Partisan Review 1956 23(2): 198-214. Freud's critics and revisionists in the United States, chiefly Sullivan, Fromm and Horney, have not come nearer to eliminating or solving problems of psychological and social discontent, despite their efforts to buttress Freud's theories with the optimism of America's material progress. R. Mueller

1684. Mayer, A., and Carol Klapprodt. FERTILITY DIFFERENTIAL IN DETROIT: 1920-1950. Population Studies 1955 9(2): 148-158. Surveys the pattern of differential fertility in a highly industrialized city between 1920 and 1950. In general, fertility differentials between whites and non-whites are tending to converge. Economic differentials are decreasing also, but not as markedly. Yearly birthrates, even when nuptiality is considered, are not an effective measure of these increasingly small differentials in fertility. Journal

1685. Miller, R. M. (Texas Western College). THE SOCIAL ATTITUDES OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH DURING TWO DECADES, 1919-1939. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1956 25(2):

162-192. Based mainly on church periodicals, the article examines the church's position on war, labor, civil liberties and race relations. In the 1920's the Episcopal Church was not as sensitive to these problems as were some other church but social Christianity was not dead. In the 1930's the church swung to a position somewhat left of center. In the area of Negro relations, the church's action lagged behind its professions. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1686. Miller, Robert M. A FOOTNOTE TO THE ROLE OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE ELECTION OF 1928. Church History 1956 25(2): 145-159. Demonstrates that the role of the Ku Klux Klan has been overemphasized, that the Protestant clergy did not exercise any leadership but happened to agree with the prevailing Protestant viewpoint, the prohibition, far from being a mere straw man, was a bona fide issue. In spite of some religious bigotry there were valid and honest religious differences which could not be set aside by sentimental appeals to "tolerance" or by cries of "bigotry." The article is based on church publications. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1687. Ravà, Franco. ROOSEVELT (DIECI ANNI DOPO LA SUA SCOMPARSITA) [Roosevelt (Ten years after his death)]. Ponte 1955 11(10): 1588-1612. An evaluation of Roosevelt's personality and foreign policy, including a bibliographical note on primary and secondary sources on the President's foreign policy, mostly by Italian writers. The author traces the difficulties Roosevelt faced in leading the United States out of isolationism after his Chicago speech of 5 October 1937. Only after his re-election in 1940 could he proceed with a forceful international program. The author mentions the President's desire to avoid the mistakes of Wilson in foreign policy and notes the differences between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin during the war. At the Yalta Conference it was clear that the Big Three were acting on the basis of different presuppositions. The results were opportunistic compromises expressed in equivocal and contradictory language. Roosevelt apparently made concessions because 1) of failing health; 2) his desire to get Stalin's adherence to a United Nations collective security program, and 3) his military leaders' anxiety to get Russian participation in the war against Japan. The increasing predominance at war's end of the "balance of power" system rather than the "collective security" system occurred in spite of Roosevelt's desires. C. F. Delzel

1688. Shannon, David A. (Teachers College, Columbia Univ.). A SOCIAL GOSPEL MINISTER AND HIS BISHOP: AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM. New York History 1956 37(1): 64-79. A description of an attempt by the Episcopal Bishop of New York to discipline one of his clergymen in 1923 for a sermon which questioned the usefulness of the modern church and the validity of certain traditional theological doctrines. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

## F. 1939-1945

### GENERAL HISTORY

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

### WORLD WAR II

Antecedents  
Military History  
General

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1554, 1557, 1561, 1565, 1659, 1570

1689. Loveday, Arthur F. SPAIN. THE LOSS OF A FRIEND. Quarterly Review 1955 293(606): 451-463. A review of events that led up to the policy of boycotting Spain which was established in 1945-1946 and recently reversed. The West's misunderstanding of the Spanish Civil War, the effect of propaganda about Spain, which was started by Lenin in the

### Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)  
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy  
Balkans (1941-1945)  
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)  
Western Europe (1944-1945)  
Pacific and Asian Theatre  
Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

### HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

early twenties, the failure of Franco to join the Allies in World War II, and the cold war tactics of Russia regarding Franco's government have prejudiced the West. Such specific problems as Gibraltar contributed also to Spanish-Western estrangement. Military necessity, Franco's peace with the Spanish ruling house, and the settling of the succession have led to the ending of the boycott, which the author considers unwarranted and extremely costly to Spanish-Western understanding. Ch. Le



90. Noël, Léon (Paris). LE PROJET D'UNION FRANCO-BRITANNIQUE DE JUIN 1940 [The project for a Franco-British union in June 1940]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale* 1956 6(21): 22-47. Traces the development of the idea of a closer Franco-British union. The first concrete suggestion seems to have been made to the French ambassador in London, Corbin, by Monick, his financial attaché. The latter had derived his inspiration largely from the book of George Streit, *Union Now*. The role of Jean Monnet, who raised the question with Sir Robert Vansittart, is also stressed. De Gaulle, then at London, gave his support. Both Churchill, whose first response was negative, hoped the shock effect might revive the French spirit of resistance. The French leadership, however, was wholly unprepared. De Gaulle, whose initial reaction when informed by De Gaulle via telephone was one of stupefaction, gave vigorous support, but the French cabinet had already decided to enter into negotiations for surrender. Anglophobia, which had been making headway during the previous weeks, could perceive a plot to annex France to the British Empire.

H. C. Deutsch

#### Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 1622

691. Barycz, Henryk. LOSY ZAKŁADÓW NAUKOWYCH UNIWERSYTETU JAGIELLOŃSKIEGO W KRAKOWIE W OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ 1939-1945 [The fate of scientific establishments of Jagellonian University in Krakow during the Hitlerite occupation 1939-1945]. *Przegląd historyczny* 1955 11(7/8): 595-615. A description of the liquidation of university institutes in Cracow during the German occupation, 1939 to 1945. On the day of the inauguration of the 1939 academic year about 180 professors and assistants were arrested and deported to concentration camps at Sachsenhausen, Oranienburg and Dachau. The collections of libraries of 136 university institutes were destroyed. Books, evacuated to Germany or taken over by various German institutes, e.g. *Institut für deutsche Ostarbeit*. The university buildings were taken over for offices, army units, etc. A report by the German curator of the University is annexed. The report gives a description of the buildings and collections of July 1940. E. Boba

692. Boban, B. DANKELMANOV STRAH [Dankelman's Struggle]. *Borba* 1956 17-21 May. A series of five articles on the German Military Government in occupied Serbia under the regime of General Heinrich Dankelman (29 July to 8 October 1941). S. Gavrilović

693. Boban, B. "POSLEDNJA REČ" STEVANA FILIPOVIĆA [The "last word" of Stevan Filipović]. *Borba* 1956 17 May. An account of the execution in World War II of a Serbian partisan captured by Germans. Filipović was hanged in the market place in occupied Valjevo, Serbia, in the presence of 3,000 onlookers whom he harangued in his "last word" to die in arms against Hitler. The article is based on captured Gestapo documents (File F-102, Division IV, Section I), a report of the Gestapo outpost in occupied Valjevo dated 22 May 1942, a report of the Gestapo chief of the anti-Communist division in occupied Belgrade, dated 29 May 1942, etc. S. Gavrilović

694. Boban, B. PROVOKATÓRSKA RADIOSTANICA U OKUPIRANOM BEOGRADU 1941 GODINE [The provocative radio station in occupied Belgrade, 1941]. *Borba* 1956 12-16 May. A series of five articles on the secret German propaganda radio station operated in occupied Zemun, a suburb of Belgrade, as the "Radio station of the national liberation of partisans of Yugoslavia." S. Gavrilović

695. Bondar', N. N. VOZNIKOVENIE ORGANOVOG NARODNOI VLASTI V YUGOSLAVII V 1941-1942 GODAKH [The formation of organs of popular power in Yugoslavia in 1941-1942]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (2): 114-123. Descriptive account, based on Yugoslav printed sources, of the emergence of an administrative organization in the territories liberated by the Partisans. The various political and administrative tasks taken over by the partisans for the prosecution of the war actually provided the foundation of the new national administration. M. Raeff

1696. Bossowski, Józef Jan, Karol Marian Pospieszalski, Kazimierz Tymieniecki, and Zygmunt Wojciechowski. UNIWERSYTET POZNAŃSKI NA POCZĄTKU HITLEROWSKIEJ OKUPACJI [The University in Poznań at the beginning of Hitlerite occupation]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(7/8): 580-595. A combined report on the behavior of German authorities in Poznań after the town was occupied in September 1939. The German authorities, after taking over the university buildings, started mass arrests, executions and deportations of university professors and personnel. E. Boba

1697. Bratny, Roman. KARTA DEMOBILIZACYJNA ARMI KRAJOWEJ [The demobilization card of the National Army]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 4(82): 41-53. A glance at a demobilization card of the AK (Polish underground army) prompted this survey of AK activities. Resistance to the Germans had been undertaken by the young intellectuals and the petty-bourgeois. The stages by which resistance slipped into actual battle are traced, together with a detailed note on the background to the Warsaw rising, Operation Tempest ("Burza"). Details on the circumstances of the conspiracies and resistance activities, as well as criticism of the Polish exile government, are given. H. A. Staff

1698. Cadorna, Raffaele (Senatore della Repubblica). ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLA LOTTA PARTIGIANA [The organization of the partisan struggle]. *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 30-34. Sketches the formation of the *Corpo Volontari della Libertà*, of which the author was Commander-in-Chief, and which in February 1945 united various partisan forces under a single command. R. J. Mayne

1699. Cavalli, F. ASPETTI DELLA LOTTA CONTRO LA CHIESA NEI PAESI BALTICI [Aspects of the struggle against the Church in the Baltic States]. *Civiltà Cattolica* 1955 106 (12): 589-603. Describes the condition of the Church in the three Baltic States during the German occupation, summer 1941 to 1944. Although improved in comparison with the previous period, the status of the Church was always precarious owing to the war. The displacement of groups of inhabitants to Germany, in view of the imminent Russian advance, and the deportations to Siberia carried out by the Russians with the object of changing the composition of the population, with the ensuing dispersion of the Catholics, especially in Lithuania, are documented. P. Pastorelli  
See also: 1700

1700. Cavalli, F. LA CHIESA CATTOLICA NEI PAESI BALTICI NEL 1940-1941 [The Catholic Church in the Baltic States in 1940-1941]. *Civiltà Cattolica* 1955 106(9): 249-263. Examines the situation of the Catholic Church in Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia between the Russian invasion in June 1940 and the German occupation in June and July 1941. Concerning Latvia, where the Catholics were in the majority, information is given about the decrees repressing the social activities of the Church. The author stresses the permanence of the religious faith among the population in spite of the annihilations and deportations during the last days of the Russian occupation. See also: 1699 P. Pastorelli

1701. Collenot, R. REFLEXIONS SUR LE 20 JUILLET 1944 [Reflections on 20 July 1944]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1955 6(22): 22-30. Considers diverse aspects of the conspiracy against Hitler and summarizes Willi von Schramm's account of developments in Paris (*Der 20. Juli in Paris*). H. C. Deutsch

1702. Ferrando, Aurelio. I VOLONTARI DELLA LIBERTÀ [The "Volunteers of Liberty"]. *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 35-40. A description of the resistance work of the "Volontari della Libertà," by its National Secretary. The article quotes General Mark Clark's comments on their importance, and cites the names of many who were killed. R. J. Mayne

1703. Fock, C. L. W. DE NEDERLANDSE REGERING IN LONDEN EN DE SPOORWEGSTAKING [The Dutch Government in London and the railway strike]. *Gids* 1955 118(12): 348-356. The Railway Strike of September 1944 in Holland was not organized by the Dutch Government-in-exile, but by the Allied headquarters (SHAEP) in the hope of benefitting the Arnhem operations. The Government was just asked to order the railway workers to go on strike. Based on the author's personal experience. D. van Arkel



1704. Grewel, F. DE FEBRUARI-STAKING [The February-strike]. *Nieuwe Stem* 1955 10(2): 74-84. Describes the general strike of 25 February 1941 in Amsterdam. It was meant to be a protest against the deportation of Jews, but gave vent to anti-German feelings. The strike, which lasted for two days, met with popular sympathy and support everywhere. The author stresses that the underground organizations of the Communist party took a lion's share in the organization of the strike. D. van Arkel

1705. Heiber, Helmut (Freie Univ., Berlin). AUS DEN AKTEN DES GAULEITERS KUBE [From the documents of Gauleiter Kube]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(1): 67-92. Documents and commentary concerning the career of a prominent Nazi official, Wilhelm Kube, dealing primarily with his record as General Commissioner of the German occupation district of Byelorussia (Minsk), Russia, from 1941 to 1943. Aside from throwing light on Nazi occupation policy, the documents show an unusual attitude of ambivalence regarding the extermination of Jews. Kube was strongly anti-Semitic and carried out the policy of liquidating Polish and Russian Jews with characteristic Nazi thoroughness, but he defied his superiors in extending his personal protection to deported German Jews under his jurisdiction, whom he felt deserved a better fate as members of the German cultural community. C. R. Spurgin

1706. Hrbak, B. JEDAN DOKUMENAT O UTICAJU CRNE GORE NA UZDIZANJU NARODNOG USTANKA U HERCEGOVINI JULA 1941 GODINE [A document concerning the influence of Montenegro in the outbreak of national uprisings in Hercegovina in July 1941]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 405-409. Refers particularly to Ilija Putić's report on the massacres of Serbs by the Italian-sponsored Croat ustaši in the district of Ljubinje in Southern Hercegovina in World War II. The article identified the uprisings of the helpless local population with the uprisings under the leadership of the Communist Party in neighboring Montenegro. Putić's report is in the institute devoted to the collection of documents relating to the most recent history of the peoples of Yugoslavia at the University of Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

1707. Husa, Václav. ÚLOHA POKROKOVÉHO SLOVANSKEHO HNUTÍ V BOJI ZA OSVOBOZENÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKA [The part of the progressive Slav movement in the struggle for the liberation of Czechoslovakia]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(4/5): 131-134. An account of the All-Slav anti-Fascist Committee, which was set up in Moscow in 1941 to promote solidarity of the various Slav peoples engaged in the anti-Hitler struggle. H A Staff

1708. Jervolino, Angelo Raffaele. LE "QUATTRO GIORNATE" DI NAPOLI [The "Four Days" of Naples]. *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 82-84. An undocumented account of the anti-German resistance of Naples after the Armistice of 1943. R. J. Mayne

1709. Klimowski, T. (Major). WALKI 27 WOLYŃSKIEJ DYWIZJI PIECHOTY W CZASIE "BURZY" [The battles of the 27th Wolynia Infantry Division in the period of Operation "Tempest"]. *Bellona* 1955 (4): 27-38. The 27th Wolynia Infantry Division was a partisan formation, part of the Polish Underground army (A. K.). The organization and the concentration of this unit in 1943 is described, also with reference to relations with the Russians. Its battle orders and battle commitments are described from February 1944 on, when the Soviet Army was also advancing. Two detailed maps are supplied as a guide to the operations. H A Staff

1710. Koehl, Robert L. (Univ. of Nebraska). THE DEUTSCHE VOLKSLISTE [German Nationality List] IN POLAND, 1939-1945. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 15(4): 354-366. Documented study of the Nazi classification system of the ethnic Germans in the western zones of Poland. Two officials of Dr. Walter Gross's Racial Policy Office devised a four-fold classification system, the Deutsche Volksliste [German Nationality List]: Class I included individuals who were recognized members of the German community in Poland; Class II consisted of other Polish citizens who used the German language, except Jews and "renegades"; Class III was a catch-all for 1) German partners and children of German-Polish marriages; 2) certain German-speaking Poles, and 3) Polish-speaking Germans; Class IV included "renegades"--German-speaking people who

were pro-Polish or anti-Nazi. Manpower shortages occurred after the German invasion of Soviet Russia in 1941 forced the Nazi administrators to make many curious alterations in their classification system. By 1944 when the German armies were in retreat, the Deutsche Volksliste registrants became the pawns of international power politics. C. F. Delzell

1711. Krajačić, Beba. ŽENE SLAVONSKE U OSLOBODILAČKOJ BORBI [Slavonian Women in the Liberation Struggle]. *Borba* 1956 8 March. The Secretary of the Anti-Fascist Women's Organization, Slavonian Branch, Croatia, describes the part the women of Slavonia played in Tito's army during World War II. The details refer to their participation in the fighting units, (which, in some instances, amounted to over 25 per cent), their usefulness in intelligence work in areas under enemy control, their service as confidential couriers and as distributors of propaganda leaflets, and their study of political science ("every cook must be taught statesmanship"). S. Gavrilović

1712. Kropilák, Miroslav. NÁRODNOSLOBODZOVACÍ BOJ NA SLOVENSKU ROKU 1945 [National liberation fight in Slovakia in 1945]. *Historický Časopis* 1955 3(3): 305-325. The national liberation war of the Czechoslovak people had its roots in the Munich Four-Power Agreement, Western imperialists having committed treason in paving the way for the predatory expedition of German militarism. Czechoslovakia was thus justified in collaborating with the Soviet Union. This led to a turning point in her foreign policy. The Slovak National Uprising against the German Army was so significant that the USSR changed its operational plans. As a result of the national liberation war, the so-called Kosice Program was formed as the foundation stone of postwar Czechoslovakia. Makes use also of unpublished sources. F. Wagner

1713. Kubiak, A. DZIECÓBÓJSTWO PODCZAS OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ [The killing of children during the Hitlerite occupation]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (17/18): 60-108. Children formed a large percentage of the 3 million Jews killed in Poland. By means of annihilation of children, an attempt was made to strike at the possibility of the regeneration of the Jews. The article describes the so-called "Children's Actions," which aimed at exterminating Jewish children in Lodz, Białystok, Włodawa, and Parczew. The children were also sent to concentration camps, where bestial methods were employed on them. H A Staff

1714. Leontić, Bora. SPLIT GODINE 1941 [Split in the year 1941]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1955 8(1-4): 41-67. This city in Dalmatia, after its occupation by the Italian army, became an important center of Yugoslav partisans. The article describes 1) the Communist Party underground organization; 2) formation of partisan armed units; 3) sabotage against Italian installations, and 4) Italian losses and reprisals. The part played by individual groups and leaders (Rade Končar) is explained in considerable detail. Sources are drawn from the Archives of the Institute of Military History (captured documents of the Italian army of occupation and the Italian civilian governor of Dalmatia), archives of the Italian-sponsored Independent Croatian State, and archives of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, etc. S. Gavrilović

1715. Lewin, E. Z LWOWSKIEGO GETTA [From the Lvov ghetto]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (17/18): 171-215. A first-hand account, by a young Jewish woman from Zamosc, of the entry of the Wehrmacht into Lvov (in 1941), the massacre, the Jewish persecutions, the setting up of the Lvov ghetto, and the extermination actions. The author escaped on the way to the Belzec death-camp, and contacted the Polish and Ukrainian Communists. H A Staff

1716. Lončarević, Djuro (Major-General, Yugoslav Army). L'ESERCITO POPOLARE JUGOSLAVO [The Yugoslav People's Army]. *Ponte* 1955 11(8/9): 1301-1308. Discusses creation and growth of the revolutionary Yugoslav People's Army from 1941 to 1945. Only the Communist Party was capable of assuming leadership of a popular struggle against the occupants. Yugoslav leaders rejected the idea of a Resistance confined to strikes and demonstrations in cities, and organized instead a partisan army to operate in the countryside. First to be organized were partisan detachments and liberated zones; by the beginning of 1942 full-scale assault brigades; by the end of 1942 divisions and army corps; and by late 1944 armies.



two-fold task was to drive out the enemy and to create a new Yugoslavia simultaneously. Operations during the first half of the war were designed to establish liberated zones as bases for the decisive counter-offensive. The army's success was facilitated by the support received from the Popular Front of Liberation, the youth, anti-Fascist women, and others. The Yugoslav Resistance held many enemy forces at bay and provided the peoples of other occupied countries with a useful example of how to fight. C. F. Deltzell

1717. Marazza, Achille. LA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA (THE FORZA POLITICA NELLA RESISTENZA [Christian Democracy as a political power in the Resistance]). *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 15-29. A chronological sketch of the Resistance in Italy, tracing the growth of the C. L. N. and the transformation of the C. L. N. A. I. into the Comitato Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale, together with the political dissensions between the Christian Democrats, who sought stable institutions, and their revolutionary and anarchistic allies. R. J. Mayne

1718. Mertens, A. Th. DE PASSIE VAN ALFRED DELP [The sufferings of Alfred Delp]. *Streven* 1955 8(8): 144-154. A short biography and account of the sufferings of the Jesuit priest Delp, who was hanged together with Carl Goerdeler. It throws some light on the hardships of the men who were involved in the 20 July 1944 revolt. D. van Arkel

1719. Mladenović, Ljuba. DOKUMENTI JEDNOG PRIJALJSTVA [Documents concerning a friendship]. *Borba* 1956 April. In June 1942 a group of Yugoslav partisans, taken prisoner by the Germans, were interned in Karasjok in the remote north of Norway. Yugoslavs interned in Norway numbered 4,500, of whom 1,900 died and a few escaped to Sweden. The local Norwegian population was friendly and helpful. S. Gavrilović

1720. Monelli, Paolo. IL Y A 10 ANS, LA FIN DE MUSSOLINI [Ten years ago, the end of Mussolini]. (French) *Storia* 1955 (100): 247-254, and (101): 365-373. On April 1945 Mussolini was arrested by the Italian partisans near Dongo on Lake Como. The author reproduces several statements and concludes that Mussolini was killed not by Colonel Valerio but by Pietro Gatti, as stated by Sandrino. H. Monteaigue

1721. Niamiha, H. SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY: THE CASE HISTORY OF BELORUSSIA. *Belorussian Review* 1956 1: 134-143. A refutation of Nicholas Vakar's contention that two recent periodical articles that Belorussian leaders collaborated with the German occupiers during World War II and that Belorussian nationalism received its decisive impetus from Poland. R. Mueller

1722. Passerin d'Entrèves, Ettore (Univ. of Pisa). IL RIGORGIMENTO E LA RESISTENZA [The Rigorism and the Resistance]. *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 85-91. Traces the similarities between the ethical and religious impulses of the *rigorismo* and those of the Italian Resistance, as expressed in the work of Parri and Calamandrei, and in the *Lettere di condannati a morte della Resistenza italiana*, P. Malvezzi and Pirelli, eds. (6th edition, Turin, 1955). R. J. Mayne

1723. Petković, A. TITO U OKUPIRANOM BEOGRADU [Tito in occupied Belgrade]. *Borba* 1956 23 May. Gives exact information on Tito's hiding place and meeting place of the Politburo during the critical four months following the capitulation of pre-war Yugoslavia. The decision of the Politburo to begin the war of liberation was made on 4 July in the villa of the owner of Politika. The date of Tito's arrival in Belgrade was ca. 20 May. The last plenary meeting in Zagreb was held at the end of April. The article includes details on measures taken to elude police, based on recollections told by Tito's hosts. S. Gavrilović

1724. Pospieszalski, Karol Marian. DZIEJE OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ W PRACY INSTYTUTU ZACHODNIEGO [The history of Hitlerite occupation in the work of the Instytut Zachodni]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(3/4): 543-550. The Instytut Zachodni (Western Institute, Poznań) started from the early days of its existence to build up a collection of printed sources, documents, memoirs, eye witness statements, etc., relating to the Nazi occupation of Poland. This collection serves as a basis for research and advisory activity of the Institute to the government, courts, etc. The article is con-

cluded by a list of thirteen books published by the Instytut Zachodni and a list of 45 articles from *Przegląd Zachodni* (Western Review), the periodical of the Institute, on the subject. E. Boba

1725. Pospieszalski, Karol Marian. DZIEN 2 WRZEŚNIA 1939 R. W TORZENCU I WYSZANOWIE [2 September 1939 in Torzeniec and Wyszanów]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(3/4): 730-743. A collection of eyewitness statements on war crimes (mass killings) committed by the German Army in Torzeniec and Wyszanów in Western Poland. E. Boba

1726. Pospieszalski, Karol Marian. Z MASOWYCH EGZEKUCJI WE WRZEŚNIU 1939 R. [From the mass executions in Poland in September 1939]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(5/6): 223-231. Attempts to reconstruct the history of mass executions committed by German army units in the town of Piątek in Western Poland in the middle of September 1939. Statements by local persons and German army documents presented at the trial of the major war criminals in Nuremberg are annexed. E. Boba

1727. Ringelblum, E. NOTATKI Z GETTA [Notes from the ghetto]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1955 (15/16): 245-291. Hiding-places, shelters, the role of the ghetto police, and the annihilation of the intellectual leaders are described, December 1942 to January 1943. The origin and history of the underground archive of the Warsaw Ghetto, the *Oneg Shabbath*, is described, including its methods, aims, eyewitness stories, journals, memoirs, notes and monographs. The author was the organizer of the secret archive. H A Staff

1728. Rutkowski, A. HITLEROWSKIE OBOZY PRACY DLA ŻYDÓW W DYSTRYKCIE RADOMSKIM [Hitlerite labor camps for Jews in the Radom district]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (17/18): 108-129. An analysis of the labor camps set up after the deportations of autumn 1942. From these centers, labor was provided, via the S.S., for several German firms, including Hasag and Puch-Daimler. The story of the extermination camp Bliżyna is given in full. The author concludes that the objectives of this policy were physical extermination and procurement of slave labor. Several instances of Jewish resistance in the camps are given. H A Staff

1729. Rutkowski, A. MARTYROLOGIA, WALKA I ZAGŁADA LUDNOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIEJ W DYSTRYKCIE RADOMSKIM PODCZAS OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ [The martyrdom, struggle and the extermination of the Jewish population of the Radom district during the Hitlerite occupation]. *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1955 (15/16): 75-183. During the occupation, over 350,000 Jews were killed in the Radom district, one of the five districts of the "General Gouvernement." Each stage of this process is outlined, and statistics are supplied. The shortage of skilled man-power was the reason for the presence of large numbers of Jewish skilled workers in the industrial areas. The servile attitude of the Jewish collaborators, the *Judenrat* and the Jewish police, is examined. H A Staff

1730. Salvi, Franco. VALORI MORALI DELLA RESISTENZA [The moral values of the Resistance]. *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 9-14. Quotes Teresio Olivelli, Pedro Ferreira, Alessandro Teagno, and *Il Rebelle* to show the moral background of the Italian Resistance, marking the real conciliation between the Catholics and unitary state. R. J. Mayne

1731. Serwański, Edward. MATERIAŁY DO SPRAWY EKSTERMINACJI W TZW. KRAJU WARTY [Materials relating to the problem of genocide in the so-called Warthe Gau]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(7/8): 616-621. Supplementary information from two districts (Wieluń, Gostynin), not included in the report published by K. M. Pospieszalski and E. Serwański under a similar title in *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(1/2): 298-354 [See abstract 599]. E. Boba

1732. Sosnowski, Kirył. HITLEROWSKIE ZBRODNIE WOBEĆ DZIECKA [Hitlerite crimes against children]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(7/8): 374-429. Depravation, as a result of the party indoctrination of youth, was one of the crimes committed by the Hitlerites. In the occupied countries, especially in the East of Europe, the crimes resulted from racial and national discrimination, from direct persecution and



extermination. Economic exploitation of occupied countries led to malnutrition and so to indirect extermination. Indirect extermination was applied to the non-Jewish population, including children, in concentration camps. In the same group of crimes, the author includes the propagation of contraceptives and abortion. Another group of crimes includes the forced labor of juveniles, restriction of social services and of public education etc. The study is supported by official German documents, printed sources, statements and by findings of the trial of major war criminals in Nuremberg. E. Boba

1733. Špekíć, Zivojin. DUBOKI SU KORENI [The roots are deep]. Nedeljna Informativna Novina 1956 22 April. The article contains unpublished information on the participation of Yugoslavs in the French resistance movement in World War II. The details refer largely to the activities of Yugoslav veterans of the Spanish Civil War who had remained in France. S. Gavrilović

1734. Štěpánek, Michal. JÁN NÁLEPKA - VZOR ŽIVÉ BOJOVÉ TRADICE LIDOVÉ ARMÁDY [Ján Nálepka--example of living fighting traditions of the popular army]. Slovenský Přehled 1955 41(9): 315-316. An account of the activities of Ján Nálepka, which typifies the closeness of the contact between the Czech and Soviet people during the recent war. H A Staff

1735. Taviani, Paolo Emilio (Italian Defense Minister; Editor, Civitas). IL SIGNIFICATO DELLA RESISTENZA [The significance of the Resistance]. Civitas 1955 6(4): 3-8. Recalls the all-party composition of the Italian Resistance, beginning on 8 September 1943, citing it as the awakening of a new conscience in Italy, particularly among the young. R. J. Mayne

1736. Tenenbaum, Joseph (Physician, New York City). THE EINSATZGRUPPEN. Jewish Social Studies 1955 17(1): 43-64. This study of the Nazi task forces assigned as specialists in mass extermination is documented from army and police records made public during and since the Nuremberg trials. It describes in detail the orders, procedures and activities of these groups, as well as the reactions of individual troopers to their assignment, and the character and ultimate fate of their leaders. The narrative is thoroughly buttressed with statistics and graphic eyewitness accounts. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

1737. Unsigned. AUS DEN TAGEBUCHAUFZEICHNUNGEN VON DR. OTTO BRÄUTIGAM [From the diary of Dr. Otto Bräutigam]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1956 (115): 9277-9282. A reprint of diary notes of Dr. Bräutigam, former head of the Eastern Section of the German Foreign Office, dealing with his personal and official activities in the Baltic Area and in the USSR, dated June 1941 to January 1943. R. Mueller

1738. Unsigned. KOLIKO IMA NOSILACA PARTIZANSKE SPOMENICE [How many recipients of the Partisan Memorial Medal there are]. Politika 1956 1-3 May. The medal was awarded to 20,621 "first fighters" in Tito's army of liberation. S. Gavrilović

1739. Unsigned. 21 MAJ - DAN JUGOSLOVENSKOG VAZDUHOPLOVSTVA [21 May--the day of the Yugoslav air force]. Republika 1956 22 May. The first air force unit in Tito's army of liberation was formed in 1943 at Livno, Dalmatia. The first airmen were trained by the Allies and entered into action in Yugoslavia in August 1944, using Spitfires and Hurricanes. S. Gavrilović

1740. Volpini, Valerio. NOTE INTORNO ALLA LETTERATURA SULLA RESISTENZA [Notes on the literature of the Resistance]. Civitas 1955 6(4): 103-112. A bibliographical survey of some forty-five Italian writers on Resistance themes. While Italy lacked a Vercors, she had nevertheless many Resistance poets and novelists, of whom Quasimodo, Gatto, Calvino, Silone, Vittorini, and Pavese were the best known and most distinguished. R. J. Mayne

1741. Vratosa, Anton (Yugoslav writer). LA FRATELLANZA PARTIGIANA BASE DE DURATURA COLLABORAZIONE [Partisan brotherhood, the basis for lasting collaboration]. Ponte 1955 11(8/9): 1258-1267. Recalls numerous instances of solidarity between Yugoslav and Italian partisans during the Resistance era of World War II and suggests that

such experiences may provide the basis for renewed Italo-Yugoslav friendship at the present time. The author observes that too little has been written about instances of Yugoslav friendliness toward Italians after Mussolini's fall in 1943. Several Italian army units displaced in Yugoslavia after the armistice of 1943 aligned themselves with Tito's forces. In northern Italy several Yugoslavs, upon being released in 1943 from concentration camps, fought alongside Italians in the Resistance. Even in Istria and Venezia Giulia there was much solidarity, the author contends--a point regarding which the Italian editors of *Il Ponte* raise considerable doubt. C. F. Delzell

1742. Zachoval, Marcel. PUBLIKACE O SLOVENSKÉM NÁRODNÍM POVSTÁNÍ [Publications on the Slovak national uprising]. Slovenský Přehled 1955 41(10): 365-366. A survey of several Czech and Slovak works on the Slovak uprising of 1944--a basic element in "the formative activity of the Czechoslovak people." The "bourgeois" interpretations of the uprising are criticized. H A Staff

1743. Žujović, Zoran. FRANCUZ - JUGOSLOVENSKI PARTIZAN [Frenchman--Yugoslav partisan]. Politika 1956 6 May. Interview with George Ire, ex-prisoner of war. In August 1944 Ire escaped from his captors and joined the Yugoslav partisan units in Slovenia where he remained on active military service to the end of the war. Two other French ex-prisoners of war escaped and joined the partisans at the same time. S. Gavrilović

## WORLD WAR II

### Antecedents

1744. Ciurea, Émile-C. L'EFFONDREMENT DES FRONTIÈRES ROUMAINES EN 1940, SES CONDITIONS INTERNATIONALES [The collapse of the Romanian frontiers in 1940, their international basis]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(20): 16-32. Traces developments by which Romania lost most of the territories gained after World War I. They derived in logical sequence from the German-Soviet understandings of August and September, 1939, by which the Kremlin was given a free hand in the recovery of Bessarabia. The German victories in the West unleashed Soviet activities in the collection of the promised booty, for they eliminated the chance of a clash here with the Western Allies and kept Hitler too busy to interfere. German objection to including Bukovina in the Soviet demands induced the Kremlin to limit them to the northern part of the province. Romania, subjected to concurrent pressures from Hungary and Bulgaria, had no choice but to submit and also to accept Axis dictation in surrendering part of Transylvania and the southern Dobruja. H. C. Deutsch

1745. Cvetković, Dragiša (Prince Paul's Prime Minister) DR. MILAN GAVRILOVIĆ O 25 i 27 MARTU [Dr. Milan Gavrilović on 25 and 27 March]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1956 7: 23-34. Contains unpublished historical materials concerning the role played in these events (in 1941) by leaders of the Serbian Agrarian Party, Milan Gavrilović and Miloš Tupanjanin. S. Gavrilović

1746. Cvetković, Dragiša. MISIJA GENERALA PEŠIĆA [The mission of General Pešić]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1956 7: 8-14. Publishes Pešić's report on his mission to Paris and London in July 1939. The decision to send Pešić on this mission was made at the meeting of the inner Cabinet, immediately after Prince Paul's visit to Hitler in June 1939. The report contains details on conversations with General Gamelin and, to a lesser extent, on the views of Lord Gort, the British Chief of Staff. S. Gavrilović

1747. Cvetković, Dragiša. U OČI JEDNE PETNAESTOGODIŠNJICE [On the eve of a fifteenth anniversary]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1956 7: 45-46. The government which came into power after the overthrow of Prince Paul's Regency on 27 March 1941 clandestinely confirmed all arrangements made by the overthrown Regency with Hitler, including the Tripartite Pact. Evidence to this effect is contained in a confidential telegram from the new Foreign Minister, Momčilo Ninčić, to all Legations on 3 April 1941. The text of the telegram is published in full. S. Gavrilović



## Military History

748. L'Huillier, F. (Univ. of Dijon). JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1956 6(22): 1-9. Analyzes the role of Ribbentrop in German foreign policy, particularly during the pre-war years. The author evaluates the theses and interpretations offered in his memoirs. These play down his role in Hitler's British policy from 1938 on, but stress his influence in the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact and in the policies concerning Spain and the Soviets. In the main, National Socialist Germany cannot be said to have had a foreign minister after 1938 any more than she had one before then. Some obscure corners in Ribbentrop's personal life and ministry challenge further investigation. H. C. Deutsch
749. Medicott, W. N. (Univ. of London). LA MARCHÉ VERS LA GUERRE, 1939 [The march toward war, 1939]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1956 6(21): 31. An analysis of the revelations of Vol. V, VI and VII, Ser. 1 of Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939. After granting the unilateral guarantee to Poland on 31 March, the British government, in association with the French, entered a new phase of negotiations with the Soviets. Its fundamental concern was a combination that might restrain Germany and preserve peace rather than a coalition for war. The Kremlin, however, now perceived the opportunity for a profitable neutrality or even an accord with Germany. It was little attracted to proposals which gave no hope of territorial and other gains at the expense of its western neighbors. The author's interpretation stresses Soviet responsibility for delays and quibbles more than some other analysts of these documents have done. H. C. Deutsch
1750. Murdock, Eugene C. (Rio Grande College, Ohio). IM EINTRITT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN IN DEN ZWEI-TEIEN WELTKRIEG [Concerning the entrance of the United States into the Second World War]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(1): 93-114. Discusses the extensive literature concerning the controversy among historians and publicists over the American entry into World War II. The "revisionists" attempt to prove that involvement was contrary to the interests of the United States, and that the actual entrance was the result of Roosevelt's conspiracy to maneuver the enemy into firing the first shot in order to unite the country. The orthodox school generally denies these arguments and emphasizes strategic and moral considerations. The author favors the orthodox argument, though lacking a simplified theory, the more compelling one. C. R. Spurgin
1751. Nikitović, Časlav (Prince Paul's Minister). MI MO VRŠILI MOBILIZACIJU A ONI SU IZVRŠILI KAPITULACIJU [We have proceeded with mobilization and they have thought about capitulation]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 15-20. Compares the policy followed by Prince Paul's government and that of the government which succeeded it after the coup d'état of 27 March 1941. S. Gavrilović
1752. Pundeff, Marin (Univ. of Southern California). TWO DOCUMENTS ON SOVIET-BULGARIAN RELATIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1940. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 4(4): 367-378. Based on two unpublished diplomatic documents in the author's possession as well as on official documentary collections. The article discusses the diplomatic rivalry between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia for the allegiance of King Boris of Bulgaria in November 1940. King Boris declined to agree to the Soviet proposal of 25 November 1940, for a Bulgarian-Soviet mutual assistance pact and for Soviet support of Bulgarian claims to both Grecian and Turkish Thrace. Boris's action was determined partly by fear of Turkish and German displeasure but also--most important--by his own fear of Bolshevik fifth column tactics in Bulgaria. The alternative that he embraced was association with Germany. C. F. Delzell
1753. Savić, Dragutin (Staff colonel, Royal Yugoslav Army). OTVORENO PISMO G. DRAGIŠI CVETKOVIĆU [Open letter to Mr. Dragiša Cvetković]. *Poruka* 1956 (36). Colonel Stanimir Živković was the special plenipotentiary sent by General Simović's government after the coup d'état of 27 March 1941 to Ankara, Turkey, to discuss the question of Yugoslav-Turkish military co-operation with the Turkish Chief of Staff, Marshal Çakmak. The author himself was sent on a mission to Moscow. He was one of the signatories of the Treaty of Non-aggression and Friendly Relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, concluded on 5 April 1941. S. Gavrilović

See also: 1596

1754. Bopp, Marie-Joseph (Comité d'histoire de la deuxième guerre mondiale). L'ENROLEMENT DE FORCE DES ALSACIENS DANS LA WEHRMACHT ET LA SS [The forced enrollment of Alsatians in the Wehrmacht and the SS]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1955 5(20): 33-42. Very few Alsatians responded to the German appeals for enlistment. Pressures were gradually increased and on 25 August 1942, obligatory service was introduced; 200,000 Alsatians and Lorrainers were drafted into the Wehrmacht and SS. Of these 25,000 were reported killed and 22,000 missing. About 40,000 escaped by flight or desertion. H. C. Deutsch

1755. Fall, Bernard (Cornell Univ.). LA CAVALERIE ALLEMANDE DANS LA DEUXIEME GUERRE MONDIALE [German cavalry in World War II]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1955 11(4): 53-62. The German army entered World War II with greater dependence on the horse than supposed. Lack of replacement of specialized vehicles for certain tactical maneuvers forced the Germans to reform cavalry units, especially the Cossacks. Rapid aggregation of recoil-less artillery transport, helicopters, and vehicles of the jeep-type have eliminated dependence on animals in war. Illustrations are used. H. M. Adams

1756. Hoch, Anton (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). DER LUFTANGRIFF AUF FREIBURG AM 10. MAI 1940 [The air attack on Freiburg on 10 May 1940]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(2): 115-144. Thought to be the first air attack on civilian targets of World War II, the Freiburg attack was used by Nazi propagandists to justify large-scale retaliatory raids on Allied countries immediately following the incident. An exhaustive study has, however, proven that the raid was not carried out by Allied planes, but by German planes. A result of navigation errors, the mistake was not realized for several hours after the bombing. The true explanation was never forthcoming for two reasons: 1) it was thought that an admission would shake civilian faith in the country's military leadership; and 2) Nazi propagandists, having begun to exploit the incident, could not admit the mistake without losing face. C. R. Spurgin

1757. Hubatsch, Walther (Göttingen). OPERATION "POLARFUCHS" - EIN STRATEGISCHER SCHUBLADENENTWURF [Operation "Polar Fox"--a strategic draft which was shelved]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(1): 11-19. Critically investigates the authenticity of this operation--a pretended German plan of attack against Sweden in 1943--published by the Russians in 1946. The article proves the plan false as well as militarily unfeasible. H. M. Adams

1758. Juin, Alphonse. L'EXPLOITATION MANQUEE DE LA VICTOIRE DE ROME [The defective exploitation of the victory of Rome]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1955 7(73): 14-22. The decision of the Teheran Conference not to exploit effectively the capture of Rome in June 1944, and push north with the intention of establishing a Danubian front, was a grave error. Juin feels that the strategy of the Supreme Allied Command was too rigid, since it ignored the possibilities of an attack on Germany from the south. This attack would also have prevented the Russian westward advance. L. Loubère

1759. Piatte (General). LE 5e R.T.M. EN FRANCHE-COMTE. LA LIBERATION DE MONTBELIARD [The 5th Moroccan Rifle Regiment in Franche-Comte. The liberation of Montbéliard]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(1): 93-110. Third of a series of articles in this review. [1948 (4); 1949 (1)]--descriptive, detailed, and memorial, on the operations of the valiant regiment that went "from the sands of Africa to the snows of the Aarberg" to aid in France's liberation. The article includes illustrations and maps. H. M. Adams

1760. Rohwer, Jürgen (Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau, Frankfurt). LITERATURBERICHT: ÜBER DEN EINSATZ VON U-BOOTEN IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [Bibliographical report: On the use of submarines in the Second World War].



Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(3): 152-157.  
Descriptive survey of thirty-four books, in various languages, published during, and mostly since, World War II.

H. M. Adams

1761. Schlesser (General). UN FACTEUR POSITIF DU SUCCES: LA RUSE. LE C.C.4 A HERICOURT [Ruse, a positive factor of success. The 4th Cavalry Corps at Héricourt]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(1): 75-92.  
An analysis and justification of ruse as a psychological maneuver in warfare, illustrating in detailed descriptions the strategems of the 4th Cavalry Corps and the enemy's actions in mid-November 1944. The article is a continuation of a battle history of the same armored group, by General Schlesser, in *Revue des Forces Terrestres*, (No. 2, October 1955). The article is illustrated and documented with maps.

H. M. Adams

1762. Wienert, Walter. DER UNTERRICHT IN KRIEGS-GEFANGENENLAGERN [Instruction in POW camps]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1956 11(10): 23.  
A brief report by the Director of the Göttingen Center for Education Abroad on academic and professional training given in 115 POW camps of 15 countries.

H. Hirsch

## THEATRES OF OPERATION

### Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

1763. De Jong, C. T. (The Hague). LA PREPARATION DE L'ATTAQUE ALLEMANDE SUR LA HOLLANDE [The preparation of the German attack on the Netherlands]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1955 5(20): 1-15.  
Hitler included the Netherlands in his plans of aggrandizement at least as early as 1934. The German Air Force, eager to secure advance bases for operations in the West and for the defense of the Ruhr, initiated specific planning in 1938 and was the driving force in the extension of these plans to include the occupation of the entire country. By November 1939, the invasion of the Netherlands had become part of the general plan for a western offensive. The generals, remembering the consequences of the violation of Belgian neutrality in 1914, went along reluctantly. The broader planning for the offensive in the West and its many postponements are outlined.

H. C. Deutsch

1764. Heilmann, Will. DIE SCHLACHT UM ENGLAND [The Battle for England]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(5): 145-146.

The final development from conventional radio location to radar, achieved by the Anglo-American air forces in March 1943, gave them a decisive lead over parallel developments by the German air force, which was stymied by a lack in research funds. Due to British improvements of electronic location earlier in the war, the RAF had exacted heavy losses from attacking German aircraft during the blitz of 1940, and eventually forced Hitler to call off the Luftwaffe's night raids over Britain. Article to be continued.

R. Mueller

1765. Vanwelkenhuyzen, Jean (Brussels). LE PREMIER PLAN ALLEMAND POUR L'ATTAQUE A L'OUEST, 19 OCTOBRE 1939 [The first German plan for an attack in the West, 19 October 1939]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1956 6(22): 47-56.  
The complete version of Hitler's Directive No. 6, earliest form of the plan to attack in the West and most closely resembling the Schlieffen Plan of 1914. Rundstedt's army group, which was to have the principal role in the following May, at this time formed only a glorified southern flank guard to Bock's strengthened and heavily armored army group. The comparatively modest objective was to secure control of the Belgian coast and reflected the lack of confidence of the OKW (Army High Command) in offensive operations at this season. If this operation had been successful, Brauchitsch and Halder might well have launched an extension westward of it to la Schlieffen, and the heavy grouping of armor on the extreme right hints at such a thought on their part.

H. C. Deutsch

### Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

1766. Mordal, Jacques. LA FORCE X A ALEXANDRIE [Force X at Alexandria]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1955 7(73): 75-84.  
Description of the peaceful tactics used by Admiral Cunningham to capture Force X, a French naval squadron, blockaded in the harbor at Alexandria in July 1940. Brief description of life among interned sailors.

L. Loubère

1767. Scattini, Arturo. LA PARTECIPAZIONE DELL'ESERCITO ITALIANO ALLA GUERRA DI LIBERAZIONE [The participation of the Italian army in the war of liberation]. *Civitas* 1955 6(4): 41-59.  
A detailed account, by the former Commander-in-Chief of the Gruppo di Combattimento Friuli, of the formation, numbers, and roles of the various Italian army units which fought alongside the Allies after the Italian Armistice. These included the Primo Raggruppamento Motorizzato, subsequently transformed into the Corpo Italiano di Liberazione, the six Gruppi di Combattimento, and naval and air detachments, together with specialized units.

R. J. Mayne

### Balkans (1941-1945)

1768. Plenča, Dušan. SREDNJODALMATINSKI NOP-ODRED [The central Dalmatian detachment of NOP]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1955 8(1-4): 107-122.  
A description of the operations conducted, June to September 1942, by a detachment of the People's Liberation movement (NOP) in the area of Livno and Duvno (Central Dalmatia) against the Second Italian Army aided by the Chetniks and the ustašas. The commander of the detachment, 18-year old Ante Jonić (alias Milan Djokić) was killed in action and posthumously awarded the title of national hero. The article is based on archival material in the Institute of Military History, Belgrade: reports of the Fourth Operative Zone of Tito's army of liberation and captured documents of the Italian divisions "Sassari" and "Bergamo."

S. Gavrilović

1769. Raičević, Pero and Vlado Strugar. RAZVITAK NARODNO-OSLOBODILAČKE BORBE U CRNOJ GORI 1941-1945 GODINE [The development of the National Liberation Struggle in Montenegro in the years 1941 to 1945]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 293-311.  
History of the partisans' War of National Liberation based on local literature, of which the article gives a list of some 40 items.

S. Gavrilović

1770. Schöggel, Heinz. DIE GEFANGENNAHME JACK CHURCHILLS [The capture of Jack Churchill]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(4): 116-118.  
Describes the capture by German army units of a group of Yugoslav and allied partisans on the Dalmatian island of Brac in June 1944. One of the British prisoners was a nephew of Churchill, who later reciprocated for the generous treatment he received from his German captors by interceding for them with Yugoslav authorities when they became allied prisoners.

R. Mueller

1771. Strugar, Niko (colonel, Yugoslav Army). FORMIRANJE DRUGOG UDARNOG LOVCENSKOG BATALJONA [The formation of the Second "Lovćen" storm battalion]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 11(1/2): 312-320.  
History of the early fighting (in 1942) by small units of Tito's army in the area of Montenegro. Sources are not given.

S. Gavrilović

### Soviet - German Theatre (1941-1945)

1772. Ahlfen, Hans von (Brigadier General, retired). DER KAMPF DER FESTUNG BRESLAU [The Battle of Fortress Breslau]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(1): 20-39.  
Analysis and description of the German defense of Breslau from February to May 1945, written by the next-to-the-last commander of Fortress Breslau from the notes he prepared shortly after the end of the war (1945 to 1946), and supplemented by statements of other officer participants. The article includes five situation sketches and a table of organization.

H. M. Adams

1773. Feigel, Klaus. DAS RINGEN UM ÖSEL UND SWORBE [The fighting for Saaremaa and Sworbe]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(4): 114-115.  
A panegyric to successful rearward actions during the evacuation of the Estonian island Saaremaa [Ösel] by scattered German infantry detachments in the fall of 1944.

R. Mueller

1774. Haupt, Werner. DAS WAR DER WOLCHOWKESSEL [This was the Volkhov pocket]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(4): 115-116.  
Episodes from the tenacious resistance by German infantry units fighting off their Russian encirclers west of the Volkhov river during the spring of 1942.

R. Mueller

1775. H-n. WIE DIE "MARAT" VERSENKT WURDE [How the "Marat" was sunk]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(4): 112-114.  
Reminiscences of the aerial bombing and sinking of the Soviet battleship "Marat" in Kronstadt harbor by German air force units in September 1941.

R. Mueller



76. Klee, Karl (Captain, German Ministry of Defense). ENTWURF ZUR FÜHRER-WEISUNG NR. 32 VOM 11. JUNI 1941. EINE QUELLENKRITISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG [Draft of Führer-Instruction No. 32 of 11 June 1941. A critical analysis of sources]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(3): 127-141. Critically analyzes Instruction No. 32 with the techniques of historical source criticism. The author proves it to be a draft, inscribed by General Jodl and issued to the German Armed Forces on 19 June 1941. The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the need and importance of source criticism for research in recent history, in order to avoid misuse and misinterpretation of documents, and further, to show the dependence of the interpretation of intentions expressed in the document upon the source value of the document itself. The article is based on primary and secondary material. H. M. Adams

77. Michaelson, Max. "STUKA ZU FUSS" VOR SEWASTOPOL ["Dive-bombers on foot" before Sevastopol]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(4): 118-119. Narrates the effectiveness of the four-barrelled mortars which the German army utilized in the fight for Sevastopol during May 1942. R. Mueller

78. Murgáš, Ján. VEL'KY ROZMACH BANSKOBYSTRICKÉHO KRAJA OD OSLOBODENIA [The great swing of Banskobystrica country to liberation]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(2): 61-63. An account of the 1945 military liberation of the Banskobystrica area, and subsequent developments. The chief social and cultural achievements are listed. H A Staff

79. Štemr, Michal. JAK SOVĚTSKÁ ARMÁDA OSVOBODILA OSTRAVU [How the Soviet forces liberated Ostrava]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(4/5): 137-139. An account of military operations in March 1945, which were undertaken by the advancing Soviet armies, and resulted in the defeat of the Germans, and the liberation of Ostrava. H A Staff

80. Unsigned. K DESÁTÉMU VÝROČÍ OSVOBOZENÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKA [Tenth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1955 38: 189-192. Argues that the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Red Army represented not only victory over the German occupation forces but also over Czechoslovakia's old regime. It is necessary, therefore, to develop Czechoslovakian historiography to a high degree so that it may be a significant factor in the fight for socialism and peace. F. Wagner

81. Wieder, Joachim. WELCHES GESETZ BEFAHL DEN DEUTSCHEN SOLDATEN, AN DER WOLGA ZU VERBEN? [By what law were German soldiers obliged to die on the Volga banks?]. *Frankfurter Hefte* 1956 11(5): 307-327. Pathetic criticism on Erich von Manstein's recently published memoirs *Verlorene Siege* [Lost Victories] (Bonn, 1955). The author, a former staff officer of the VIII German Army Corps, reproaches that Manstein's criticism of Hitler's order forbidding doomed German attackers at Stalingrad to surrender was limited only on military grounds. By ignoring Hitler's lack of moral responsibility, Manstein identifies himself as an unwilling subscriber to Nazism's cynical disregard for ethical values. R. Mueller

82. Židzik, Michal. SLÁVNE DNI OSLOBODENIA ČESOSLOVENSKÉHO KRAJA [The famous days of the liberation of the Prešov area]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41(1): 13-14. Anniversary account of the Red Army actions which led to the liberation of Czechoslovakia. H A Staff

#### Western Europe (1944-1945)

83. Kruse, Kurt. "GENERAL STROM" UND DAS SCHWORT "RABENHÜGEL" ["General River" and the code word "Raven hill"]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(5): 148-149. A former German army doctor relates a surprise encounter with General Skorzeny and with his preparations for the German Rhineland offensive in December 1944. R. Mueller

84. Noutary, J. (Lt. Col. ret.), and R. Vial (Commandant). EXPERIENCE DE FORMATION ACCELEREE DU MBATTANT [An experience in accelerated training of the combat soldier]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(1): 1-122. Colonial (9th D.I.C.) battalions in the Belfort sector in the fall of 1944, thinned out by sickness, needed immediately to be filled by volunteers, F.F.I., and very young

recruits. The author describes the rapid training, just behind the front line, and its success due to the aggressive courage of the young men who had experienced the occupation and knew what they were fighting for, their intense group spirit, and their seasoned commanders. H. M. Adams

#### Pacific and Asian Theatre

1785. Toker, Francis. BAMBOO AND SHOESTRING. *Twentieth Century* 1956 159(950): 338-343. A review of Sir William Slim's *Defeat into Victory*, in which the story of the Burma Corps from 1942 to 1945 is told in dramatic style from the standpoint of a high commander in action. Of particular interest are full-length pen portraits of Stilwell and Wingate. Slim's greatness, if it be such, consists of his ability to acknowledge mistakes and failures without fear for his reputation. However, Slim's judgments on others who failed are probably more kindly than those which history will make. R. E. Planck

#### Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 1687

1786. Calvet, Henri. LA REDDITION INCONDITIONNELLE, IDEE ROOSEVELTIENNE [Unconditional surrender, a Rooseveltian idea]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1955 5(20): 43-49. The policy of unconditional surrender was the conception of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who remained firmly attached to it to the day of his death. In a larger sense it was the fruit of American history and national psychology. A doubtful Churchill was carried along by the President's enthusiasm. Though Stalin was not consulted and did not even approve of the formula, the desire to reassure Russia on Western intentions seems to have been a factor. H. C. Deutsch

1787. Castellan, G. LA POLITIQUE ALLEMANDE DE L'U. R. S. S., 1941-1945 (D'APRES LES MEMORIALISTES ANGLO-SAXONS) [The German policy of the USSR, 1941-1945, according to Anglo-Saxon writers of memoirs]. *Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale* 1956 6(21): 38-54 and (22): 31-46. Despite Stalin's ostentatious reassurances to the German people, Soviet German policy in the years 1941 to 1944 was dictated by fear and hatred and aimed at the destruction of the country. At Teheran and Yalta the Soviet proposals for large reparations, heavy compensation of Poland with German territory, and dismemberment of what remained were largely accepted. Insofar as discussions on Germany were concerned, Yalta was essentially a Soviet victory. At Potsdam the death of Roosevelt and political eclipse of Churchill made Stalin the most authoritative interpreter of the earlier agreements. Soviet tactics placed Poland on the Oder and western Neisse, and the expulsion of the German populations provided a powerful argument against the view that these boundaries were only provisional. But the Kremlin, now confident of its ability to extend its control over all of Germany, no longer favored dismemberment, and the Potsdam protocol was silent on this point. H. C. Deutsch

1788. Moltmann, Günter (Teacher, Hamburg). DIE GENESIS DER UNCONDITIONAL-SURRENDER-FORDERUNG [The genesis of the unconditional-surrender-demand]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(3): 105-118, and (4): 177-188. Extensive, detailed, investigation and evaluation of the origin, motives, and influence of the unconditional-surrender formula, announced by the late President Roosevelt at the press conference at Casablanca, 24 January 1943. The article shows that the announcement of the formula had a history which goes back not only to the Churchill-Roosevelt conversations of 19 January 1943, but to the closing weeks of 1942 in Washington, and was not an improvisation of the moment. The formula was the end result of State Department planning from January 1942, and was in agreement with President Roosevelt's conception of guaranteeing the peace after victory. In the absence of inaccessible United States government documents, these two articles are based on a great variety of published documents, official reports, and private memoirs. H. M. Adams

1789. Wiewióra, Bolesław. POCZDAMSKIE DECYZJE O GRANICY ODRA-NYSSA LUŻYCKA. STUDIUM Z PRAWA MIEDZYNARODOWEGO [The Potsdam decision on the frontier of Oder and Lausitzer Neisse. A study from international law].



Przegląd Zachodni 1955 11(5/6) : 22-63. A study of diplomatic negotiations during World War II among the Allies on the subject of the future Western frontiers of Poland. The Polish, Russian, British and American points of view are presented in the light of printed documents, studies and memoirs. The decisions at Potsdam are interpreted as related to international law. The author concludes that the Potsdam agreement was intended to be preliminary to the peace conference with Germany and, as such, its decisions should be binding for the future peace treaty. E. Boba

1790. Xydis, Stephen G. THE SECRET ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT ON THE BALKANS OF OCTOBER 9, 1944. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 15(3) : 248-271. A comparison and collation of the accounts by Churchill, Byrnes, Hull, Hopkins, and others of the background of the Anglo-Soviet agreement of 9 October 1944, that divided the Balkan countries into "percentages of predominance" and spheres of military operations for Soviet Russia and Britain. A second purpose of this study is to illuminate the general conduct of Soviet foreign policy. He puts special emphasis on the repercussions of the agreement in Greece. The United States assented to the Anglo-Soviet negotiations but only partially endorsed the secret, informal decisions. In the minds of the Soviet and British governments, the subsequent Yalta Declaration on Liberated Europe did not supersede the secret quid pro quo arrangements made by Churchill and Stalin on 9 October 1944. G. H. Davis

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

See: 1579

### Australia

1791. Butlin, S. J. (Univ. of Sydney). SOURCES FOR THE STORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN WAR ECONOMY. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1955 7(25) : 44-54. Discussion of the secondary and primary sources available for study of World War II economy in Australia, with special consideration of the value of interviews and personal recollections. C. C. Gorchels

### Europe

#### AUSTRIA

See: 1580

#### BALKANS

1792. Antić, Vinko (Director, Scientific Library, Rijeka) KARAKTERISTIČNI MOMENTI OSLOBODILAČKE BORBE U ISTRI [The distinguishing features of the National Liberation Struggle in Istria]. Historijski Zbornik 1954 7(1-4) : 1-21. This area was forcibly incorporated with Italy and, therefore, the masses of the population were ipso facto ready to join the War of National Liberation. The main ad hoc difficulties were the complete absence of Communist organization among the local Croats and the hostility of Italian Communists. Based on archives in the Historical Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia and the State Archives in Rijeka, etc. S. Gavrilović

1793. Staubringer, Zlato. SLAVNI DANI IZ 1942 [The glorious days of 1942]. Borba 1956 25 May. Gives information on the 110 days spent by Tito and the Supreme Headquarters of the National Army of Liberation in 1942 in Foča, Bosnia. The article is based on recollections by Asim Hanjatić and other local inhabitants. S. Gavrilović

1794. Vidalenc, J. (Faculté des Lettres, Caen). LA ROUMANIE DE 1939 A 1947 [Romania from 1939 to 1947]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1956 6(21) : 55-60. Review, largely in summary form, of the following books on Romanian history of this epoch: Henri Prost's Destin de la Roumanie (1918 - 1954) (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1954); Andreas Hillgruber's Hitler, König Carol und Marshall Antonescu. Die Deutsch - Rumänischen Beziehungen 1938-1944

(Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1954), and E. C. Ciurea Le traité de paix avec la Roumanie du 10 Février 1947 (Paris: Pedone, 1954). H. C. Deutsch

1795. Žutić, Branko. RAZVITAK NARODNE VLASTI U KOTARU VRGINMOST 1941-1945 [The development of the people's authority in the district of Vrginmost, 1941-1945]. Historijski Zbornik 1955 8(1-4) : 69-105. Examines the early history of the people's committees in one of Tito's strongholds in Croatia ("Kirin Republic"). The article reproduces the text of the basic law under which the committees had exercised their rudimentary administrative, judicial, and other powers during the war. The law (Ostrožinski Pravilnik) was enacted at the Congress of Ostrožin on 14 December 1941. The article is based on the Historical Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia. S. Gavrilović

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA (and Slovakia)

See also: 1590

1796. Strhan, Milan. ŠTRAJK V HANDLOVEJ ROKU 1940 [Strike in Handlová in 1940]. Historický Časopis 1954 2(4) : 465-479. Handlová is the largest center of the Slovak mining industry. Its workers' activities had been under the control of the Communist Party both before and after the 1938 Munich Pact. Immediately after 6 October 1938 the Party's local organization went underground in order to be organized against management. This article gives a detailed account of the greatest strike, which occurred in October 1940, highlighting the treasonable work of some trade union leaders and of the Slovak, German and Hungarian labor movements. It is partly based on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

### FRANCE

1797. Belgion, Montgomery. DEAD-END AT VICHY. Quarterly Review 1955 293(605) : 377-386. Seeks to re-appraise Vichy as a legally constituted French government that stayed on French soil to shield France from the extreme rigors of an occupation. Vichy was bound to collaborate with the victor. The men at Vichy sacrificed themselves in their attempt to protect France and to expiate the defeat through renewed political and social institutions, through a Révolution nationale along the lines proposed by Maurras and Action française. Ch. LeGuin

1798. Mordal, Jacques. LE RETOUR DES CENDRES DE L'AIGLON ET L'AFFAIRE DU 13 DECEMBRE [The return of the ashes of the Aiglon and the affair of December 13]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(71/72) : 667-674. Chiefly a discussion of the distrust between Pierre Laval and Marshal Pétain. Pétain found an excuse to drop Laval from his cabin in December 1940 at the time of the return of the King of Romania from Austria. L. Loubère

### GERMANY

See: 1600, 1606

### IRELAND

1799. Tranchal, J. EN IRLANDE: L'OFFENSIVE DES SINN-FEINERS [In Ireland: the offensive of the Sinn-Feiners]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(71/72) : 719-726. The Irish Republican Army continues the tradition of Irish nationalism, which now seeks unity between Eire and Ulster. The Irish of Ulster are victims of antidemocratic oppression which intensifies their Anglophobia. L. Loubère

### ITALY

See also: 1621, 1792

1800. Galli, Giorgio. THE ITALIAN CP. PART II: THE ROAD TOWARD A DILEMMA, 1945-46. Problems of Communism 1956 5(3) : 41-49. Discusses problems confronting the Communist Party in Italy in the period 1945-1946. Continuation of a previous article in the same journal [See abstract 547]. S. L. Speronis



## POLAND

also: 1631

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA  
(and Iceland)

also: 1646

801. Christiansen, Torbjørn. DET NYE ISLAND [The new Iceland]. Internasjonal Politikk 1955 (9): 197-205. Iceland's new history began on 17 June 1944, with her independence. Political life has been based on a coalition from 1944 to 1946, which was followed by a distinct period, 1946 to 1950, of Social Democratic rule. The question of fishing rights was basic for Iceland, involving principally Great Britain.

H A Staff

## Latin America

802. Kantor, Harry. THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY IN COSTA RICA. South Atlantic Quarterly 1956 55(1): 12-18. Outline of the political history of Costa Rica, 1940 to 1955. The article describes the forces active in political life and the events that led to the invasion of the country in 1955. The article includes a summary of the program of the party in power, the Partido Liberación Nacional and the objections raised against this program.

Author

## Near and Middle East

also: 1648, 1649

1803. Goitein, Shelomo Dov. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). PORTRAIT OF A YEMENITE WEAVER'S VILLAGE. Jewish Social Studies 1955 17(1): 3-26. A preliminary report on a recent analysis of al-Gades, a community of immigrants near Jerusalem. Observation of records, artifacts, and customs, questionnaire, and "associative questioning" were used to

reconstruct the culture of the community as it had existed in Yemen. Considerable light is thrown on the social structure, economics, law and family life of the community as well as on the subtle conflict of Hebrew tradition and Arab folklore.

A. B. Rollins, Jr.

## Soviet Union

See also: 1650, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1662, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1675, 1677, 1680

1804. Haroska, L. SOVIET POLICY TOWARD RELIGION AFTER 1942. Belorussian Review 1956 (2): 5-36. The creation of a Council of Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church by the Soviet authorities in 1942 legalized religious activities in the Soviet Union on a limited scale, but did not change the Soviet Union's traditional anti-religious and atheistic aims. Rather, this step served only as a display window for Soviet domestic and foreign policies that would increase the prestige of the Soviet regime in the eyes of religious persons.

R. Mueller

1805. J.F.A.W. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE. British Survey 1955 (80): 1-11. Discusses the role of tradition, experience and Marxist-Leninist philosophy in shaping Soviet military doctrine. The article stresses Soviet military thought of the present, but reference is made to the development and application of Soviet military doctrine in World War II.

H A Staff

1806. Petrov, Victor P. (U.S. Navy School of Oriental Languages, Boulder, Col.). GROSSKRAFTWERKE IN DER SOWJETUNION (II) [Great power projects in the Soviet Union (II)]. Osteuropa 1956 6(2): 110-115. Discusses power projects in the Soviet Union since 1950. Continuation of a previous article in the same journal [See abstract 656].

E. C. Helmreich

## United States of America

See: 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MIDDLE CLASS IN TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL COUNTRIES

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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECORDS OF  
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

"The Library Board of Queensland is sponsoring the compilation of a complete bibliography of Queensland records, for which the Government of Queensland has made available the sum of £ 3,200. The work is to be carried out by Mr. Allan Morrison and Mr. Roger Joyce of the University of Queensland. Priority is being given to government records, printed works and articles, theses, manuscripts in known collections, newspapers, periodicals and directories, but full attention will be given to records of all semi-public and private corporations willing to co-operate. Publication date of the first section is 10 December 1959, the centenary of Queensland separation." [*Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1955 7(25): 119]

## POLISH BIBLIOGRAPHY

A bibliography of Polish publications during the period 1944-1953 on Nazi war crimes was published in Warsaw by J. Kosicki and W. Kozłowski: *Bibliografia piśmiennictwa polskiego za lata 1944-1953 o hitlerowskich zbrodniach wojennych* (Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, 1955).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN REGIMENTAL HISTORIES

"Mr. C. E. Dornbusch, of the New York Public Library, who has devoted his spare time to compiling card files of regimental histories of the United States and the British Commonwealth, has now prepared a *Preliminary List of Canadian Regimental Histories*. . . . The term regimental history is interpreted in the widest sense: this check list includes such items as Chambers' *Canadian Militia* and Waldo Smith's *What Time is Tempest*. The histories are listed under four headings: those covering an extended period, and those dealing with the South African War, and the First and Second World Wars respectively. There is also an author index, an index to distinctive titles and a unit index. An astonishingly high proportion of items listed are to be found in the New York Public Library." [*Canadian Historical Review* 1956 38(1): 104-105]

## NEWLY PUBLISHED

The *Australian Journal of Politics and History*. Semi-annual, appearing in May and November (1955: Vol. 1). Pub. by University of Queensland Press, George Street, Brisbane. Editor: Gordon Greenwood, Department of History and Political Science, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia. Editorial Board: F. Alexander, S. J. Butlin, A. F. Davies, S. R. Davis, W. G. K. Duncan, C. P. Fitzgerald, G. Greenwood, N. D. Harper, R. G. Neale, R. S. Parker, P. H. Partridge, R. N. Spann, W. A. Townsley, J. M. Ward, L. C. Webb. Contents: Articles on "political theory and institutions, Australian history and politics, and international affairs of particular interest to Australia"; Australian political chronicle; book reviews on Australian politics and history. "From time to time special attention will be devoted to regional areas such as the South-West Pacific, the near North, and South-East Asia."

*Dodekanisiakón Archefon* [Dodecanesian Archive]. See World List of Historical Periodicals, Greece [in this issue of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS].

*Historia*. Revista trimestral de Historia Argentina, Americana y Española [Quarterly Review of Argentine, American and Spanish History]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 1). Editor: Raúl Molina, Lavalle 1226, 2º piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Contents: Articles on Argentine, American and Spanish history with particular emphasis on the colonial period; notes on archives; news and notes; bibliography of books and periodicals; book reviews.

*Néon Athínaion* [New Athenaeum]. See World List of Historical Periodicals, Greece [in this issue of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS].

*Peloponnesiaká* [Peloponnesian Review]. See World List of Historical Periodicals, Greece [in this issue of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS].

*The Polish Review*. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 1). Pub. by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, 145 East 53rd Street, New York, N. Y. Editor: Stanisław Skrzypek. Contents: Articles on history, literature and contemporary politics; notes on contemporary political, social and scientific development in present-day Poland; short book reviews, primarily of works on Poland and Eastern Europe; news from behind the Iron Curtain; chronicle of events in present-day Poland; bibliography of works dealing with Polish problems in periodical literature.

## NEWS OF PERIODICALS

*The Catholic Historical Review* Vol. 42 (1956), pp. 1-14, carries an article by Carl Wittke of Western Reserve University which surveys the contents and character of this quarterly during its first forty years. The article is based on material contained in the first forty-one volumes of the quarterly, and includes comments on the various editors and on the nature of the book reviews.

*Československý Časopis Historický* Vol. 3 (1955) contains an account (pp. 1-3) by the editorial board of the past activities and future tasks of the periodical.

*Historia Mexicana* Vol. 5 (1956) includes an annotated list (No. 3, pp. 470-480) of the principal historical works printed in Mexico in 1955.

*Panorama*, the quarterly review published by the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union, ceased publication with No. 14 (1955).

*The Shane Quarterly* has adopted a new name, *Encounter*, beginning with the first number of Vol. 17 (1956).

*Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (No. 4) contains a list (pp. 187-192) of periodicals and articles contained therein, published by various learned institutions in 1955. This is a new feature of the journal.



## NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

### A SYMPOSIUM ON TOYNBEE'S HISTORY

A symposium was held on 18 and 19 November 1955 at Loyola University of Chicago on the subject, "The Intent of Toynbee's History" under the general chairmanship of Edward Gargan of Loyola University of Chicago.

An introductory paper by Professor Gargan dealt with the critical reception of Toynbee's *A Study of History* in England and America. This was followed by a paper by Professor William H. McNeill (University of Chicago), entitled "An Evaluation of Toynbee's Study of History," which was concerned primarily with the formative influences in Toynbee's development and with the Platonic character of Toynbee's philosophical assumptions. In a paper on "Toynbee and the Tradition of Universal History" Professor Friedrich Engel-Janosi (Catholic University of America) sought to relate Toynbee to those historians from Herodotus to Spengler who have been concerned in the writing of universal history.

Illness prevented Professor William Foxwell Albright (Johns Hopkins University) from joining the symposium and reading a paper on "The Historical Validity of Toynbee's Approach to the Origin, Growth, Breakdown and Disintegration of Civilizations." Professor J. K. Lukacs (Chestnut Hill College, Pennsylvania) substituted with a paper entitled "Spelling, Jerold and the Christian Men's Burden."

More detailed and specific criticisms of Toynbee's work were made in the following papers: "The Historical Validity of Toynbee's Approach to the Greco-Roman World," by Professor David M. Robinson (University of Mississippi); "The Historical Validity of Toynbee's Approach to Universal Archetypes," by The Reverend Edward Rochie Hardy (Berkeley Divinity School); "Toynbee and Russia," by Professor Hans Rehn (City College of New York); and "Toynbee's Approach to the History and Character of the United States," by Professor Matthew A. Fitzsimons (University of Notre Dame).

An attempt to chart the stages of Toynbee's inquiry marked a paper of Professor Eric Voegelin (Louisiana State University), entitled "The Historical Validity of Toynbee's Approach to Universal States." The final paper of the symposium was given by Professor Oscar Halecki (Fordham University) on "The Validity of Toynbee's Conception of the Prospects of Western Civilization."

It is planned to publish the proceedings of the symposium. F. Campbell, from Edward T. Gargan's article in *Mid-America* 1956 38(2): 67-83.]

### ON THE NATURE AND WRITING OF HISTORY

A conference on the nature and writing of history was held at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, from July 20 to 25 August 1955. The following papers were read: The Uniqueness of History; Communications in History; The Writing of History: (I) Physical and (II) Biological; The Concept of Space-Time-Motion during the 19th and 20th Centuries; The Contriving Brain and the Skillful Hand; all by James C. Mohr. The New History and Early American History; The Social Revolution Interpretation; The Strange History of a Ph.D. Thesis; The Beard Interpretation of History; Democracy and the Beard Interpretation of the Constitution; Property and the Beard Interpretation of the Constitution, by Robert E. Brown. Historians as Optimists; Total History; The Unity of Culture; Local History; The Intellectual Bankruptcy of Western History; Historiography of the Public Lands, by Thomas LeDuc. The Conservation of Movement, by David Lowenthal. The Frontier Thesis and American Foreign Policy, 1895-1955, by William Williams.

The discussions were held under the chairmanship of Allan Gue, Larry Gara and Forrest McDonald.

### MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN [U.S.] HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Southern Historical Association (Lexington, Kentucky) held its Twenty-First Annual Meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, 9-12 November 1955. The listing of lectures delivered and speeches held is given below.

"Foreign Policy at the Crossroads" by Ernest A. Gross, former Assistant Secretary of State. The session was presided over by Bell I. Wiley, president of the Association.

Cecil Sims, Benjamin E. Mays (Morehouse College) and William Faulkner gave their views on "The Segregation Decisions." The speakers were introduced by President Philip G. Davidson of the University of Louisville. Weldon James of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* led the discussion.

Carl Haverlin, founder of the New York Civil War Round Table, announced the founding of the Civil War Centennial Association and explained its purposes. Bell Wiley delivered his presidential address, "A Time of Greatness."

Charles E. Smith (Louisiana State University) spoke on the position of European history in the Southeast. At a session presided over by Ross McLean, Richard W. Lyman (Washington University) read a paper on "The First Labor Government and the Unemployment Problem: A Summary."

"Edward VIII and the Royal Secretariat," was presented by George Curry (University of South Carolina). The discussion was led by John R. Hubbard (Sophie Newcomb College, Tulane University).

In a session devoted to French history, Boyd C. Shafer, managing editor of the *American Historical Review*, presided as Harold T. Parker (Duke University) and David Pinkney (University of Missouri) read papers. Professor Parker traced the history of "Two Administrative Bureaus during the French Revolution and under Napoleon," and Professor Pinkney dealt with financial irregularities in Baron Haussmann's direction of the rebuilding of Paris in the 1850's and 1860's.

At a session based on interpreting various phases of the Yalta Conference, Paul H. Clyde (Duke University) acted as chairman. John L. Snell (Tulane University) dealt with the treatment of Germany at the Yalta Conference. Charles F. Delzell (Vanderbilt University) pointed out the central position of the Polish question at Yalta. The Far Eastern portion of the discussion was presented by George A. Lensen (Florida State University).

The session on medieval history was presided over by James L. Godfrey (University of North Carolina). Allen Cabaniss (University of Mississippi) discussed the works and a reconstruction of the life of Florus, ninth-century deacon of Lyons. Charles R. Riggs, Jr. (Sweet Briar College) read a paper on "Cases of Abjuration in English Itinerant Justice Rolls of the Thirteenth Century."

In the two sessions on Latin America, Walter V. Scholes (University of Missouri) and Max L. Moorhead (University of Oklahoma) acted as chairmen. The first session, entitled "Latin America and the South," saw the presentation of two papers, one by Jane Lucas de Grummond (Louisiana State University) on "Renato Beluche, Patriot of the Western Hemisphere," the other by William P. Dale, II (Howard College) on "Hinton Rowan Helper and Hispanic America." The second session was devoted to "The United States and Latin America--War and Diplomacy." Wilbur D. Jones (University of Georgia) dealt with "William Gore Owsley and Intervention in La Plata, 1845-1846." Walter A. Payne (University of Florida) discussed "Antonio José de Irisarri and the American Civil War." Finally, Edwin Adams Davis (Louisiana State University) read a paper on "Shelby's Expedition to Mexico: The End of the Age of Southern Chivalry."

At a joint meeting of the American Studies Association and the Southern Historical Association, three papers were read



on the general theme "Voices of Moderation in a Disturbed South." William A. Foran (University of South Carolina) discussed "James L. Orr, Pragmatist in Wonderland." Arlin Turner (Duke University) read a paper on "George W. Cable, Southern Apostle of Civil Rights." The subject of Joseph F. Steelman's (East Carolina College) paper was "Walter Clark, Progress and 'Divine Discontent'." Howard H. Quint (University of South Carolina) presided over the meeting.

In the session on "Southern Agricultural History," presented by the Arkansas Historical Association, William T. Doherty (University of Arkansas) served as chairman. John H. Moore (Delta State College) explained the great changes in farming methods in the lower Mississippi Valley during the depression of 1837-1849. F. Clark Elkins (Henderson State Teachers College) spoke on "The Agricultural Reform Movement in Arkansas, 1884."

The joint session of the Mississippi Historical Society and the Southern Historical Association dealt with "The Changing South." Presided over by John K. Bettersworth (Mississippi State College), the session consisted of lectures by MacDonald K. Horne, National Cotton Council, on "The Changing South in Cotton," and Paul V. Grambsch (Tulane University) on "The Changing South in Industry."

Dan M. Robison (Tennessee State Library and Archives) was chairman of a meeting on local history under the auspices of the Tennessee Historical Society. W. D. Miller (Memphis State College) presented a paper on the Progressive Movement in Memphis. William J. Peterson of the State Historical Society of Iowa followed with a paper describing steamboating on the lower Mississippi from New Orleans to Memphis.

Clanton W. Williams (University of Houston) presided over a session on "Southern Education." Joseph C. Kiger of the Southern Fellowships Fund discussed the role and effect of the large foundations in the field of Southern education. Katharine and Henry Pringle collaborated in a presentation of "The General Education Board and Southern Secondary Education."

Fletcher M. Green (University of North Carolina) presided over a meeting devoted to three controversial Southerners and the coming of the Civil War. Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. (University of Florida) described the role of Richard Keith Call, ardent nationalist, as a crusader for the "status quo" in Florida of the 1850's. Walter L. Brown (University of Arkansas) challenged the traditional view of Albert Pike, poet, lawyer, soldier, and leader of the Whig party in Arkansas. Will D. Gilliam, Jr. (University of Kentucky) analyzed the thinking of Robert J. Breckinridge, Kentucky Unionist, emancipationist, superintendent of schools, and founder of Danville Theological Seminary.

Robert H. Woody (Duke University) presided over a session on "Political Reconstruction." Vincent P. De Santis (University of Notre Dame) discussed the reasons why the Republican party abandoned the Negro in the post-Reconstruction years. Joseph B. James (Mississippi State College for Women) found that the initial Southern reaction of passive acquiescence and watchful waiting with respect to the Fourteenth Amendment proposal was transformed into almost solid opposition without possibility of compromise, and discussed the factors involved in the issue.

William M. Geer (University of North Carolina) presided over a meeting on twentieth-century politics. Evans C. Johnson (Stetson University) criticized the idea that Oscar W. Underwood's presidential candidacy in 1912 was another milestone on the road to reunion. Sarah McCulloh Lemmon (Meredith College) read a paper on "Eugene Talmadge: The Last of the Bourbons." R. W. Steen (Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas) described the scandal-scarred career of James E. Ferguson, master politician of Texas.

Two meetings were devoted to military history. Lester J. Cappon (Institute of Early American History and Culture) was chairman of a session on "Military History of the American Revolution." John R. Alden (Duke University) read a paper on "Historiography of the War of Independence: Past, Present, and Future." W. Hugh Moomaw (Randolph-Macon College) discussed "Captain Sir Andrew Snape Hamond and British Naval Warfare, 1776." Hugh F. Rankin of Colonial Williamsburg read a paper on "Lord Cornwallis and Civil War in South Carolina, 1780-1781." The subject presented at the second meeting was the American soldier. Lieutenant General Ben Lear, presented the speakers, who were Bruce Catton, editor of American Heritage, and Charles B. MacDonald, a

member of the Army's Office of Military History. Mr. Catton described the Union soldier in the Civil War; Mr. MacDonald the soldiers he observed as a company commander in Europe in World War II.

In another session, presided over by Ernest Wallace (Tennessee Technological College), S. R. Bruesch (University of Tennessee) presented a paper on "The Medical History of the De Soto Expedition." W. Stitt Robinson (University of Kansas) analyzed the major facets of Indian policy evolved by colonies from Maryland to Georgia concerning titles to land, regulation of Indian trade, education, and conversion to Christianity of the native, and other phases of Indian diplomacy designed to obtain red allies. Dawson A. Phelps of the Natchez Trace Survey discussed the role of the Chickasaw Nation in Anglo-French rivalry for the control of North America.

Henry T. Shanks (Birmingham-Southern College) presided over a session on "The Historian and the Archivist." Howard H. Peckham (William L. Clements Library) presented a paper on "Aiding the Scholar in Using Manuscript Collections." The second paper, on "The State Archivist and the Scholar," was read by Christopher Crittenden (North Carolina Department of Archives and History. Frontis W. Johnston (Davidson College) presented the third paper of the session on the subject "A Historian Looks at Archives and Manuscripts."

Louis D. Rubin, Jr. (American Studies Association) presided over a meeting on "Southern History and Southern Writers." The speakers were Shelby Foote, C. Vann Woodward, Johns Hopkins University historian, and Randall Stewart Vanderbilt University literary scholar.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association will be held in Durham, North Carolina, 15-17 November 1956.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT HISTORY

The Internationale Tagung für Zeitgeschichte took place from 22 to 25 May 1956 in the Evangelische Akademie Schloss Tutzing Starnberger See, Germany. The meeting was sponsored by the Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte and the Institut für Zeitgeschichte [Institute for Recent History], Munich, Möhlstrasse 2. More than fifty scholars in the fields of history, political science and sociology, from West Germany, West Berlin, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Austria, Switzerland and the United States of America participated in the conference. The subjects of the lectures and sessions were as follows: "Die Demokratien in Europa zwischen den Weltkriegen" [The Democracies in Europe between the two World Wars], Professor Theodor Eschenburg (Tübingen); "Das Heer im totalitären Staat" [The Army in the Totalitarian State], Dr. G. Castellan (Paris) and Dr. Thilo Vogelsang (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich); "Die Europäischen Staaten und der Aufstieg des Dritten Reiches 1933-1939" [The European States and the Rise of the Third Reich 1933-1939], Professors E. Anchier (Padua) and J. B. Duroselle (Paris); "Theorie und Praxis der nationalsozialistischen Expansion" [Theory and Practice of the National Socialist Expansion], Professor J. Joll (Oxford) and Dr. Paul Kluge (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich); "Zwischen Widerstand und Kollaboration" [Between Resistance and Collaboration], Dr. L. de Jong (Amsterdam) and Professor J. Matl (Graz); "Das Selbstverständnis unseres Zeitalters" [The Introspection on our Age], Professor Theodor Litt (Bonn).

#### THE BRAZILIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION OF HISTORY

A new organization, the Comissão Nacional de Historia has been constituted "to bring together Brazilian historians, to coordinate activities of historical institutions, and to foster the development of historical sciences in Brazil." The statutes were approved in Rio de Janeiro on 21 October 1955. The Comissão will attempt to bring Brazilian historians into relations with national and foreign organizations, and to arrange an annual meeting. Since September 1955, the Comissão has been affiliated with the International Committee on Historical Sciences. [Hispanic American Historical Review 1956 36(2): 304]



## THE AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE PERIOD

"The Progressive Period in Brief Perspective" was the topic of discussion at the conference held by the Department of History of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, from 26 to 28 June 1956. The program of lectures consisted of the following: The Populist Background; Four American Traditions; Soil and Seminar in Wisconsin; Roosevelt and the Progressives; Progressivism and State Socialism; The Heritage of Progressivism; all presented by William B. Hesseltine. Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr. read papers on: Progressivism: Democracy or Bureaucracy; Social Reform: Darwinism and the Economic Interpretation of History; Populists, Socialists, and Socialists versus Progressives; The Role of the Intellectual in the Progressive Era; Imperialism and Navalism in the Progressive Era; A Citizen Army or Militarism.

Other papers presented were: A Historical Ecological Approach to Conservation; A Reinterpretation of the Taft Administration, by James C. Malin. Pragmatism and Progressivism, by William D. Miller. The Muckrakers and the Growth of Corporate Power: A Study in Constructive Journalism, by David M. Chalmers. American Protestantism during the Progressive Period, by Walter F. Peterson. Evolution in the Social Philosophy of the Progressive Movement--Darwinian or Transcendental, by David W. Noble. The Supreme Court and the Progressive Movement, by George C. Rogers, Jr. The Ending of the War: Roosevelt Progressives and Wilson Progressives, by William H. Harbaugh. Discussions were held under the chairmanship of Lee Benson, Dewey W. Grantham, Thomas J. Pressly and George L. Anderson.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SERBIA

The eighth Annual Assembly of the Historical Society of Serbia was held on 5 and 6 November 1954. Papers were pre-

sented on secondary school instruction in history, including instruction by cinematographic method. Special attention has been devoted to the need for a history of the War of National Liberation. The Society has undertaken a systematic study of the Turkish archives which are of great importance for the history of Serbia. The first volume of Turkish documents, which throws light on the history of the Serbian Revolution of 1804, is ready and will soon be published under the editorship of N. Šabanović. Three other volumes of the same Turkish material are in the course of preparation. Two volumes of Serbian documents on the Revolution of 1804 are also in preparation. Several other tasks in the same field have been completed or are in the course of completion. The volume GRADJA ZA I SRPSKI USTANAK [Material for the First Serbian Revolution] under the editorship of D. and R. Perović was published and so was the study KRIVICNO PRAVO I PRAVOSUDJE U SRBIJI 1804-1813 I NJIHOV KLASNI KARAKTER [Criminal Law and Judicial Practice in Serbia, 1804-1813, and Their Class Character] by Dimitrije Papazoglu. A Serbian translation of the work GESCHICHTE DER SERBISCHEN REVOLUTION [History of the Serbian Revolution] by Gedeon Maretić is in preparation. The translator and editor of this work is Feodor Moacanin. [S. Gavrilović, from Istoriski Glasnik 1954 (4): 196-204]

## MONTENEGRIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The seventh Congress of the Montenegrin Historical Society was held in Titograd on 9 and 10 April 1955. The papers read dealt with the following topics: secondary school instruction in history, secondary school instruction in Montenegrin history, work on the scientific elucidation of Montenegrin history, and the preservation and utilization of archival materials. [S. Gavrilović, from Istoriski Zapisi 1955 11(1/2): 475]

## SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Introduction (p. 2) and the Abstracting Instructions (p. 130) of Vol. 1, p. 1. The more important sections of the Introduction are noted:

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including year books) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. We are consequently not limiting ourselves exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous 'peripheral' journals which carry occasional historical articles. ... The coverage of some weeklies and dailies is to be extended in successive numbers.

"Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstractor, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor. ...

"Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication. Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

"The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows: 'Journal': the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstractor on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

"Author': the author prepared the abstract.

"H A Staff': the abstract was prepared by a staff member of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS."



# WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 2, page 78]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

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|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation].  | (6) Publisher or sponsoring institution.  |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation].  | (7) Editor or editorial board.  |
| (3) Frequency of publication.   | (8) Description of contents.  |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue<br>(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other<br>than that of publication, indices, and<br>other relevant information). |
| (5) Date first published.   |   |

## Explanation of Symbols:

H - predominantly historical in contents

P - peripheral, predominantly non-historical

Purely local journals are not included in this list.

## Austria

- P** Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften [News of the Austrian Scientific Academy]. Philosophisch-historische Klasse [Section on Philosophy and History]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955: Vol. 92). First pub. in 1864. Pub. by Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-historische Klasse, Wien. Contents: Reports on meetings; notices, and extracts of papers presented; related news items.
- P** Anzeiger für die Altertumswissenschaft [News on the Science of Antiquity]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Österreichische Humanistische Gesellschaft, Innsbruck. Editor: Robert Muth, Innsbruck, Innrain 52 (Universität). Contents: Research reports on all fields of the study of antiquity; detailed book reviews; bibliography; review of articles in periodicals; news, also on members of the profession.
- H** Archaeologia Austriaca [The Archeology of Austria]. Beiträge zur Paläanthropologie, Ur- und Frühgeschichte Österreichs [Contributions to Paleo-anthropology, the Pre-History and Early History of Austria]. Semi-annual (1955: No. 18). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Anthropologisches Institut und Urgeschichtliches Institut der Universität Wien. Editor: Richard Pittioni, Wien I, Hanuschgasse 3. Contents: Articles on pre-history, early history, and paleo-anthropology of Austria; news; necrology; book reviews.
- P** Archiv für Orientforschung [Archive for Oriental Research]. Internationale Zeitschrift für die Wissenschaft vom Vorderen Orient [International Periodical for Studies of the Near East]. Annual, in two parts (1954/55: Vol. 17). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by the editor. Editor: Ernst F. Weidner, Graz, Goethestrasse 43. Contents: Articles on all fields of the study of antiquity, including archeology and art history, concerning the Near [and Middle] East; reports on explorations and excavations; news, also on members of the profession; book reviews; bibliography. Articles in German, English or French.
- H** Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte [Archive for Austrian History]. Appears at irregular intervals, usually annually (1955: Vol. 121). First pub. in 1848. Pub. by Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Klasse, Historische Kommission, Wien I, Singerstrasse 12. Contents: Articles (one per number) on the history of Austria and the Habsburg Empire, all periods.
- P** Archiv für Völkerkunde [Archive of Ethnology]. Annual (1955: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Museum für Völkerkunde in Wien and the "Friends of Ethnology," Wien. Editors: Etta Becker-Donner and Annemarie Schweeger-Hefel. Contents: Articles on ethnology, both past and present; occasional historical articles; necrology; book reviews; bibliography.
- H** Blätter für Heimatkunde [Journal on Local History]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 30). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by Historischer Verein für Steiermark, Graz, Hamerlinggasse 3 (Landesarchiv). Editor: Otto Lamprecht, Graz, Schröttergasse 8. Contents: Articles on all periods of Styrian history, with emphasis on cultural history; regional and local history; book reviews; news of the society. Annual table of contents.
- H** Burgenländische Heimatblätter [Burgenland Regional Journal]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 18). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Volksbildungswerk für das Burgenland, Eisenstadt, Meierhofgasse 157, in collaboration with the Landesarchiv und Landesmuseum of Eisenstadt. Editor: J. K. Homma, Landesarchiv Eisenstadt, Rusterstrasse 12-14. Contents: Articles on the Burgenland, including its history, folklore, geology, geography and biology; news; book reviews. Annual table of contents.
- H** Carinthia I. Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens [Historical and Folklore Contributions to the Regional Lore of Carinthia]. Mitteilungen des Geschichtsvereines für Kärnten [Communications of the Carinthian Historical Society]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 146). First pub. in 1811. Pub. by Geschichtsverein für Kärnten, Klagenfurt. Editor: Gotbert Moro, Kärntner Landesmuseum, Klagenfurt. Contents: Articles on the history of Carinthia, its geography, culture and folklore; in recent issues reports of excavations; news on the activities of scholars and Carinthian societies; book reviews. Annual table of contents.
- H** Historisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Linz [Historical Yearbook of the City of Linz]. Annual (1955: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1935 (no issues from 1938 to 1948). Pub. by Stadtgemeinde Linz, Städtische Sammlungen. Editor: Hanns Kreczi, Linz. Contents: Articles on all periods and aspects of the history of Linz; annual report on the cultural activities of the city of Linz.
- H** Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für die Geschichte des Protestantismus in Österreich [Yearbook of the Society for the History of Protestantism in Austria]. Annual (1954: Vol. 70). First pub. in 1880. Pub. by Gesellschaft für die Geschichte des Protestantismus in Österreich. Editor: Wilhelm Kühnert, Wien XIX, Sieveringerstrasse 22. Contents: Articles almost exclusively on the history of Protestantism in Austria; book reviews.
- H** Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinischen Gesellschaft [Yearbook of the Austrian Byzantine Society]. Annual (1955: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Österreichische Byzantinische Gesellschaft, Wien. Editor: Herbert Hunger, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien I, Josefsplatz 1. Contents: Articles on Byzantine history and art history; annual report of the Society; book reviews; bibliography. Articles in German, English, French or Italian.
- H** Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines [Yearbook of the Upper Austrian Museum Society]. Annual (1955: Vol. 100). First pub. in 1840. Pub. by Oberösterreichischer Musealverein, Linz, Museumstrasse 14. Editors: Eduard Strassmayr (History), Wilhelm Freh (Natural Sciences), Linz. Contents: Articles on history, geography and geology; reports of the Society and cultural reports from Land Upper Austria, including scientific activities and local culture; necrology.



Jahrbuch des Vereines für Geschichte der Stadt Wien [Yearbook of the Society for the History of the City of Vienna]. Annual (1954: New Series, Vol. 11). First pub. in 1939. Pub. by Verein für Geschichte der Stadt Wien, Wien I, Neues Rathaus (Stadtarchiv). Editor: Rudolph Geyer. Contents: Articles on all periods and aspects of the history of the city of Vienna.

Jahrbuch des Vorarlberger Landesmuseumsvereins [Yearbook of the Vorarlberg Provincial Museum Society]. Annual (1955: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Vorarlberger Landesmuseumsverein, Bregenz, Kornmarkt. Editor: Elmar Vonbank, Landesmuseum, Bregenz. Contents: Articles on history, art history, folklore, regional studies, geography, geology and biology; reports by authors of dissertations on the Vorarlberg; book reviews; annual report of the Society; reports on museums and collections in the Vorarlberg; necrology.

Jahrbuch für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich [Yearbook of the Geography of Lower Austria]. Irregular (1954: New Series, Vol. 31). First pub. in 1902. Pub. by Verein für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich und Wien, Wien I, Herrengasse 13. Editor: Karl Lechner, Niederösterreichisches Landesarchiv, Wien I, Herrengasse 13. Contents: Articles on all fields and periods of local history, with emphasis on cultural history, and the geography of Lower Austria.

Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien [Yearbook of the Austrian Archeological Institute of Vienna]. Annual (1954: Vol. 41). First pub. in 1898. Pub. by Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Wien I, Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 1 (Universität). Editor: Egon Braun. Contents: Articles on archeology, epigraphy, history of antiquity; research reports; reports on excavations; brief news items; reports of the Institute. Index of inscriptions. Subject index.

Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien [News of the Anthropological Society of Vienna]. Annual, in one to three issues (1955: Vol. 84/85). First pub. in 1870. Pub. by Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien, Wien I, Burgring 7. Editor: Walter Hirschberg, Wien I, Burgring 7. Contents: Articles on anthropology and occasionally pre-history; news; book reviews; minutes of meetings; necrology. End-of-volume table of contents.

Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für Salzburger Landeskunde [Communications of the Society for the Geography of Salzburg]. Annual (1955: Vol. 95). First pub. in 1861. Pub. by Gesellschaft für Salzburger Landeskunde, Salzburg. Editor: Herbert Klein, Landesarchiv, Salzburg. Contents: Articles on history of all periods, including cultural, economic and local history, geography, geology, zoology and botany; book reviews; news of the Society.

Mitteilungen der Urgeschichtlichen Arbeitsgemeinschaft in der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien [News of the Prehistoric Study Group of the Anthropological Society of Vienna]. Annual, appearing in three double issues (1955: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Urgeschichtliche Arbeitsgemeinschaft in der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Urgeschichtliches Institut der Universität Wien, Wien I, Hanuschgasse 3. Editor: Franz Kallian, Wien I, Hanuschgasse 3. Contents: Articles on prehistory; reports of research and reports from other countries; news of the study group.

Mitteilungen der Wiener Katholischen Akademie [News of the Vienna Catholic Academy]. Name changed to Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur [Religion, Science, Culture] in 1956. [See there]

Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung [News of the Institute for Austrian Historical Research]. Annual, appearing either as two double or four single issues (1956: Vol. 64). First pub. in 1880. Pub. by Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung an der Universität Wien, Wien I, Karl-Lueger-Ring 1. Editors: Leo Santifaller and Heinrich Fichtenau, both of the University of Vienna. Contents: Articles on history, including general medieval history and the medieval and

modern history of Austria, and the allied sciences, particularly paleography and documentation; documents; detailed book reviews; bibliography; news and notes. Articles in German, English, Italian or French. Seventeen supplementary volumes appeared between 1883 and 1954.

Mitteilungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs [News of the Upper Austrian Regional Archive]. Annual (1955: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Oberösterreichisches Landesarchiv in Linz. Editor: Erich Trinks, Landesarchiv, Linz, Promenade 33. Contents: Articles on archival history and the constitutional administrative and economic history of Upper Austria, including local history.

Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs [News of the Austrian National Archives]. Annual (1955: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Generaldirektion des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs, Wien I, Minoritenplatz 1. Contents: Articles on archival studies, documentation and allied sciences, late medieval, modern and recent history, with emphasis on Austrian history; documents; news of Austrian and foreign archives; research reports; review articles; book reviews; listing of articles from Austrian and foreign periodicals; necrology. Three supplementary issues have appeared to date.

Mitteilungen des Steirischen Burgenvereines [News of the Styrian Castle Society]. Annual (1955: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Steirischer Burgenverein, Graz, Bürgergasse 2a. Editor: Herwig Ebner, Graz, Rechbauerstrasse 10. Contents: Articles on the history of fortified castles, manorial history, and, to some extent, on history in general; news; news of the Society; bibliography.

Montfort. Zeitschrift für Geschichte, Heimat- und Volkskunde Vorarlbergs [Journal for the History, Homeland Study, and Folklore of the Vorarlberg]. Bi-annual (1955: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Vorarlberger Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H., Dornbirn, Freiheitsplatz 16. Editor: Meinrad Tiefenthaler, Landesarchiv, Bregenz, and Arnulf Benzer, Bregenz. Contents: Articles on the history and geography of the Vorarlberg, also on geology, hydrography and glaciology; book reviews; news of the cultural life of Vorarlberg Province. Annual table of contents.

Neues Jahrbuch der Heraldisch-Genealogischen Gesellschaft "Adler" [New Yearbook of the "Adler" Genealogical Society]. Annual (1951/54: Third Series, Vol. 3). First pub. in 1945/46. Pub. by Heraldisch-Genealogische Gesellschaft "Adler", Wien I, Haarhof 4a. Editor: Artur Maria Schreiber (deceased), Vienna. Contents: Articles on heraldry, genealogy, family history and general history.

Numismatische Zeitschrift [Numismatic Journal]. Annual (1953: New Series, Vol. 35). First pub. in 1869. Pub. by Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Wien. Contents: Articles on the history of coins, money and finance of all periods with special emphasis on Austrian, Roman and Byzantine history; in part, also, economic and commercial history; necrology; book reviews.

Oberösterreichische Heimatblätter [Upper Austrian Regional Journal]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Institut für Landeskunde von Oberösterreich, Linz. Editor: Franz Pfeffer, Linz, Bahnhofstrasse 16. Contents: Articles on the history, geography and folklore of Upper Austria, local history and regional culture; biographies; book reviews; bibliography. Annual table of contents.

Österreichische Zeitschrift für Volkskunde [Austrian Journal of Folklore]. Annual, appearing in two double issues (1956: New Series, Vol. 10). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Verein für Volkskunde in Wien. Editor: Leopold Schmidt, Wien VIII, Laudongasse 19. Contents: Articles on and news of folklore; news of the Society and meetings; necrology; book reviews; bibliography.

Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht [Austrian Archive of Canon Law]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Österreichische Gesellschaft für



- Kirchenrecht, Wien, and the Seminar für Kirchenrecht an der Juridischen Fakultät der Universität Wien. Editors: Franz Arnold and Willibald M. Plöchl, both Wien I, Universität. Contents: Essays on canon law and history of law; legal cases; new laws; dissertations; review of periodicals; book reviews.
- P** Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur [Religion, Science, Culture]. Vormalige Mitteilung der Wiener Katholischen Akademie [Formerly: News of the Viennese Catholic Academy]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Wiener Katholische Akademie, Wien I, Freyung 6. Editor: Ferdinand Krones, same address. Contents: Articles on philosophical and theological subjects, also articles on history and sociology; publication of lectures; reports on meetings; news, also on members of the profession; book reviews.
- H** Der Schlern. Illustrierte Monatsschrift für Heimat- und Volkskunde [Illustrated Monthly for Local History and Folklore]. This periodical, dealing with the history, art history and folklore of South Tyrol will be included in the list for Italy.
- P** Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften [Reports on the Meetings of the Austrian Academy of Sciences]. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse [Section on History and Philosophy]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: Vol. 229). First pub. in 1850. Pub. by Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien I, Ignaz Seipelplatz 2. Contents: Articles (one per number) on such subjects as linguistics, literature, philosophy, oriental studies, art, music, and history of literature and the arts. Author and subject index in each number. General historical articles are published by the Academy in Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte [See there].
- H** Tiroler Heimat [Tyrolean Homeland]. Jahrbuch für Geschichte und Volkskunde [Yearbook for History and Folklore]. Annual (1954: New Series, Vol. 18). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by Tyrolia-Verlag, Innsbruck. Editors: Hermann Wopfner and Franz Huter. Contents: Articles on all periods of the history of Tyrol and Tyrolean folklore; news; book reviews; review of periodicals.
- H** Tiroler Heimatblätter [Tyrolean Homeland Journal]. Zeitschrift für Geschichte, Natur- und Volkskunde [Journal for History, Natural History and Folklore]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 31). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by Verein für Heimatschutz und Heimatpflege in Tirol, Innsbruck. Editors: Hans Hohenegg, Mills bei Hall 44, and Dr. Egg, Landesmuseum, Innsbruck. Contents: Articles on the history, art history, geography and folklore of Tyrol; contributions to local studies; news; book reviews; necrology. Annual table of contents.
- H** Unsere Heimat [Our Homeland]. Monatsblatt des Vereines für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich und Wien [Monthly News of the Society for the Geography of Lower Austria and Vienna]. Bi-monthly (1956: New Series, Vol. 27). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Verein für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich und Wien, Wien I, Herrengasse 13. Editor: Karl Lechner, Niederösterreichisches Landesarchiv, Wien I, Herrengasse 13. Contents: Articles on the history (predominantly cultural and economic), geography and folklore of Lower Austria and Vienna; news; book reviews; news of the society.
- H** Veröffentlichungen des "Museum Ferdinandeum" [Publications of the "Ferdinandeum Museum"]. Annual (1954: Vol. 34). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by Verein Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck. Editor: Franz Huter, Innsbruck. Contents: Articles on the history and art history of Tyrol, also on geography, geology and biology; annual report of the society; book reviews. Alternating issues on history and the natural sciences.
- H** Veröffentlichungen des Verbandes Österreichischer Geschichtsvereine [Publication of the Association of Austrian History Societies]. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: No. 10). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Verband österreichischer Geschichtsvereine, Wien. Editor: Hanns Leo Mikoletzky, Wien. Contents: Reports and minutes of sessions of the association and publication papers read; biographies of Austrian historians.
- P** Der Wächter [The Watchman]. Zeitschrift für alle Zweige der Kultur [Journal for all Branches of Culture]. Appears three times a year (1956: Vol. 37). First pub. in 1918. Pub. by Wächter-Verlag Wien I, Herrengasse 5. Editor: Wilhelm Kosch, Wien I, Herrengasse 5. Contents: Articles on history and the history of literature, theater and art; book reviews; news.
- H** Wiener Geschichtsblätter [Viennese History Journal]. Quarterly (1956: New Series, Vol. 11). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Verein für Geschichte der Stadt Wien, Wien I, Neues Rathaus (Stadtarchiv). Editor: Rudolf T. Wien I, Tiefer Graben 7-9. Contents: Articles on all periods and aspects of the history of the city of Vienna; book reviews; news of the society.
- H** Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes [Viennese Journal for the Study of the Orient]. Annual (more than one year to a volume) (1953/55: Vol. 52). First pub. in 1887. Pub. by Orientalisches Institut der Universität Wien, Wien I, Hanuschgasse 3. Editorial board: Wilhelm Czermark (deceased), Herbert W. Duda, Paul Kretschmer (deceased). Contents: Articles on all periods of oriental history, predominantly antiquity; legal, cultural and art history of the oriental races; book review bibliography; necrology. Articles in German, English or French.
- P** Wissenschaft und Weltbild [Science and Conception of the World]. Zeitschrift für die Grundfragen der Forschung [Journal of Basic Research Problems]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Österreichischer Bundesverlag, Wien I, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5. Editorial board: Alfred Verdross, Wien; Burghard Breiter, Innsbruck; Alois Dempf, Johann Fischl, Graz; Arthur March, Innsbruck. Contents: Articles on all questions of science and philosophy and current scientific problems; reports; book reviews; review of periodicals. Annual table of contents.
- H** Zeitschrift des Historischen Vereines für Steiermark [Journal of the Historical Society of Styria]. Annual (1956: Vol. 46). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by Historischer Verein für Steiermark, Graz, Hammerlinggasse 3. Editor: Ferdinand Tremel, Graz, Bürgergasse 15. Contents: Articles on all periods and aspects of Styrian history; detailed book reviews; annual report of the Society; news; necrology.
- P** Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie [Journal of Catholic Theology]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 78). First pub. in 1877. Pub. by the Theologische Fakultät der Universität Innsbruck. Editor: Josef A. Jungmann, Innsbruck, Sillgasse 8. Contents: Articles on theology, church history and history; book reviews; bibliography.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Periodicals which are not likely to be of primary interest to historians, but which do contain historical articles are cited in short form in this supplement to the WORLD LIST.

Adler [Eagle]. Zeitschrift für Genealogie und Heraldik [Journal of Genealogy and Heraldry]. Bi-monthly. Editor: Franz Gall, Wien I, Universitätsarchiv.

Der Donauraum [The Danube Area]. Quarterly. Editor: Peter Berger, Salzburg, Imbergstrasse 22.

Forum. Österreichische Monatsblätter für kulturelle Freiheit [Austrian Monthly Journal for Cultural Freedom]. Monthly. Editorial Board: Friedrich Abendroth, Felix Hubalek, Alexander Lernet-Holenia and Friedrich Torberg.

Die Furche [The Furrow]. Freie kulturpolitische Wochenschrift [Free cultural and political weekly]. Weekly. Editors: Friedrich Funder, Roman Herle and Kurt Skalnik. Wien VIII, Strozsigasse 8.

Österreichische Monatshefte [Austrian Monthly]. Blätter für Politik, Kultur und Wissenschaft [Journal of Politics,



Culture and Economics]. Monthly. Editor-in-chief: Friedrich Abendroth, Wien I, Kärntnerstrasse 51. Organ of the Österreichische Volkspartei [Austrian People's Party].

Tagebuch [Diary]. Bi-weekly. Editors: Ernst Fischer, Bruno Frei and Viktor Matejka, Wien I, Salzgräss 16. Sponsored by the Communist Party of Austria.

Weg und Ziel [The Way and The Goal]. Monatsschrift für Fragen der Demokratie und des wissenschaftlichen Sozialismus [Monthly publication for questions of Democracy and Scientific Socialism]. Monthly. Editor-in-chief: Franz Marek, Wien IV, Stalinplatz 8. Official publication of the Communist Party of Austria.

Wort und Wahrheit [Word and Truth]. Monatsschrift für Religion und Kultur [Monthly for Religion and Culture]. Monthly. Editorial Board: Otto Mauer, Otto Schulmeister, Karlheinz Schmidhüs, Anton Böhm, Wien I, In der Burg, Säulenstiege.

Die Zukunft [The Future]. Sozialistische Monatsschrift für Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur [Socialist monthly for Politics, Economics, Culture]. Monthly. Editorial Board: Oskar Pollak, Benedikt Kautsky, Karl Czernetz, Alois Pipberger, Karl Hans Sailer, Anton Tesarek and Stephan Wirlandner, Wien V, Rechte Wienzeile 97. Organ of the Sozialistische Partei Österreichs [Socialist Party of Austria].

## Netherlands

Prepared by Dirk van Arkel

Benedictijns Tijdschrift, voor Geestelijk Leven en Geschiedenis [Benedictine Journal of Spiritual Life and History]. Bi-monthly (1954: Vol. 15). First pub. in 1940. Pub. by Sint Adelberts Abdij, Egmond Binnen. Contents: Articles on religion and religious history, particularly on the Benedictine Order and Benedictine Abbey of Egmond; book reviews.

Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek. English sub-title: Proceedings of the State Service for Archaeological Investigations in the Netherlands. Annual (1955: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, "Marienhof", Kleine Haag 2, Amersfoort. Contents: Articles on archeology including the medieval period; book reviews; numerous photographs and drawings. Articles in Dutch, German or French with summaries in English.

Bijdragen en Mededelingen van het Historisch Genootschap Gevestigd te Utrecht [Contributions and Announcements of the Dutch Historical Society of Utrecht]. In 1953 combined with Verslag van de Algemene Vergadering van het Historisch Genootschap [See there].

Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden [Contributions to the History of the Netherlands]. Quarterly (1956/57: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague. Editors: P. Geyl, Instituut voor Geschiedenis, Kromme Nieuwe Gracht zu Utrecht; H. van Werveke, Nieuwstraat 12, Sint Denijs-Westrem bij Gent. Contents: Articles on Dutch, Flemish and South African history in the medieval and modern periods; chronicles containing news of interest to historians, such as bibliographical and critical notes on recently published books and articles; special chronicle of similar nature dealing exclusively with South Africa.

Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis van de Provincie der Minderbroeders in de Nederlanden [Contributions to the History of the Minors in the Netherlands]. Appears at irregular intervals; three parts to one volume (1955: Vol. 7, part XX). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by N. V. Grafische Kunstinstelling J. van Poll Suykerbuyk, Roosendaal. Editorial Staff: Cunibertus Sloots O. F. M., Leunseweg 2, Venray, and others. Contents: Articles on religious history and particularly the Franciscan Order in the Netherlands; book reviews. Summaries in French. Volume table of contents and indices.

Bulletin. Koninklijke Nederlandse Oudheidkundige Bond [Bulletin. Royal Dutch Archeological Society]. Appears five times a year (1954: Sixth Series, Vol. 7). First pub. in 1899. Pub. by Koninklijke Nederlandse Oudheidkundige Bond, Bleyenburg 7, The Hague. Editorial Board: H. van de Waal, Secretary, N. E. H. J. J. Zon, A. W. Byvanck, and others. Contents: Articles on archeology and history of art of the Netherlands, mostly of the medieval period. Summaries in English. The Society also publishes a Nieuws-Bulletin [News Bulletin]. Monthly (1954: Sixth Series, Vol. 7). Contents: News and notes on current exhibitions; information about restoration of old buildings; reports of meetings.

P

Bulletin van de Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Kennis van de Antieke Beschaving te s'Gravenhage [Bulletin of the Society for the Promotion of Knowledge of Ancient Culture in The Hague]. Annual (1954: Vol. 29). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Kennis van de Antieke Beschaving te s'Gravenhage, with the support of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences. Editors: Executive Committee of the Society: A. W. Byvanck (chairman); L. Byvanck-Quarles van Ufford (secretary), Archeological Institute, Rapenburg 20, Leiden. Contents: Articles on history of ancient art and archeology. Articles in English, French, German, Dutch or Italian.

P

De Gids [The Guide]. Algemeen Cultureel Maandblad [General Cultural Monthly]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 118). First pub. in 1837. Pub. by P. N. van Kampen en Zoon N. V., Amsterdam. Editorial Board: Anton van Duinkerken, E. J. Dijksterhuis, B. A. van Groningen, Ed. Hoor- nik, Emmy van Lokhorst, Bert Voeten, K. Wiersma, Wagnerlaan 27, Bilthoven (c/o E. J. Dijksterhuis). Contents: Articles on such subjects as philosophy, literature, art, politics, with occasional scholarly historical articles; book reviews. Annual table of contents.

P

Indonesie [Indonesia]. Bi-monthly (1956: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by N. V. Uitgeverij and W. van Hoeve, The Hague. Editorial Board: C. C. Berg, R. van Dijk, G. H. van der Kolff and Johanna Felhoen Kraal. Editorial address: Barentzstraat 20, The Hague and Penerbitan Vorkinkvan Hoeve, Djalan Asia-Afrika 54, Bandung. Contents: Articles on the history, politics, economics, literature and art of the Indonesian archipelago. Articles in English or Dutch.

P

Internationale Spectator [International Spectator]. Tijdschrift voor International Politiek [Journal of International Politics]. Semi-monthly (1955: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Het Nederlandsch Genootschap voor internationale Zaken, The Hague. Editor: Dr. B. H. M. Vlekke, Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague. Contents: Articles on contemporary international affairs and politics; documents; book reviews. Articles in Dutch and occasionally in English or German. Volume index.

H

Jaarboek van de Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde te Leiden [Yearbook of the Society of Dutch Literature in Leiden]. Formerly called Handelingen en Mededeelingen van de jaarlijkse veradering van de Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde [Proceedings and Communications of the Society of Dutch Literature]. Bi-annual (1953-55: no volume numbers indicated). First pub. in 1766. Pub. by E. J. Brill, Leiden, for the Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde. Editors: Miss N. Bakker, Secretary, S. J. Fockema Andrae, W. R. Juynboll, G. I. Liefstinck, and others. Contents: Papers on Dutch history, linguistics and belletristics; reports of meetings; obituaries.

P

Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen [Communications of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences]. Afdeling letterkunde [Department of Literature]. Formerly called Verhandelingen der



- Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen** [Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Sciences]. Appears at irregular intervals; an average of 10 numbers per year (1955: New Series, Vol. 18). First pub. in 1858. Pub. by N. V. Noordhollandse Uitgeversmaatschappij, Amsterdam, on behalf of the Royal Academy. Contents: Articles on linguistics, history, literature, history of art, sociology and related subjects. Each issue contains only one article. Articles in Dutch, English or French.
- Mededelingen van het Nederlands Historisch Instituut te Rome** [Communications of the Dutch Historical Institute in Rome]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: Third Series, Vol. 8). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences. Director of the Institute: J. J. Poelhekke. Contents: Articles on history, history of art and archeology; annual reports of scientific investigations, mainly on the history of art; annual reports concerning the Institute.
- Mnemosyne. Bibliotheca classica Batava** [Classical Dutch Library]. Quarterly (1955: Fourth Series, Vol. 8). First pub. in 1852. Pub. by E. J. Brill, Leiden. Editors: B. A. van Groningen, W. J. Verdenius, Homeruslaan 53, Zeist; J. H. Waszink, and others. Contents: Articles dealing with classical learning; book reviews; surveys of periodical literature in the field of classical studies. Annual table of contents.
- Museum. Tijdschrift voor Filologie en Geschiedenis.** English subtitle: Review for Philology and History. French subtitle: Revue critique de philologie et d'histoire. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 60). First pub. in 1895. Pub. by A. W. Sijthoff's Uitgevers m'ij N. V., Leiden. Editorial Board: S. Dresden, J. C. Kamerbeek, Th. J. G. Locher, C. F. P. Stutterheim, E. M. Uhlenbeck. Editorial address: c/o E. Kossmann, Koorlammersteeg 2, Leiden. Contents: Scholarly articles on history and philology (usually one per number); reviews of historical and philological works; lists of important articles published in other periodicals. Annual list of contents containing the names of all books reviewed.
- Nederlands Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis** [Netherlands Archives of Church History]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955/1956: New Series, Vol. 41). First pub. in 1902. Pub. by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague. Editorial Board: J. Lindeboom, M. van Rhijn, J. N. Bakhuizen van den Brink, Rapenburg 40, Leiden. Contents: Articles on church history in all periods, with particular emphasis on the Netherlands in the medieval and modern periods; news and notes; book reviews.
- Nederlands Archievenblad** [Journal of Dutch Archives]. **Orgaan van de Vereniging van Archivarissen in Nederland** [Organ of the Society of Archivists in the Netherlands]. Appears every four months (1955/56: Vol. 60). First pub. in 1895. Pub. by Vereniging van Archivarissen in Nederland. Editor: W. S. Unger, Rijksarchief in Zeeland, Middelburg. Contents: Articles on the organization of archives and archival technique; reports of meetings; announcements; necrology; book reviews.
- De Nieuwe Stem** [The New Voice]. Maandblad voor Cultuur en Politiek [Monthly devoted to Culture and Politics]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1945. Pub. by N. V. Wereldbibliotheek, Admiraal de Ruyterweg 545, Amsterdam, and Lange Koepoortstraat 2, Antwerp. Editors (for Holland): N. A. Donkersloot, O. Noordenbos (secretary), J. B. Charles, Jan Romein, J. Suys, Victor E. van Vriesland, W. F. Wertheim; (for Flanders): Karel Jonckheere, Julien Kuypers; (for Indonesia): Soejono Hadinoto, Sunario Kolopaking, Soedjatmoko; (for Dutch Guiana and Antilles): Lou Lichtveld. Editorial address: Kuinderstraat 25-III, Amsterdam Z. Contents: Articles of general cultural interest, on such subjects as belletristics, politics and philosophy, and occasional scholarly articles on historical subjects; book reviews. Annual table of contents.
- Nieuws-Bulletin. Koninklijke Nederlandse Oudheidkundige Bond** [News Bulletin. Royal Dutch Archeological Society]. See entry under Bulletin. **Koninklijke Nederlandse Oudheidkundige Bond.**
- Oriens. Milletlerarasi Şark Tetkikleri Cemiyeti Mecmuası, Journal of the International Society for Oriental Research, Journal de la Société internationale d'Études orientales, Zeitschrift der internationalen Gesellschaft für Orientforschung.** Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by E. J. Brill, Leiden. Editor: H. Ritter, Mertonstrasse 17, Frankfurt a/M. Germany. Contents: Articles on oriental studies, including such subjects as history, culture, language, literature and art book reviews. Articles in English, French and German.
- Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden** [Archeological Communications from the State Museum of Antiquaries of Leiden]. Annual (1955: Second Series, Vol. 36). First pub. in 1907. Pub. by Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden. Editor: W. D. van Wijngaarden. Contents: Articles on archeology, including the period of ancient history. Articles in Dutch, French, English or German.
- Oud-Vaderlandse Rechtsbronnen** [Sources of Old-Dutch Law]. Appears at irregular intervals, often once in two years (1953: Third Series, Vol. 16). First pub. in 1880. Pub. by Kemink en Zoon N. V., over den Dom, Utrecht, for the Vereniging to uitgaaf der bronnen van het Oud-Vaderlands recht [Society for the Publication of Sources of Old-Dutch Law]. Contents: Source materials dealing with legal history.
- Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën** [Publications of the Society of Napoleonic Studies]. Semi-annual (1955: No. 7/8). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën. Editors: Executive Committee of the Society: K. J. Frederiks (president), Nassaulaan 11, The Hague; G. H. M. Nijgh (secretary), Wassenaarseweg 99, The Hague, and others and Committee for Publication: S. J. Fockema Andreae and J. J. Wijn. Contents: Articles on history, mainly military history, and history of art. Articles in French or Dutch.
- Sacris Erudiri. Jaarboek voor Godsdienstwetenschappen** [Yearbook of Religious Studies]. Annual (1954: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Sint Pietersabdij, Steenbrugge, Belgium, with the support of the University Foundation of Belgium. Contents: Articles on religion, and religious history with stress on liturgy. Articles in French, German, Latin, English, Spanish or Dutch. Summaries of each article in Latin.
- Streven** [Endeavor]. Maandblad voor Geestesleven en Cultuur [Monthly devoted to Intellectual Life and Culture]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1932. Editors: A. J. Wessels, S. J., Hobbemakade 51, Amsterdam; R. Hostie, S. J., Minderbroederstraat 11, Louvain. Content: Articles from a Roman Catholic point of view on all subjects related to intellectual life and culture such as religion, literature, art, philosophy, history and politics; book reviews. Semi-annual table of contents.
- Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis** [Journal of History]. Appears three times a year (1956: Vol. 69). First pub. in 1887. Pub. by P. Noordhoff, Groningen. Editors: J. G. van Dillen (Secretary), Ruysdaelkade 11, Amsterdam; M. G. de Boer, H. A. Enno van Gelder, J. H. Thiel, F. Vercauteren, Ch. Verlinden. Contents: Articles on all periods of history; inaugural lectures; news and notes; surveys of recently published literature; book reviews; bibliographical list of books and periodicals. Volume title listing.
- Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde** [Journal of Indonesian Linguistics, Geography and Anthropology]. This periodical will be included in the list for Indonesia.
- Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis.** French subtitle: Revue d'histoire du Droit [Journal of Legal History]. Quarterly (1954: Vol. 22). First pub. in 1918. Pub. by J. B. Wolters Uitgevers Maatschappij N. V., Groningen (in Holland); Établissements Émile Bruylant S. A., Brussels (for Belgium and France); Martinus Nijhoff S. A. The Hague (for other countries), with the support of the Dutch government and the University Foundation of Belgium.



Editors: R. Feenstra (secretary for Holland), Slingelandt-laan 3, Leiden; L. Th. Maes (secretary for Belgium), Ridder Dessainlaan 57, Malines; and others. Contents: Articles on legal history, stressing the medieval and pre-French-Revolution period; surveys of periodical literature in the field of legal history; book reviews. Articles in French, Dutch and occasionally English.

Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen [Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Sciences]. Name changed to Medelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen [Communications of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences]. Afdeling letterkunde [Department of Literature]. [See there].

Verslagen en Mededelingen van de Vereeniging tot Uitgaaf der Bronnen van het Oud-Vaderlands Recht [Reports and Communications of the Society for the Publication of Sources of Old-Dutch Law]. Bi-annual; one volume covers 8 years (1954: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1885. Pub. by Vereeniging tot uitgaaf der bronnen van het oud-Vaderlands recht; chairman: A. J. van de Ven, van Slingelandtlaan 3, Leiden. Contents: Articles dealing with Dutch legal history, mostly of the medieval period; reports of meetings.

Verslag van de Algemene Vergadering van het Historisch Genootschap [Report of the General Meeting of the Dutch Historical Society]; since 1953 combined with Bijdragen en Mededelingen van het Historisch Genootschap [Contributions and Announcements of the Dutch Historical Society]. Annual (1955: Vol. 69 of the Bijdragen). First pub. in 1895. Pub. by the Dutch Historical Society, Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht. Editor: Executive Committee of the Dutch Historical Society: C. D. J. Brandt (president); J. H. Kernkamp (1st secretary), Rubenslaan 56, Bilthoven; C. H. van Aken (2nd secretary); A. J. van de Ven (treasurer); J. K. Oudendijk (librarian). Contents: Publications sponsored by the Society, usually on the pre-19th century period; papers; reports of the annual meeting; necrology. Sources quoted in original languages.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Hermeneus. Maanblad voor Antieke Cultuur [Monthly for Classical Culture]. Monthly; not published in July and August. Editorial Board: A. Brink, E. J. Jonkers (secretary), Rector Gymnasii, Winschoten; H. Knorrninga, D. D. F. W. van Lennep, and others.

Keesings Historisch Archief [Keesing's Historical Archives]. Dagboek van het hedendaags wereldgebeuren, met voortdurend bijgewerkte alphabetische index [Illustrated Diary of Contemporary World Events, with Cumulative Alphabetical Index]. Weekly. Editors: J. A. Mommersteeg and L. Th. Keesing, Ruysdaelstraat 71, Amsterdam; P. H. Rock (for Belgium). Note: Does not contain historical articles. Significant for its summary of important news items and the opinion of leading newspapers of the world on daily events.

Foreign Language Periodicals  
Published in the Netherlands

International Review of Social History. Appears three times a year (1956: Vol. 1). First pub. in 1956. Pub. by Royal Van Gorcum Ltd., Brink, Assen. Editor: A. J. C. Rüter, Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Keizersgracht 164, Amsterdam. Contents: Articles on social history of all periods with emphasis on modern history; documents; short book summaries. Articles in English, French and German. Annual index.

T'oung Pao Archives concernant l'histoire, les langues, la géographie, l'ethnographie et les arts de l'Asie orientale [Archives on the History, Languages, Geography, Ethnography and Arts of the Far East]. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 44). First pub. in 1890. Pub. by E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33a, Leiden. Editor: Paul Demiéville, 234, Blvd. Raspail, Paris 14, France. Contents: Articles on the history including modern history, languages, geography, ethnography and arts of the Far East; correspondence relevant to the articles; news and notes; obituaries; book reviews; lists of books received.

## Greece

This list was prepared at the Gennadius Library,  
American School of Classical Studies, Athens.

## Transliteration.

The main titles of the journals are transcribed with the aim of approximating the pronunciation of Modern Greek. (The names of the Greek authors whose articles are abstracted in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are similarly transcribed). The acute and the circumflex accents indicate stress. On the other hand, the subtitles of the journals and the names of the societies publishing them are consistently transliterated by the system used in Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition. This reproduces the orthography of ancient, medieval, and modern Greek but does not try to render the pronunciation of post-classical Greek. (The titles of the articles abstracted from Greek journals are likewise transliterated by this system).

Andriaká Chroniká [Chronicles of Andros]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by the Association of Andros. Editor: the same. Contents: Articles on the history, literature and other aspects of Andros and the Cyclades, from antiquity to the present.

Angloellinikí Epitheórissi [Anglo-Hellenic Review]. Quarterly (1954/55: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1945. Pub. by the British Council, Plateia Philikés Hetaireias 17, Athens. Editor: G. Savvdis. Contents: Articles on modern Greek and English culture and history; book reviews.

Archefon Ekklesiastikou kai Kanonikou Dikaïou [Archive of Ecclesiastical and Canon Law]. Tetraminiaia nomikonike epitheoresis [Quarterly Review of Canon Law]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Panagiotis I. Panagiotakos, 5, Ionos Street, Athens. Editor: the same. Contents: Articles and commentary on the juridical status of the Church in Greece, on the Ecumenical Patriarchate, on Mount Athos, on the courts of the Greek Church and other churches, and related subjects; bibliographies.

Archefon Evvoikôn Meletôn [Archive of Euboean Studies]. Appears at irregular intervals, usually annual (1954: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1935. Pub. by Hetairia Eubolikôn Spoudôn en Athenais [Society of Euboean Studies in Athens]. Contents: Articles on all subjects related to Euboea, chiefly medieval and modern history and literature; Euboean bibliography.

Archefon Póntou [Archive of Pontus]. Syngramma peridíkon, ekdídomenon hypo tes Epitropes Pontiakon Meletôn [Periodical published by the Committee for Pontic Studies]. Annual (1956: Vol. 20). First pub. in 1928. Editor: Committee for Pontic Studies. Contents: Articles on the history, topography, archeology and culture of the Greeks of Pontus, from antiquity to the present; book reviews.



- P** Archeion ton Oikonomikon kai Koinonikon Epistemon [Archives of Economic and Social Sciences]. Annual (1953: Vol. 32 and 33). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by Dem. Kalitsounakis, Athens Graduate School of Economics and Business Sciences, 76, 28th October Street, Athens. Editor: J. Kollaros. Contents: Articles on economic theory, economic and social history and contemporary problems; book reviews; summary of foreign books; bibliography of Greek and foreign works dealing with the economic and social sciences. Articles in Greek, English or French.
- H** Archeion tou Thrakikou Laographikou kai Glossikou Thesavrou [Archive of the Treasury of Thracian Folklore and Language]. Trimeniaion syngramma ekdidomenon hypo tes Epitropes Thrakon [Quarterly published by the Committee of Thracians]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 20). First pub. in 1934. Editor: Polydoros Papachristodoulou, 32, Lefkados Street, Athens. Contents: Articles on the history and all aspects of the culture of the Greeks of Thrace; book reviews; bibliographies.
- P** Athiná [Athena]. Annual (1955: Vol. 59). First pub. in 1889. Pub. by He en Athenais Epistemonike Hetaireia [The Scientific Society in Athens]. Editor: N. B. Tomadákis, Gythefou Street 10, Athens. Contents: Articles on ancient, Byzantine and modern Greek history and literature; book reviews.
- H** Dodekanisiakón Archeion [Dodecanesian Archive]. Syngramma periodikon ekdidomenon hypo tes en Athenais Dodekanesiakes historikes kai laographikes hetaireias [Periodical published by the Dodecanesian Historical and Folklore Society in Athens]. Annual (1955: Vol. 1). First pub. in 1955. Editor: Emm. G. Protosáftis, General State Archives, Academy of Athens, Athens. Contents: Articles on the history and civilization of the Dodecanese Islands from antiquity to the present; book reviews; beginning with Vol. 2, a systematic bulletin of Dodecanesian bibliography.
- P** Ekklesiá [The Church]. Episemon Deltion tes Ekklesias tes Hellados [Official Bulletin of the Church of Greece]. Bi-weekly (1956: Vol. 33). First pub. in 1923. Editor: Grig. Papamichaíl, University of Athens, Philothéis Street, 19, Athens, Greece. Contents: Articles on religious matters and ecclesiastical history; news and notes; bibliography.
- H** Elliniká [Matters pertaining to Greece and the Greeks]. Philologikon historikon kai laographikon periodikon syngramma [Philological, Historical and Folklore Journal]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 14). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Hetaireia Makedonikón Spoudón [Society of Macedonian Studies], Vasilíssis Sophias Street 2, Thessalonike. Editor: L. Polítis, University of Thessalonike, Thessalonike, Greece. Contents: Articles on all subjects related to Greek history and literature from ancient times to the present; documents; book reviews; news and notes; bibliography. Articles in Greek and occasionally in French, English and Italian.
- H** Epitirís Etaireías Byzantinón Spoudón [Annual Bulletin of the Society of Byzantine Studies]. Annual (1955: Vol. 25). First pub. in 1924. Pub. by Hetaireia Byzantinón Spoudón [Society of Byzantine Studies]. Editor: N. B. Tomadákis, Gythefou Street 10, Athens. Contents: Articles and documents, chiefly on Byzantine history and literature, but also on Greece since 1453; book reviews; bibliography; news and notes; activities of the Society of Byzantine Studies. Summaries in French.
- H** Epitirís tou Archeiou tis Istorías tou Ellinikou Dikaíou [Annual of the Archive of the History of Greek Law]. Ekdidomene epimeleia tou Dieuthentou tou Archeiou [Published by the director of the Archive]. Annual (1955: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1948. Editor: Jacob Visvizi, director of the Archive, Academy of Athens, Athens. Contents: Monographs on Greek legal subjects from the fourth century A. D. to the present.
- H** Epirotikí Estía [Epirotic Hearth]. Meniaia epitheoresis en Ioanninois [Monthly review appearing in Ioannina]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1952. Pub. by Michael Manos, 1, Aravantinou Street, Ioannina. Editor: the same. Contents: Articles on the history and all aspects of the culture of Epirus from antiquity to the present.
- P** Epistemonike Epeterís tes Philosophikes Scholes tou Panepistimiou Thessalonikes [Scientific Annual of the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Thessalonike]. Annual (1950: No volume number indicated). Pub. by the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Thessalon Thessalonike. Contents: Articles on such subjects as history, literature, language and art.
- P** Epistimonikí Epitirís tis Philosophikís Scholís tou Panepistimiou Athinón [Scientific Annual of the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Athens]. Annual (1956: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1935, ceased in 1938 and started again in 1953. Pub. by the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Athens. Editor: George Zoras, University of Athens. Contents: Articles and monographs on the history, education, literature, and language of Greece from antiquity to the present; bibliographies.
- P** Kerkiraiká Chroniká [Chronicles of Kerkyra (Corfu)]. Annual (1955: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by K. Daphnis and N. Karydis, Kerkyra. Editors: the same. Contents: Articles on the history, literature, folklore and art of Corfu.
- H** Kritiká Chroniká [Cretan Chronicles]. Tetrameniaia epistemonike ekdosis [Four-monthly Scientific Publication]. Appears three times a year (1955: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1947. Editor: Andréas Kalokairínos, Herákleion, Crete. Contents: Articles on history, literature and art of the island of Crete; documents; book reviews; news and notes; indices; supplements. Articles in Greek and occasionally in French and English.
- P** Kypriaká Spoudá [Cypriot Studies]. Deltion tes Hetaireias Kypriakón Spoudón [Bulletin of the Society of Cypriot Studies]. Annual (1954: Vol. 18). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by the Society of Cypriot Studies, Nicosia, Cyprus. Editor: G. Papacharalámbous, P.O. Box 34, Nicosia, Cyprus. Contents: Articles on history, literature, folklore and art of Cyprus from antiquity to the present; documents; news and notes on the activities of the Society of Cypriot Studies. Indices. Articles in Greek and occasionally in English and French.
- P** Laographía [Folklore]. Deltion tes Hellenikes Laographikes Hetaireias [Bulletin of the Greek Folklore Society]. Semi-annual (1954: Vol. 15). First pub. in 1909. Pub. by the Folklore Society, Athens. Editor: G. Mégas, Director, Folklore Archive, Academy of Athens, Athens. Contents: Articles on such subjects as the manners, customs, songs, tales and architecture of the Greek people; bibliography; news and notes. Summaries in French.
- P** Lesviaká [Matters pertaining to the island of Mytilíni (Lesbos)]. Deltion tes Hetaireias Lesbiakón Meletón [Bulletin of the Society of Studies concerning Mytilíni]. Annual (1955: Vol. 2). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by the Society of Studies Concerning Mytilíni. Editor: D. G. Bernardákis, Skra Street 27, Mytilíni. Contents: Articles (one per volume) on the history, culture and folklore of Mytilíni.
- P** Makedoniká [Matters pertaining to Macedonia]. Syngramma periodikon tes Hetaireias Makedonikón Spoudón [Journal of the Society of Macedonian Studies]. Appears at irregular intervals (1953-1955: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1940. Pub. by the Society of Macedonian Studies, Vasilíssis Sophias Street 2, Thessalonike. Contents: Articles on all subjects related to the history, literature and folklore of Macedonia from ancient times to the present; documents; book reviews; news and notes on the activities of the Society of Macedonian Studies.
- P** Mikrasiatiká Chroniká [Chronicles of Asia Minor]. Syngramma periodikon ekdidomenon hypo tou tmetatos Mikrasiatikón Meletón tes Henóseós Smyrnaíon [Periodical Publication of the Association of Smyrnotes, Section of Asia Minor Studies]. Appears at irregular intervals



(1955: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1938. Pub. by the Association of Smyrniotes, Section of Asia Minor Studies, Karytsi Street 1, Athens. Contents: Articles on the history, culture and literature of the Greeks of Asia Minor; bibliography of books printed in Asia Minor up to 1922; current bibliography of books on Asia Minor; book reviews; news and notes. Indices. Articles in Greek and sometimes in English.

Néon Athinaion [New Athenaeum]. Periodikon syngamma Hellenikōn Spoudōn [Periodical Publication of Greek Studies]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 1). Editor: Maria Tsembeli-Asdrachá, Sárdeon Street 11, Néa Smýrni, Athens. Contents: Articles on Greek history and literature from ancient times to the present; documents.

Peloponnesiaká [Peloponnesian Review]. Annual (1956: Vol. 1). First pub. in 1956. Pub. by the Society of Peloponnesian Studies in Athens, Academy Street 54, Athens. Editors: P. I. Zépos and D. A. Petrópoulos. Contents: Articles on the history and civilization of Peloponnesos from antiquity to the present; book reviews; Peloponnesian bibliography. English summaries.

Pláton [Plato]. Deltion tes Hetaireias Hellenon Philologon [Bulletin of the Association of Greek Philologists]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Ioannis Sideris, 52a, Stadiou Street, Athens. Editors: editorial board of the Association of Greek Philologists. Contents: Articles chiefly on the literature, language, education and social life of the ancient Greeks; book reviews; necrology; notices.

Praktiká tis Akadimías Athinōn [Proceedings of the Academy of Athens]. Annual (1955: Vol. 30). First pub. in 1926. Pub. by the Academy of Athens. Editor: a committee consisting of members of the Academy. Contents:

Articles and monographs in all fields of learning; presentations of new books.

Praktiká tis en Athínais Archaio-logikís Etaireías [Proceedings of the Archeological Society of Athens]. Annual (1953: Fourth Series, Vol. 109). First pub. in 1837. Pub. by the Archeological Society of Athens. Editor: the same. Contents: General annual report of the secretary; reports on recent excavations by Greek archeologists.

Theologia [Theology]. Epistemonikon periodikon [Scientific publication]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 27). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece. Editor: S. Lólis, Philothéis Street 19, Athens. Contents: Articles on subjects related to the history and dogma of Christianity, chiefly Eastern; book reviews. Summaries in English. Articles in Greek and occasionally in French and English.

#### Foreign Language Periodicals Published in Greece

L'Hellénisme Contemporain [Contemporary Hellenism]. Bi-monthly (1956: Vol. 10). First published in 1935. Editor: Denis Zakythinis, University of Athens, 5, Petrakis Street, Athens. Contents: Articles on the history and contemporary problems of Greece; chronicle of present-day Greek intellectual life; book reviews; press reviews; bibliography of books recently published in Greece with a short description of the contents.

A supplementary list of Greek periodicals of more remote interest to historians will be published in the next number.

#### Countries previously included in the World List of Historical Periodicals

##### VOLUME 1

pages 135 - 136: Czechoslovakia and Poland

230 - 231: Yugoslavia

332 - 335: Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and  
the Soviet Union

461 - 462: East Germany

##### VOLUME 2

pages 70 - 78: West Germany



## PERIODICALS LIST

Volume 2, Number 1 contained a list of periodicals covered by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, by country and area. Additions are published in each subsequent number, and a cumulative list with an annual report will be published at the end of each volume. This will contain the most essential information on the periodicals examined for abstracting:

Name of Journal (Country of publication), frequency of appearance. Year, Volume (and numbers) examined: abstract numbers in Vol. 2 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages will be translated.

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (for details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on some journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

### PERIODICALS ADDED TO THE COVERAGE OF HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

Australian Journal of Politics and History (Australia)  
Ciencias Sociales (United States)  
Cuadernos Africanos y Orientales (Spain)  
Current Caribbean Bibliography (British West Indies)  
Dodekanisiakón Archeion (Greece)  
The Durham University Journal (Great Britain)  
Esprit (France)  
Etudes (France)  
De Gids (Netherlands)  
Hebrew Union College Annual (United States)  
History. Economics and Sociology (India)  
Jewish Quarterly (United States)  
The Journal of the Society of Archivists (Great Britain)  
Journal of the University of Bombay (India)  
The Journal of Transport History (Great Britain)

Lincoln Herald (United States)  
Neue Deutsche Hefte (West Germany)  
Niepodległość (Great Britain)  
De Nieuwe Stem (Netherlands)  
Panorama. Inter-American Cultural Review (United States)  
The Polish Review (United States)  
Public Administration (Great Britain)  
Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato (Italy)  
Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú (Peru)  
Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía (United States)  
Streven (Netherlands)  
Ukrainian Review (West Germany)  
Valtio ja Yhteiskunta (Finland)  
Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Sciences (United States)

## NOTE

### VOLUNTEER ABTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to write us, giving the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year. Economy measures force HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to accept only those new abstracters who can prepare at least 20 abstracts per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.
6. Select the journals you would like to abstract from those

marked J or U in the Periodicals List in Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 79-86. Please indicate if a journal is available to you if so, whether through library or through subscription. We particularly need qualified abstracters who have access to Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Middle East, Spanish (and Latin American) and Slavic-language journals.

7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

During the past year abstracters have received the quarterly H. A. Bulletin. It is anticipated that this service will be continued.